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N°. XXVIII.

REPORTS

ON THE

ASYLUMS

FOR

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE INSANE PATIENTS

AT

BHOWANIPORE AND DULLUNDA

FOR

1856 AND 1857.

Calcutta:

JOHN GRAY, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1858,

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No 270.

FROM

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,

TO

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

A. R. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 2nd June 1858.

SIR,

IN requesting that the accompanying Reports on the Asylums for European and Native Insane Patients at Bhowanipore and Dullunda, for the years 1856 and 1857, may be laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I consider that the documents themselves so clearly set forth the judgment and economy which Dr. Cantor has exercised in performing the difficult task of remodelling these Institutions, and of bringing them into thorough working order, under an entirely new system, that I need not do more than recommend the documents for the favorable notice of Government, and respectfully solicit that they may be printed, as the whole of their details are calculated to be of great value to those who may hereafter undertake the organization of Lunatic Asylums in this Country.

I would beg leave to urge very strongly upon Government the paramount necessity for considerably enlarging the space now occupied by the European Asylum. I fully agree with the late Medical Board, and with Dr. Cantor, in believing that the treatment of the Patients can never be carried out, with due success, until the premises are considerably extended to enable the Patients to obtain sufficient exercise and occupation, and until proper Wards can be provided for the refractory inmates. At the same time, I am well aware that the provision of this additional space is fraught with considerable difficulties.

With his Reports, Dr. Cantor has sent specimens of Jute grown in the grounds of the Dullunda Asylum, and manufactured by the Native Insane Patients. Dr. Cantor is desirous that these specimens should be

submitted to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. I beg leave to recommend that, should this step meet His Honor's approval, it may be adopted.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FORSYTH,

Director General, Medical Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
Director General's Office, }
The 2nd June 1858.

No. 30.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUMS FOR
EUROPEAN AND NATIVE INSANES AT
BHOWANIPORE AND DULLUNDA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Medical Department.

Fort William, Bhowanipore, the 8th May 1858.

SIR,

IN conformity with instructions conveyed in Para. 21 of a

* No. 53 of 1857, dated the 17th April, communicated in Letter No. 952, from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Medical Board, dated the 4th August 1857.

Despatch* from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, I have the honor to submit, for transmission, the accom-

panying two Reports, one on the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore during 1856 and 1857; the other on the Asylum for Native Insanes at Dullunda during the same period, both accompanied with ground plans.

2. With reference to the Asylum at Bhowanipore, I beg to observe that previously to the receipt of the Despatch quoted in the margin, Rules for the control of the Asylum at Bhowanipore had been drawn up and published by order of Government. This document, which is annexed to the Report, will be found to contain the principal objects of enquiry. I was thus induced to believe that additional

detailed information would be the readiest mode to exhibit the two first years' operations of the Government Asylum.

- I. General Description.
- II. Expenditure.
- III. Dietary and Clothing.
- IV. Non-restraint system.
- V. Occupation and Amusement.
- VI. Subordinate Establishment.
- VII. Medical Records.
- VIII. Rules of the Asylum at Bhowanipore.

The different heads of the Bhowanipore Report are specified in the margin.

3. The principal advantages of the Government Asylum may be summed up as follows:—

1st.—The benefit to the Public from the Asylum having passed under the immediate control of Government.

2ndly.—An annual saving to the Public, exceeding Rupees 8,000. A comparison between the amount paid by Government during the two last years of the private Asylum, and the expenditure during the two first years of the Government Institution, exhibits a saving in favor of the latter, amounting to Rupees 16,278-1-0. Proportionally, the saving has been greater, when it is considered that the number of Patients, both treated and equipped to proceed to Europe, have during 1856 and 1857 greatly exceeded these contingencies during the two last years of the private Asylum. The system of economy pursued will be found to have been equally removed from parsimony and waste.

3rdly.—A trial made by order of Government of the comparative economy of dieting the Asylum by the agency of the Commissariat Department, and by private contract, has proved the latter to be the cheaper, and it has therefore been adopted.

4thly.—The charges for Patients of the second class have, under instructions from Government, been reduced to three-fifths of their amount in the private Asylum.

5thly.—The non-restraint system, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, has been established as the rule of the Asylum.

6thly.—Under instructions from Government, a European Nurse is henceforth to attend Insane Females during their passage to Europe.

4. Although the improvements may fall short of those contemplated by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and by the Rules established by Government, they have been limited by necessity only. Want of space and appropriate buildings bar all further progress. The requirements of the Asylum will be found specified in their proper places, and it may here be sufficient to state that, under instructions from Government,

plans and estimates have been prepared, and are waiting till it shall become expedient to resume the temporarily suspended public works.

5. In the Report on the Asylum at Dullunda, the details follow in the order adopted in that on the Bhowanipore Asylum.

6. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal* and the Honorable

* Letter No. 3176, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, dated Fort William, the 20th October 1856.

Letter No. 3985, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, dated Fort William, the 21st November 1857.

† Para. 55 of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, in the Judicial Department, No. 3 of 1853, dated the 26th January.

the Court of Directors,† having been pleased, on recent occasions, to mark with their approbation the management of the Asylum at Dullunda, it is unnecessary in this place to advert to the improvements of the years 1856 and 1857.

An increase of the Subordinate

Establishment has naturally caused additional expenditure. But then, for the first time, the Balance Sheet exhibits some receipts, earned by the voluntary labour of the Patients. That the Asylum, in point of occupation, as an adjuvant of moral treatment, has gained a step in advance is due to certain favourable conditions which are not enjoyed by the Asylum at Bhowanipore. The Native Patients belong to the labouring classes, to whom, therefore, handicraft is suitable. In European Soldiers and Sailors, and in Country-born persons, habits of industry have to be inculcated. Besides at Bhowanipore, as shown elsewhere, the means to make such attempts have hitherto been wanting.

7. The accompanying case contains samples of Jute, both cultivated and manufactured by the Native Patients at Dullunda.* I venture to solicit the favour that I may be permitted respectfully to submit these samples to the Hon'ble

* Samples of prepared Jute.
Ditto of Rope, of sorts.
Ditto of Twine.
Model of Twisting Screw.

the Court of Directors.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

THEODORE CANTOR, M. D., *Surgeon,*
Superintendent of the Asylums for
European and Native Insanes at
Bhowanipore and Dullunda.

REPORT
ON THE
Asylum for European Insane Patients
AT BHOWANIPORE,
DURING THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE Asylum at Bhowanipore for European and Country-born Insane Patients became the property of Government on the 31st December 1855. The Institution, (of which the accompanying Plate I is a ground-plan,) is situated about a mile to the southward of Fort William, close to the Presidency General Hospital. In point of salubrity and seclusion, few more eligible suburban localities could be found. The ground is well drained, the currents of air are unobstructed, and during the hottest season, the temperature is one to two degrees below that of Calcutta, while to the feeling the difference appears even more considerable. As already observed by Dr. J. Macpherson, in his Report on Insanity among Europeans in Bengal, (*Indian Annals of Medical Science*, No. II., p. 692,) the private Asylum appears to have been constructed about 1817, on no definite plan, but was added to from time to time. The Asylum, which extends over an area of little more than two acres, consists of two divisions, one for Male, the other for Female Patients. The total number of rooms of the different Wards is 62, generally calculated to accommodate a single Patient; but in 1856, on one occasion, the maximum of Patients rose to 81. As such exigency arose in ordinary times, the late vast augmentation of European Forces in Bengal renders the influx in the Asylum, as in Hospitals generally, a consideration of paramount importance, and needs the earliest preparation. Although Government intend the Institution to be for Patients born in Europe one for temporary accommodation only, (Rules para. 14,) any crowding, however temporary, is to be dreaded. The following dimen-

sions of the different Wards for Males, give to each of the 42 rooms an average of a little more than 2,400 cubic feet of air, and to each of the 20 rooms of the Wards for Females, an average slightly exceeding 1,575 cubic feet.

WARDS FOR MALES.

Centre-Building	...	...	...	11 Rooms	...	28,869 c. feet.		
Eastern Ward	...	...	...	7	}	...	...	72,285 „ 9½ inch.
Western „	...	...	...	7				
Southern „	...	...	...	14				
Separate „	...	...	...	3				
				42 Rooms	...	101,154 c. feet	9½ inch.	

WARDS FOR FEMALES.

Eastern Wards	...	...	...	14
Western „	...	...	...	6

20 Rooms ... 31,513 c. feet 6½ inch.

The Wards are well raised, and each room is provided with a window out of reach, and with a door half panelled, half grated. In Bengal such construction is preferable to solid doors with inspection plates, which here would obstruct the free circulation of air. Whenever required, the rooms can be darkened by means of a canvas curtain; but they are not lofty enough to admit of punkahs being slung. Each Patient is therefore supplied with a palm-leaf fan. The doors are made to open outwards on a common verandah, which being screened by venetians and canvas curtains, offers shelter from the sun and wet. The verandahs during the day also serve as mess and lounging rooms, and are lighted at night. For the wooden bedsteads formerly used in the private Asylum, iron cots of the pattern used in European Hospitals, without hinges, have been substituted, as they combine the double advantage of cleanliness and strength to bear attempts at breakage. They may also, whenever required, easily be fixed to the floor. As a general rule, bed utensils are suffered to remain in the rooms in cases of bodily diseases only, as each Ward is provided with an easily accessible and airy privy and bathing room, with shower-and ordinary baths. The floors are stuccoed and either unmatted or covered with

loose mats, and so constructed as to admit of baths being administered at a moment's notice. In cases of bodily diseases, and during paroxysms of violence, the Patients are treated in their own rooms. The absence of effectual means of seclusion, and of padded rooms, is a serious defect in the original construction of the Asylum. A single violent Patient is sure to produce a number of imitators, who keep not only their own Wards, but the whole Asylum in a state of excitement. Want of space and of accommodation also offers material obstacles to the necessary occupation and recreation of the Patients. An early application for the services of the Civil Architect to remedy such evils, was speedily responded to, and plans have accordingly been prepared. The garden which surrounds the different Wards is well laid out, and has, during the years 1856 and 57, been liberally stocked from the Hon'ble the East India Company's Botanic Gardens. Indeed, it imparts to the Asylum a pleasing feature of rural quiet. The boundary walls being carefully kept out of view by luxuriant creepers, nothing which can remind of even the ordinary restraint of a hospital has been left. The garden, which is exclusively devoted to the enjoyment of the Patients, might be taken to be a gentleman's carefully tended pleasure ground. It is, however, of too limited extent, considering the paramount importance of extensive pleasure grounds. Dr. Conolly is of opinion that in Europe the proportion of land to the number of Patients ought never to be less than ten acres to each hundred Patients. (*On the Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums, Appendix p. 145.*) The North-East angle of the garden is occupied by a well guarded tank, almost surrounded by the out-offices of a number of resident servants. The Conservancy is effected by an establishment of sweepers with a closed iron cart. In this, as well as in other branches of the internal management, the Bengal Code of Medical Regulations in force in European Hospitals, forms the base, as being calculated to afford the greatest amount of comfort to the Patients. The North-West angle of the garden is occupied by the kitchen, and by a separate Ward, consisting of three rooms. For want of more appropriate means of seclusion, the three rooms have at times to be used for such purpose. Although they are hidden from view, they neither serve to withdraw the inmates from the effects of external stimuli, nor are they removed far enough to prevent refractory Patients from being overheard in every part of the Asylum. Want of space and appropriate wards also offer serious obstacles to all attempts at classification of the Patients.

In most great Asylums in England, the Wards are classed in refractory, epileptic, paralytic and convalescent Wards, and one for dirty Patients. It has, however, been observed that the disadvantage of a too rigid classification is, that it is apt to create so many intellectual castes, and to make the Patients act or assume the part implied by the name of the Ward. Chronic insanity is generally benefitted by intercourse with sensible people. In the middle of the garden is situated a two-storied building, in no wise differing from any other Indian suburban villa. The ground-floor contains the following accommodation :—an ante-chamber, where the dishes are served and carved; a dining hall with punkahs, a side-room used as office and reading or lounging-room; two double and ten single apartments, occupied by Gentlemen and Lady Patients. The apartments are cheerful and open to the garden. They are furnished and lighted with hanging lamps, and have one corner partitioned off as a bath. The upper story consists of 10 rooms, occupied by the Apothecary, the Matron and her husband, and an Overseer. The hall, however, and two of the rooms are reserved, whenever required, for the use of a convalescent Lady or Gentleman. At first, before all the Subordinate Officers had joined, the upper story was divided between the Superintendent and two of the Subordinates. Such arrangement, questionable at best, was attended with a most serious objection. The consequence of the Superintendent's living among, and being at all hours in immediate contact with the Patients, led by degrees to the loss of the moral influence, the authority, which it is of the utmost importance that Officer should possess over his Patients. By comparison with the Asylum for Native Insanes, which is situated at a short distance from Bhowanipore, the difference in the Superintendent's moral power over the Patients soon became very marked. It is necessary, or at any rate desirable, that the Superintendent should reside on the premises. But to preserve his moral influence, which is of vital importance in Lunatic Asylums, the quarters of the Superintendent should be perfectly isolated. He ought at all hours to be able to have access to the Patients, but the reverse ought not to obtain, as the Patients cannot with safety be trusted with unlimited access to him. The Wards for Females and the southern Ward for Males are provided with yards enclosed by walls, but the other Wards all open into the garden, and enable the Patients to overlook not only the premises, but part of the public road. This is a serious, and for want of space, irremediable evil. The appearance of a stranger or a

passenger is almost certain to create excitement. A most common hallucination is that of illegal confinement, which vents itself in ineffectual appeals and disappointment, which rarely fail to terminate in paroxysms of fury.

II. EXPENDITURE.

Cost to Government of the Public Patients during the ten years from the 1st January 1846 to the 31st December 1855.

1846	...	Rupees ...	35,304	2	9	
1847	...	"	35,359	8	2	
1848	...	"	36,687	0	4	
1849	...	"	36,305	1	1	
1850	...	"	38,826	15	8	
1851	...	"	39,527	4	6	
1852	...	"	40,686	9	8	
1853	...	"	41,254	7	1	
1854	...	"	45,038	1	11	
1855	..	"	53,088	14	4	
						4,02,078 1 6

Pay of the Proprietress in the capacity
of Superintendent, at Rupees 2,400

per annum	...	...	...	...	...	24,000 0 0
						Rupees 4,26,078 1 6

From the preceding accounts, furnished by the Civil Auditor, it appears that during the 10 years, the annual cost to Government of the Public Patients in the Private Lunatic Asylum had gradually increased from Rupees 37,704-2-9 to Rupees 55,488-14-4.

Cost to Government during the two last years of the Private Asylum.

Year.	Cost, including Salaries and every other expenditure.	Number of Patients treated.	Number of Patients sent to Europe.
1854	Rupees ... 47,438 1 11	79	8
1855	Rupees ... 55,488 14 4	94	12

Cost to Government during the two first years of the Government Asylum.

Year.	Cost, including Salaries and every other expenditure.	Number of Patients treated.	Number of Patients sent to Europe.
1856	Rupees 43,630 13 8	132	22
1857	Rupees... ... 39,210 13 4	95	23

The two preceding comparative Tables exhibit a decrease in the annual cost to Government of the difference between the maximum paid to the Private Asylum, and the minimum of the Government Asylum. That difference, or the saving to Government, has amounted to Rupees 16,278-1-0. Although it would be difficult precisely to trace how such saving has been effected, the non-existence of two causes deserves particular notice, because their operation might be supposed to have influenced the decrease of the expenditure. There has been no decrease in the number of Patients. On the contrary, the Government Asylum shows an increase of 38 Patients. Another element, characteristic of Asylums for Europeans in India, and which must keep the expenditure higher than that of similar Institutions in Europe, exists in the periodic necessity of sending a proportion of Patients to Europe. The expenditure of the outfit of the great majority has invariably fallen on the public treasury. During the two last years (1854 and 1855) of the Private Asylum, the number of Patients sent to Europe was 20. During the two years 1856 and 1857, the number amounted to 45. In the Government Asylum, therefore, it has been more than doubled.

Comparative Registers of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore for the two years, viz., from 1st January 1856 to 31st December 1857.

	1856.	1857.		1856.	1857.
Receipts credited to Government ..	6,169 4 6	6,276 4 5	Disbursements ...	45,147 11 2	40,841 10 9
			Interest at 4 per cent. on Rupees 116,061 purchase money paid to the late Proprietress	4,642 7 0	4,642 7 0
	12,445 8 11			95,277 3 11	

The comparative Registers of Receipts and Disbursements exhibit during the two years a decrease in the annual cost from Rs. 43,630-13-8 to 39,210-13-4, or a saving to Government of Rs. 4,420-0-4. During the first sixteen months, the Government Asylum was dictated by the Commissariat Department. Subsequently, by order of Government, it has been effected by the agency of a private Contractor, which has proved to be the more economic method.

III. DIETARY AND CLOTHING.

Doctor Conolly's observation that insane people require a somewhat full diet : a supply of good and well cooked food, liberal in quantity and punctually served, is particularly applicable to Asylums in India. Paragraph 18 of the Rules for the Asylum at Bhowanipore provides that the articles of diet shall be of the best quality procurable, and of a description equal if not superior to that which each individual Patient may have been accustomed to under ordinary circumstances in health. The two scales of the Dietary have been fixed according to the station in society to which the Patient may belong. At an early hour every article is submitted to examination, in order to carry out the humane intentions of Government with regard to quality. The plan has been found to promote a system of economy, equally removed from parsimony and from waste. Complaints of the table are unknown, and the Patients generally have a look of physical comfort. They are divided in two classes, solely according to their station in life, but with no reference whatever to their means. Both classes are therefore equally open to poor Patients. The first class is composed of Covenanted or Commissioned Officers, gentlemen unconnected with the Public Service, and members of their families. The second class consists of Troops of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Services, and of persons of either sex (Europeans or East Indians,) unconnected with the Public Service. In this class has been introduced as standard the " Full Diet " of the *Code of Medical Regulations*, which appears most nearly to assimilate with the habitual mode of living of some of these persons, while it may be assumed to be more liberal than that to which sailors and landmen of small means are accustomed. A small allowance of tobacco is an indulgence which affords great gratification to the male European Patients, and to the East Indians of both sexes. Granted in moderation, smoking has been observed to have a soothing effect on some Patients, and it certainly has produced bad effects in none. Patients labouring

under physical complaints, are of course subjected to such modifications of diet as each individual case may require. The following outline will serve to give a general idea of the Dietary :

FIRST CLASS TABLE.

Breakfast at 8 or 9 A. M.	{ Eggs, Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cold Meat, Rice, Fruit, Preserves, Tea, Coffee.
Dinner at 1 or 2 P. M.	{ Soup, Joints, or Poultry, Side-dishes, Vegetables, Pastry, Fruit, Preserves, Sherry, Port, Beer, Lemonade of Lemons or Bael, iced when desired.
Tea and Toast at 6 or 7 o'Clock, A. M. and P. M.	

SECOND CLASS "FULL DIET."

According to the Code of Bengal Medical Regulations.

Beef or Mutton, 1 lb
Bread, 1 lb.
Butter, 1 oz.
Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Rice, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Milk, 1 measure.
Sugar, 1 oz
Onions, 1 oz.
Pepper, 1 drachm.
Ginger, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.
Nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.
Barley, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Firewood, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Vegetables, 1 lb.
Fruit.
Lemonade, Toast-or
Barley-water.

This is a bare standard scale of "Full Diet," subject, according to the discretion of the Superintendent, to daily alterations and additions, to please individual fancy. Extra dishes—(Poultry, Pastry and Wine, Beer, Coffee, Ice, &c.) are inserted in separate Statement as "Extra Articles," supplied in excess to the Diet Rolla.

Paying Patients wear their own ordinary clothing, but the second class have almost without exception to be clothed at public expense. The dress has, of course, to be varied according to the season, and in material and style is made to correspond to that ordinarily worn by these persons in health. Attention to cleanliness of person and appearance is, in a tropical climate, so necessary to comfort that it becomes habitual to all classes of society. Even in the Asylum, exceptions to the rule are comparatively rare, and the destruction committed on clothing has hitherto been remarkably small. During paroxysms of destructive violence, the Patient is confined to his room, and carefully watched to prevent mischief, and to attend to his comfort till soothing remedies can take effect. Should in the mean time loose dresses of strong ticken prove incapable of withstanding destruction, an Indian climate admits of the gratification of a maniac indulging in a state of nakedness. As early as the symptoms appear to wear off, and the Patient may have become calm enough to be addressed, he is prevailed upon to dress and to resume his ordinary life in the ward or garden.

IV. NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM.

Kindness is the real substitute for mechanical restraint. To protect and control Insanes, without having recourse to the latter means, requires the services of a sufficient number of attendants. In addition to gentleness and watchfulness, they should be endowed with a certain tact, which, by abstaining from unnecessary interference, knows how to avoid aggravating excitement. During the earlier part of 1856, while the number of Subordinate Officers amounted to but two, the Apothecary and an Overseer, mechanical restraint could not with safety entirely be dispensed with. To these difficulties must be added the utter want of moral and physical courage of the native attendants, and the lack of means of proper seclusion and of padded rooms. Mechanical restraint was in those days resorted to in cases of extreme violence only, and it was effected either by the application of a strait waistcoat or of thick leather gloves without fingers. But "coercion-chairs" and "manacles," which, with other property were transferred with the Asylum, were consigned to the lumber-room. By degrees, as the full complement of Subordinate Officers joined, and had acquired some degree of experience in the nature of their duties, the application of the waistcoats

and gloves was discontinued, and the system of non-restraint, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, was established as the rule of the Asylum. Restriction, in some form or other, is inseparable from an Asylum. Dr. Conolly himself allows certain exceptions in points for which the malady intrinsically disqualifies Insanes. (*Treatment of the Insane without mechanical restraints*, p. 266. London 1856.) It will here be sufficient explicitly to state certain special exceptions to the rule, in which the application of mechanical restraint in the Asylum at Bhowanipore is suffered, because in those exceptions no other alternative is left, at least for the present. In cases of secret vices, in which seton dorsi penis, vesicantia to the palms of the hands, and internal remedies have failed,—and unfortunately they will fail,—such vices are capable of eluding the strictest vigilance. In such cases, a pair of rigid fingerless gloves, joined together, are applied during bed-time, as the only effectual remedy, during the interval, till internal remedies allow the mechanical adjuvants to be discontinued. When during paroxysms of fury after the failure of soothing treatment, tonsure of the head, or application of vesicantia cannot be safely effected, the temporary application of a ticken strait-waistcoat has been found beneficial. The application of ordinary fracture splints may be found useful to protect some insanes against their propensity of inflicting sores on certain parts of the body. The preceding difficulties must at times arise in all Asylums. How to meet them without having recourse to some humane contrivance for mechanical restraint, is a problem which, however, those philanthropists who have carried the non-restraint system to its greatest perfection, have left subjects of speculation.

In the treatment in India of European Insanes, there exists a peculiar condition well deserving of notice. That is, the sense of humiliation or degradation which certain classes, Soldiers and Sailors in particular, are in the habit of attaching to coercion by the hands of native Attendants. In Asylums in India, restraint ought to be applied exclusively by European Attendants. Where their services cannot be had, things supply the next best instrumentality, because they are likely to cause less resistance, and to leave no impression of humiliation, whereas coercion by the hands of natives is almost certain of producing both effects. Something similar has been observed in Europe. Doctor Laycock has called attention to the fact, that mechanical appliances cause less excitement than physical force, and Doctor Noble holds the former means preferable

to a struggle between Patient and Attendant. (*Noble's Elements of Psychological Medicine, 2nd Edition, page 317.*) The construction of padded rooms has, of necessity, been postponed for want of space. They, as well as refractory wards, require to be placed at such distance from the rest of the wards, as to be out of sight and hearing. Instances have occurred at Bhowanipore, in which convalescents who distinctly remembered the paroxysm, have expressed gratification at having escaped the "shame of being laid hands upon by natives."

A remarkable illustration was offered by a Field Officer, distinguished no less by his services than by his gentlemanly qualities. His intellect had been affected while on leave in a distant Colony, where he had been locked up in a gaol, and subjected to bodily restraint. On admission in the Asylum at Bhowanipore, his expression was wild, and he was inclined to become violent. With an air of defiance he "surrendered as a prisoner, to be dealt with according to pleasure. If he were not to consider himself as a prisoner,—what else was he?" Why a Patient, attention to whose comfort was the sole object of his temporary residence in the place. "Should he not be locked up and coerced by natives?" Certainly not. His word not to escape was sufficient. After a successful course of treatment, this gentleman repeatedly dwelt with satisfaction upon our first interview. The appeal to his honor, he said, had effectually subdued him, the freedom from mechanical restraint, and of all things, from being coerced by natives, had made a deep impression upon him.

V. OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Unfortunately, the principal remedial employments in Asylums in Europe are inadmissible in Tropical India, where, during the greater portion of the year, the climate renders farming, gardening and occupations in the kitchen, laundry or bake-house impracticable, if not absolutely injurious to Europeans. Mechanical skill is exceptional among gentlemen, and intellectual occupation is contraindicated by a state of morbid excitement of the brain. To European Soldiers and Sailors manual work is distasteful, although, if workshops were available, the experiment of prevailing upon such Patients to resume their former trades, would be worth trying. With regard to country-born Patients Doctor J. Macpherson has observed the habitual disdain in which,

when well, they hold all mechanical employment, except their congenial one of copying and writing. Whenever practicable, these persons are set to copy in the office or else, to save walls and paper, they are gratified with slates. The cool hours, morning and evening, are devoted to exercise in the garden. The time intervening between the meals, is filled up according to the condition and fancy of each Patient. The quiet are admitted into the office, which is also made to serve as library and reading-room. For want of appropriate rooms, the in-door pastimes have hitherto been limited to books, periodicals, chess, draughts, backgammon, domino, caleidoscopes and, in a few instances, to music. Hitherto the Patients have exhibited a marked want of sociableness. Even among convalescents there is a striking dislike to conversation. The success which has attended some of the celebrated Asylums in Europe in resuscitating dormant sympathies, has fully established the practicability of such curative measures. At Bhowanipore, a spacious hall for religious instruction and one for amusements, such as assemblies, lectures, billiards, &c., are great desiderata. The remedy is but a question of time, when the necessary extension of the Asylum shall become expedient.

Attempts at employment have been more successful among the female Patients. By persevering kindness, Mrs. Wilson, the Matron, has contrived to some extent to occupy her department in plain needle work, and even fancy knitting. It is, however, no easy task to humour East Indian females, who generally consider sewing to be the business of a tailor, and therefore derogatory to the dignity of a lady.

VI. SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

The 25th paragraph of the Rules specifies the strength and pay as they originally were sanctioned, subject to such future alterations as may be deemed necessary. The monthly aggregate is fixed at Rupees 1,025 or Rupees 12,300 per annum. But the amount actually drawn has been as follows:—

During 1856	...	Rupees	11,225	9	7
" 1857	...	"	11,709	0	1
			<hr/>		
			Rupees	22,934	9 8
			<hr/>		

The expenditure has therefore, during the two years, been Rupees 1,665-6-4 less than the amount sanctioned. This has been caused chiefly by the delay which necessarily occurred before some of the Subordinate Officers could join. The Rules sanction the services of two Medical Subordinates to conduct the offices of Apothecary and Steward, and both, in addition to their proper duties, are to assist in the conduct of the general duties of the Asylum. On the Steward's being detached elsewhere, it was found that both offices might efficiently be conducted by one Medical Subordinate, to whom was allowed an addition of one-third of the pay of the Steward, in consideration of the doubled duties. The unappropriated two-thirds, (Rupees 100,) are sufficient to secure the services of two additional European Subordinates, at the rate of Rupees 50 per mensem. This alteration has the double advantage of augmenting the European agency without entailing additional expenditure. As a temporary measure, the arrangement has obtained the sanction of Government (Letter No. 1127, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Medical Board, dated Fort William the 11th September 1857,) but it has answered so well as to merit to be made permanent. The following Returns exhibit the original and the temporary strength of the Subordinate Establishment. (Rules, para. 25.)

<i>Original Return.</i>			<i>Altered Return.</i>		
Matron ...	...	Rs. 100	Matron...	...	Rs. 100
Apothecary ...	...	" 150	Apothecary & Steward ..	...	200
Steward ...	...	" 150	Overseer ...	...	" 70
Overseer ...	...	" 70	Overseer ...	...	" 50
Overseer ...	...	" 50	Overseer ..	...	" 50
			Overseer ...	...	" 50
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
5		Rs. 520	6		520
<hr/>			<hr/>		

It may be as well here to observe that the designation by the functions, such as "Overseer," &c., which is considered to be objectionable, is exclusively used in official documents. To the Patients in the Asylum, the Subordinate Officers are known by the usual addition of "Mr." to their names, and their kindness and attention to the comfort of the Patients have established the best mutual understanding. When the Subordinates do happen to be called upon to guard a Patient against his own violence, momentary blind resentment is generally of no longer

duration than the paroxysm. On representation that Insane Female Patients had hitherto been unattended on their passage to Europe, the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council was pleased to direct (No. 855, dated the 24th September 1856,) that on all future occasions, a nurse is to proceed in attendance on such Patients.

VII. MEDICAL RECORDS.

Both time and numbers are as yet wanting to make the Medical Records of any value beyond that of their being the earliest gathering of facts for future statistics of the Asylum at Bhowanipore.

As might be expected, the number of incurable Patients, transferred from the private to the Government Asylum, was considerable, and of them the majority were pauper Patients. Out of the 74 Patients transferred on the 1st January 1856, 49 might be considered as incurable, viz. :—

Europeans, born in Europe	...	{	Male	...	...	3
			Female	...	...	2
Europeans, born in India	...	...	Male	...	...	5
East Indians	...	...	...	...	...	22
			Female	...	...	17
						<hr/> 49 <hr/>

The incurable Patients therefore averaged 66·21 per Cent. Their ages ranged to about 73 years;—seven had been inmates of the private Asylum from 20 to 31 years;—seven from 10 to 20 years; the rest for shorter periods. Of the incurable, four were at the time of the transfer found to be inoffensive creatures, and fit subjects for a charitable Institution. All appeals, however, proved ineffectual, as the fact of the persons being inmates of a Lunatic Asylum, was considered to make them ineligible for admission into a charitable Institution. To render the transition from insanity to sanity gradual, may be considered as the completion of the treatment, and must therefore be of paramount importance. A few convalescents may be discharged on trial to the care of their friends. One of the benefits which a passage to Europe offers to European convalescents in India, is that of gradually accustoming them to the excitement of liberty. In a few instances, convalescent Sailors have found hire prior to their discharge from the Asylum.

Doctor Macpherson, in his Report on Insanity in Europeans, has recorded his opinion against the retention, as a Soldier, of a man who has been fairly and decidedly deranged. My own not few opportunities of observing the life of the European Soldier in the Field and in Garrison, have led me to believe that, as a general rule, no Soldier after having suffered from chronic Insanity, can with safety continue in the Army in India. The few cases which in the acute stage readily yield to early treatment, are exceptional. In the earlier stages, Soldiers are treated in their proper hospitals. On their being despatched for further treatment to the Presidency, much valuable time is lost on the passage, which must greatly diminish the chance of recovery.

A. TABULAR STATEMENTS.

	1856.			1857.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment, 1st January ... }	45	29	74	39	23	62
Admitted	42	16	54	29	4	33
Total of remained, admitted and re-admitted	87	45	132	68	27	95
Remained under treatment, 31st December	39	23	62	29	22	51
Cured	10	7	17	9	0	9
Improved, transferred to friends ...	2	6	8	1	3	4
Despatched to Europe	31	5	36	25	2	27
Mortality	5	4	9	4	0	4

Of three females, two were admitted twice, and one, from intemperance, was admitted three times.

RATIO PER CENT.	1856.			1857.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Cures	11.49	15.55	12.87	13.23	0.0	9.47
Of Cures and transferred to friends	13.79	28.68	18.93	14.70	11.11	13.68
Of despatched to Europe	15.63	11.11	27.27	36.76	7.40	28.42
Of Mortality	5.74	8.68	6.81	5.88	0.0	4.21

B PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.

	1856.	1857.
Colonel	1	0
Captains	3	2
Lieutenants	5	3
Assistant Surgeon	0	1
Priest	0	1
Missionary	1	0
Brokers	2	0
Literator	1	0

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.—(Continued.)

	1856.	1857.
Surveyors	3	3
Attorney	1	0
Medical Subordinates	6	5
Soldiers	35	21
Seafaring Men	7	13
Tradesmen	7	4
Writers	9	9
No Trade	6	6
Total	87	68

FEMALE PATIENTS.

	1856.	1857.
Gentlewomen	5	3
Soldier's Wives	14	7
Tradesmen's ditto	26	17
Total	45	27

C. PARENTAGE.

	1856.		1857.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
English	20	4	13	1
Scotch	8	0	6	0
Irish	24	9	18	5
Welsh	0	0	1	0
French	1	0	0	0
Spanish	0	0	2	0
Swiss	1	0	0	0
Swedish	0	0	1	0
American	1	0	1	0
East Indian	27	29	24	20
Armenian	3	1	2	0
African	2	2	0	1
Total	87	45	68	27

D. SUPPOSED CAUSES.

	Male.	Female.
Congenital	2	3
Hereditary	2	1
Accidents to head	2	0
Coup de soleil	4	0
* Intemperance	18	4
Disappointment in love	2	0
Religious enthusiasm	11	3
Domestic distress	2	5
Pecuniary losses	3	0
Excessive study	2	0
Venery	2	0
Masturbation	3	0
Epilepsy	6	3
After Fever	1	0
After Cholera	1	0
Influenced by the Moon	None.	None.

	1856.			1857.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
* <i>Intemperance</i> , the cause of admissions and re-admissions. }	12	4	16	6	0	6
Ratio per Cent.	28.57	25.00	27.68	20.68	0.0	18.18

E. FORMS OF DISEASES

	1856.		1857.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mania	38	16	26	11
Dementia	28	12	19	7
Idiocy	3	6	4	3
Amentia	1	1	1	1
Melancholia	11	6	14	4
Monomania	3	2	1	0
Moral Insanity	3	1	0	1
Phrenitis	0	1	0	0
Hemiplegia	0	0	1	0
Splenitis	0	0	1	0
Syphilis consecutiva	0	0	1	0
Total	87	45	68	27

F. CAUSES OF DEATH, DURING 1856 AND 1857.

Diseases of the nervous system...	{	Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	1
		Abscessus cerebri	..	...	...	...	1
		Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1
		Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	2
Endemic diseases	{	Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2
		Diarrhoea	...	..	...	...	1
		Cholera	...	...	...	...	2
Other diseases	{	Old age	...	...	...	...	2
		Caries	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>							
13							

Of the 13 fatal cases, 5 were caused by diseases of the nervous system, 5 by endemic, and 3 by other diseases. Of the 5 first, 3 were attended with structural change of the brain. With reference to the following Table of 11 Post Mortem Examinations, Mrs. V * * *, cerebral abscess, exhibited organic destruction; Revd. Dr. N *, apoplexy, substance softened, indistinct, and in each lateral ventricle serous effusion; W. C * *, hemiplegia, corpora striata discoloured, and each lateral ventricle contained serum.

Of the 5 fatal endemic diseases, 2 only presented cerebral, in addition to the ordinary phenomena, viz. G. L * *, dysentery; substance of the brain of chlorotic hue;—D. K * * *, cholera; serous effusion in each lateral ventricle. Of the 3 fatal other diseases, one exhibited no cerebral morbid appearances, but in the other two, the following were observed. J. T * *, caries; substance of the brain softened. N. M * * *, old age; each lateral ventricle contained a quantity of serous effusion. The average weight of the male adult brain being 49½ ounces and of the female 44 ounces, two of the male brains examined were above, and six below the average weight. Of the female, one was more, two less than the average weight.

G. TABLE OF POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Diseases of the nervous system.

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<p><i>W. C * *,</i> æt. 36. English seaman. Transferred on the 23rd August 1857 as a case of Dementia, from the Presidency General Hospital, where he was admitted with Hemiplegia, supposed of epileptic nature, on the 6th August 1857. On the Patient's transfer to the Asylum, he exhibited symptoms of Hemiplegia of the left side of the head and body, and of the upper and lower extremity, without loss of sensation. His voice was low, whispering, he had involuntary twitchings of the mouth, which was not distorted, and he could not put out the tongue. The pupils were normal, the temperature and pulse of both sides similar, the pulse was 105, small, the tongue clean; appetite and bowels normal. He was perfectly coherent, and throughout his stay in the Asylum, he exhibited no symptom of impaired intellect. He lingered in a helpless state till the 28th August 1857.</p>	<p>About 8 oz. of bloody serum escaped on removing the skull. No opaline matter. Cerebral vessels much injected, substance firm, with numerous bleeding puncta; cortical and medullary substances very distinct. Corpora striata much discoloured, their colour resembling that of the cortical substance or even a little darker. Each lateral ventricle contained about one ounce of limpid serum; choroid plexus highly injected, with clusters of hydatids; arbor vitæ very distinct. Weight of cerebrum and cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata 3 lb. 2 oz. (50 ounces.); of cerebellum alone 5 ounces.</p>	<p>Substance of the lungs normal, the right pleura with several adhesions, particularly to the diaphragm. The heart with a quantity of adipose deposit on the anterior surface, otherwise normal. Liver externally mottled, with large patches of yellow ochre-colour; substance normal. The spleen, alimentary canal, and urinary organs normal.</p>
<p><i>Mrs. N. V * * *,</i> æt. 23. Transferred from the General Hospital, on the 9th December 1856. A negress, native of Boston, U. S., tall, of spare make; general health good, till some 2 months ago, when a sudden fright caused a temporary suppression of the catamenia, accompanied with rheumatic pains. Has had no children. On the 26th November 1856, admitted in the General Hospital, passing feces and urine in bed, refusing solid food, fatuous, laugh-</p>	<p>The base of the cranium contained about 2 oz. of bloody serum, cerebral vessels turgid; remarkably little opaline matter; substance of the brain firm, with numerous bleeding puncta; cortical and medullary substances very distinct. In the substance of the anterior portion of the left hemisphere of the brain appeared an abscess, circular, about 2 inch. in diameter, filled with yellow matter, surrounded by a broad rose-coloured</p>	<p>Pleura adhering in several places; the lungs, heart, stomach, intestinal canal, liver and gall-bladder normal; the spleen very small; its weight a little less than 1½ oz., about 3 inch in length, 2 in breadth. The right ovary enlarged to the size of a goose's egg, extended with fluid. Os uteri thickened, injected; urinary bladder empty, collapsed.</p>

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<p>ing without cause; pulse low, skin cool, tongue foul, pupils natural. Milk appeared in the mammae, and at the same time the catamenia, with symptoms of hysterical mania. On the 1st December the pupils became dilated. She appeared, however, to be improving, and was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. On admission she was taciturn, at times incoherent, and had an epileptic fit, later the month became apthous. On the 17th December she became comatous, pulse very small, quick, later thready: subsultus tendinum, pupils at first contracted, later immovably dilated. In this state she lingered till the 20th December 1856, when she expired.</p>	<p>margin. The choroid plexus somewhat injected; each lateral ventricle contained a small quantity of bloody serum; weight of the cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata 2 lb. 15 oz. (47 oz.); of cerebellum alone 7 oz. Examined under a microscope of high power (1,100 linear,) the matter filling the abscess exhibited exudation corpuscles, (single and double,) cells of the grey substance and of cellular tissue and fragments of epithelium of a serous membrane.</p>	
<p><i>Reverend Dr. J. N*</i>, æt. 35, admitted, second time, 24th February 1857. Doctor of Divinity of Rome, later Schoolmaster. Irishman; 15 years in India; of bloated, sheepish appearance. Originally a man of clear intellect and great learning, but intemperance had wrought a total wreck of former intelligence. He manifested loss of memory of the past, and even present; urine and stools were passed without reference to decency; in short, he was reduced to mere animal existence. His incoherent conversation was frequently a mixture of English, Greek, Latin and Italian phrases; some 5 years ago, he was under treatment in the private Lunatic Asylum. On the 29th May he became suddenly insensible, stertorous; pupils contracted. In this state he lingered till the 3rd June 1857.</p>	<p>Scarcely an ounce of dark colored serum escaped. A small quantity of opaline matter; cerebral vessels turgid, substance of the brain softened, flabby, with few bleeding puncta; cortical and medullary substances indistinct, ill-defined; choroid plexus injected, with clusters of bydatids; each lateral ventricle contained about one ounce of limpid serum; substance of cerebellum very soft, but arbor vite very distinct. Weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata, 2 lb. 16 oz. (47 oz.); of cerebellum alone 7 oz.</p>	<p>Pleura adhering in many places; lungs greatly injected; pericardium much thickened, externally covered with adipose deposit; in many places firmly adhering to the heart, which was small, covered with adipose deposit. The liver externally and internally mottled, with patches of nutmeg-color; substance dry, but firm. Gall-bladder extended with pale greyish green bile. Spleen normal, but small, weighing 5 oz. stomach, small and large intestines, kidneys and urinary bladder normal.</p>

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<p><i>Mrs. M. G. * *</i>, æt 43, admitted 7th April 1837. East Indian, native of Madras. Dementia. Habitually taciturn, melancholic; occasionally counting loudly in Portuguese, from 1 to 16. Habitually pulling single hairs from a circumscribed spot on the top of the head. Greatly emaciated, of cachectic appearance. From the 23rd November 1856, she commenced gradually sinking, and expired from general exhaustion on the 25th December 1856.</p>	<p>Brain normal, very firm; the substances very distinct; weight of the cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata, 2 lb. 7 oz. (39 oz.) of cerebellum alone 6 oz.</p>	<p>Pleura adhering in a few places; pectoral, abdominal and pelvic viscera normal.</p>

Endemic diseases.

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<p><i>A. W * * * *</i>, æt. 35, European, born in India. Admitted for the second time, 3rd November 1855. Broker. Mania (emotional, notional and intelligential insanity.) Cause: failure in business; exposure to the sun. Of spare make, originally of limited intellect, of sheepish expression; forehead remarkably sloping, low and narrow. Continued excessively violent, of perverted ideas, of rambling, incoherent discourse, and of excessively filthy habits. Great cunning was manifested in contriving an escape. The vessel on which he was despatched to Europe was put back, and he was readmitted greatly emaciated, violent. On the 2nd August 1856, symptoms of hemorrhagic Dysentery appeared, under which he expired on the 11th August 1856.</p>	<p>No serum escaped. Cerebral vessels injected; on each lobe along the falx cerebri a quantity of opaline matter; substance of brain firm, with few bleeding puncta; the cortical and medullary substances very distinct; choroid plexus slightly injected; lateral ventricles with a little serum; arbor vitæ distinct; weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata: 2 lb. 8 oz. (40 oz.) of cerebellum alone 8 oz.</p>	<p>Lungs normal; heart rather small, with a quantity of fatty deposit; substance of liver pale; spleen small, weighing 3 oz; length 4 inch, substance pale. Inner coats of the large intestines throughout with numerous large ulcerations, shallow with slightly raised deep red margins, the centres with blackish sloughs; ileo-colic valve and vermiform appendage thickened, ulcerated. Inner coats of ileum of a crimson colour, injected, but free from ulcerations, the rest of the small intestines, kidneys and urinary bladder normal.</p>

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<i>G. A. L**</i> , <i>et. 38</i> ; admitted 14th April 1847. <i>Seaman, Englishman. Chlorotic, of broken constitution. Mania (emotional, notional, and intelligential Insanity.)</i> At times very violent, melancholic, fancying himself surrounded by murderers; at times idiotic. On the 1st August 1854, he had a slight attack of Diarrhoea from which he soon recovered. On the 26th August appeared symptoms of Dysentery, which terminated fatally on the 31st August 1856.	Scarcely an ounce of dark coloured serum escaped; cerebral vessels not injected; on each lobe a quantity of white deposit, resembling minute droppings of tallow; substance of the brain firm, of a chlorotic hue, with remarkably few bleeding puncta; cortical and medullary substances very distinct; choroid plexus pale with clusters of large hydatids; in each lateral ventricle about an ounce of limpid serum; weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata 2 lb. 15 oz. (47oz.) of cerebellum alone 4 oz.	Liver of a pale ash colour, firmly adhering to the diaphragm; substance dry; gall bladder extended with pale greyish bile. Large intestines throughout thickened, leathery, varying from 1 to 1½ inch in diameter; inner coats throughout with numerous large (from 1 to 1½ inch) ulcerations, frequently confluent, with raised, broad granulating margins, of a buff colour, the centres depressed, with ragged blackish sloughs. The small intestines and the rest of the organs normal.
<i>D. K***</i> , <i>et. 31</i> . Admitted 2nd March 1856. <i>Gunner; Scotchman, of robust make, of wild expression. Mania, (emotional and notional Insanity.)</i> Frequent paroxysms of fury. Destructive; at times melancholic, haunted by hallucinations of conspirators and diseases. On the 16th September 1856, early in the morning, he was suddenly attacked by spasmodic Cholera, which terminated fatally in about 9 hours. During the attack, there appeared a marked dawning of intellect, his replies being coherent, and his conduct quiet.	About 3 oz. of dark serum escaped; cerebral vessels much injected, no opaline matter; substance of the brain firm; cortical and medullary substances very distinct; numerous bleeding puncta; choroid plexus greatly injected, livid; each lateral ventricle contained about one ounce of bloody serum; weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata 3 lb. 4 oz. (52 oz.) of cerebellum alone 8 oz.	Vasa majora and both surfaces of the heart loaded with fatty deposit, also some in the right ventricle, which contained some dark serum. Liver externally and internally nutmeg-coloured. Spleen enlarged, weighing 20 oz. about 8 inches long, 5 inch broad. Stomach extended with gases; urinary bladder empty, but not collapsed. The rest of the viscera normal.
<i>J. R. D**</i> , <i>et. 30</i> . Admitted 12th December 1857. <i>Private, H. M.'s 84th Foot, Englishman, formerly a labourer; of short stature, but of well knit frame; garrulous, incoherent, but quiet; tongue clean, but tremulous, pulse natural; says that he has for some time suffered from Diarrhoea, which is the case. He is reported during several months to have been in Hospital at Rangoon, labouring under insanity, but no case</i>	No serum escaped; along the falx cerebri a quantity of opaline deposit; substance of the brain firm, with numerous bleeding puncta; the cortical and medullary substance and arbor vitæ very distinct. Choroid plexus greatly injected; in each lateral ventricle about two drachms of limpid serum; about two to three ounces of bloody serum at the base. Weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medul-	Cavities of the heart distended with black blood; lungs in a state of venous congestion; liver externally and internally of a dull earthy color, substance dry; gall-bladder distended with thick green bile; weight of the liver 2 lbs. 11 oz. (43 oz.) spleen normal, weighing 4 oz. stomach, large, and small intestines and kidneys normal; urinary bladder collapsed.

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
accompanied the Patient On the morning of the 14th December 1857, he was suddenly attacked with spasmodic Cholera of most malignant character, which terminated fatally in about 12 hours. During the attack, he continued incoherent and garrulous.	la oblongata 3 lb. (48 oz.); of cerebellum alone 6 oz.	

Other Diseases.

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<i>Miss A. M***, æt. 74 ;</i> admitted 1st September 1836. East Indian, a Ward of the Military Orphan Society. Dementia senilis. Fond of dancing and singing, at times peevish, very abusive, and violent. Without previous illness, on the 4th October 1856, the hands and face commenced becoming oedematous, the bowels became relaxed, and she gradually sunk, and expired on the 12th October, from old age.	A quantity of opaline matter; substance of the brain firm with few bleeding puncta; cortical and medullary substances very distinct. weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata. 2 lb. 6 oz. (38 oz.); of cerebellum alone 5 oz.	A quantity of yellow faty deposit on the anterior surface of the heart. Some old adhesions of the right lung, otherwise, as well as the rest of the viscera, normal.
<i>N. W. M***, æt. 72,</i> Admitted 1st February 1839. An Armenian, a watchmaker and painter. Dementia, caused by domestic trouble; subject to frequent fits of excessive rage, venting itself in abuse. Since the 1st January 1856, he enjoyed excellent physical health till July, when he suffered from a short attack of Diarrhœa, from which he speedily recovered. Although his appetite and bowels continued normal, he commenced losing flesh in the middle of September, and without complaining, he gradually broke down and expired from old age, on the 3rd October 1857.	No serum escaped; along the falx cerebri a quantity of opaline matter; substance of the brain firm, with numerous bleeding puncta; the cortical and medullary substance and arbor vitæ very distinct. Choroid plexus pale, with a few hydatids. In each lateral ventricle about one ounce of limpid serum of which about 3 oz. also appeared on the base. Weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata 2lbs. 8½ oz. (4½ oz.) of cerebellum alone 6 oz.	Heart, lungs, stomach and intestinal canal normal; no traces of ulceration in the large intestines. Weight of liver 2 lbs. 11 oz. (43 oz.); of spleen 1½ ounces; both as well as the urinary viscera healthy.

BRIEF HISTORY.	HEAD.	OTHER ORGANS.
<p><i>J. T * *</i>, <i>æt.</i> 26, admitted 2nd July 1856. Gunner, formerly mill wright. Scotchman. Emaciated, of cachectic appearance; 3 years in India. Mania (emotional and notional Insanity.) Habits intemperate. Throughout excessively violent, sleepless; small sore over the sacrum sloughing, and every trifling excoriation assuming an angry look. About the 7th August, a large livid swelling of the left trochanter major, another of the left side of the chest, affecting with caries the 1st Costa. Expired on the 19th August 1856.</p>	<p>About 4 oz. of dark colored serum escaped; cerebral vessels not injected, a small quantity of opaline matter; substance of brain very soft, flabby, with few bleeding puncta; cortical and medullary substances very distinct; choroid plexus pale; each lateral ventricle with about half a drachm of limpid serum; weight of cerebrum, cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata 3 lb. 8 oz. (56 oz.) of cerebellum alone 6 oz.</p>	<p>Left lung adhering throughout; pleura greatly thickened, adhering to the pericardium and diaphragm. A large abscess, discharging a pint of yellowish grey pus, in the intercostal muscles between the left clavicle and the 1st costa, which latter, near its sternal process, was nearly corroded by caries. Substance of left lung congested; right normal. Pericardium thickened, leathery, firmly adhering to the left pleura and to the diaphragm, the cavity containing about 4 oz. bloody serum. Heart flabby about the base; between the vasa majora a quantity of yellowish adipose deposit; valves and cavities normal. Intestinal canal, liver, spleen, and urinary organs normal.</p>

VIII.

RULES

ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNMENT

FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

ASYLUM AT BHOWANIPORE

FOR

European and Country-born Insane Persons.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. 1857.

MEDICAL CHARGE, CONTROL AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

1st. THE general control and superintendence of the Asylum for
General control and Insane European and Country-born persons at this
superintendence. Presidency are vested in the Medical Board and
the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta.

2nd. The Members of the Medical Board in succession, and the
Commissioner of Police of Calcutta shall visit
Monthly Return. the Asylum on the 1st day of every month,
and in those visits they will inspect minutely, and make particular
inquiries into the state of each Patient. They will, on the first day of
each month, also submit to the Government a Return of the Patients in
the Asylum, signed by them conjointly. In this Return they will furnish
remarks containing their sentiments on the general state of the Asylum,
and on its management, in so far as regards the comfort and welfare of
the Patients, with reference to food, clothing, cleanliness, medical treat-
ment, and humane care and attention on the part of the Superintendent,
and of the Subordinate Officers employed under his authority. A
similar Return, signed by the Superintendent, will be furnished every
first day of the month to the Medical Board.

The following is the Form of the Monthly Return :—

MONTHLY RETURN of Patients in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore.

Fort William, the ——— 18 .

NAME.	AGE.	RANK.	BIRTH-PLACE.	DISEASE.	ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.	REMARKS.

(Signed) ———

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

(Signed) ——— *Visiting Member.*

(Signed) ——— *Commissioner of Police.*

3rd. The Medical Board will be held responsible that due care and attention are bestowed upon the Patients in every respect, and that no deficiency is permitted in regard to any object that may be conducive either to the welfare and comfort of their unhappy situation, or to their ultimate recovery.

4th. The Superintendent shall have the immediate charge and management of the Asylum, under the control and direction of the Medical Board. He shall reside in the quarters adjoining the Asylum, which shall hereafter be provided for such purpose. In order to insure his whole time and attention being exclusively devoted to the care of the Patients, the Superintendent shall abstain from engaging in general practice, except when called to visit persons afflicted with Insanity.

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Authorities who admit Patients.

5th. The Authorities in whom is vested the power of admitting Patients in the Asylum are :—

The Governor of Fort William (through the Town Major).

The Government of Bengal (through the Secretariat Department).

The Medical Board (through the Secretary or the Visiting Member).

The Commissioner of Police of Calcutta.

6th. Insane Patients, belonging to Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or to the Hon'ble East India Company's Army or Marine Department, shall be sent to the Asylum, after having been examined and reported upon by a Medical Committee. Patients belonging to the Civil Departments, will be admitted in the Asylum after their

Admission of Insane Patients of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Army and Marine.

Of the Civil Department.

Insanity shall have been certified by two Medical Officers, or by a Magistrate and a Medical Officer.

The Insanity of Patients unconnected with the Public Service, shall, before admission in the Asylum, be certified by two Medical Officers or Practitioners, or by a Magistrate and a Medical Officer or Practitioner.

Of Patients unconnected with the Public Service.

The following is the Form of Certificate required :—

We do hereby certify, that A. B. is labouring under mental derangement, and according to the best of our judgment, we consider him a fit object for admission into the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore.

Form of Certificate.

(Signed) C. D.

„ E. F.

Documents required on admission of Patients.

The following documents shall be transmitted with Patients sent for admission in the Lunatic Asylum, viz. :—

Reports of Medical Committees, in triplicate.

Statement of the case, in triplicate.

A Certificate.

Transcripts of the documents are to be made in a book of Record kept in the Asylum for that purpose, and the authenticity of the copies is to be certified by the signature of the Superintendent.

Book of Record.

Applications for the admission of Private Paying Patients shall be accompanied by a reference to a party, pledging himself monthly to defray the expenses of the maintenance and clothing of the Patient.

Admission of Private Paying Patients.

Applicants for the admission of Pauper Patients shall satisfy the admitting authority of their inability to defray the expenses of such Patients.

Of Private Pauper Patients.

7th. All Patients admitted into the Asylum, shall be visited and examined by the Visiting Member of the Medical Board, immediately on their admission, or as soon afterwards as possible. The Visiting Member will enter and sign in the book of Record, kept for that purpose, his opinion respecting the person admitted and the propriety of the future detention of the Patient. The Superintendent will immediately report, through the Visiting Member, every admission to the Medical Board.

Patients on admission to be examined by the Visiting Member of the Medical Board.

8th. Patients shall be discharged from the Asylum, or sent on boardship to England, only by the authority of the Visiting Member of the Medical Board, the sanction of Government in the latter case being of course previously obtained. In ordinary cases, when a Patient is to be discharged, the Superintendent shall apply to the Visiting Member for his sanction for the discharge, and the document containing such sanction shall be kept on record in the Superintendent's Office. In all practicable cases, a receipt for the person discharged, signed by the Party receiving such person, shall be kept on record. The Visiting Member of the Medical Board and the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, in their monthly visits to the Asylum, shall carefully inspect the book of Record.

Discharge of Patients.

The Superintendent shall report to the Medical Board the discharge, embarkation, death or desertion of Patients of every description. Of Patients belonging to the Hon'ble East India Company's Service, the Superintendent shall furnish such Reports to the Town Major, Fort William; of Patients belonging to Her Majesty's Service, to the Brigade Major of Queen's Troops.

Reports of Discharge.

9th. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to keep a Medical Diary or Journal, of the Form directed in the Code of Medical Regulations, Chapter XXII. In

Medical Diaries.

the Diary the case of each Patient is to be particularly described, and the name, period of admission, age, country, temperament, pursuits, and habits of the Patient, and the history of the Disease, so far as it may be possible to ascertain those circumstances, carefully detailed. The medical treatment and general management of each Patient shall also, from time to time, be described in this Book, together with the success attending the measures adopted for the cure of the Patient. In case of bodily indisposition, a daily Report of the Disease, and its treatment, shall be entered in this Book, and the event, whether in death or recovery, stated, as is usual in ordinary Medical Journals of European Hospitals. The progressive result of the treatment for the cure of Insanity, the periods of the disease of Patients, or in cases of recovery, those of their discharge, shall also be carefully recorded. This Book shall be attentively inspected in the periodical visits of the Members of the Medical Board and of the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, who, in their Reports to Government, will state whether this Record is duly and regularly kept by the Superintendent.

10th. The Superintendent shall regularly visit the Asylum in the morning and, when requisite, in the evening of
 Superintendent's visits. each day, and shall, at every visit, carefully inspect the case of each Patient, and adopt such measures as may appear necessary, under the particular circumstances that shall from time to time occur. Besides these stated visits, the Superintendent shall at all other times, give his attendance when required. In this manner due care and attention are to be extended generally to the duties of the Asylum, and particularly to the separate case of every Patient, under all its peculiar circumstances and variations.

11th. The Superintendent shall, on the 1st of January, furnish to
 the Government of Bengal and to the Medical
 Annual Return. Board an Annual Return of the Patients, prepared according to the following Form :—

ANNUAL RETURN of Patients, treated in the Asylum for European Insane at Bhowanipore, during the year 18 .

Fort William, the 1st January 18 .

NUMBR.	NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	PARENTAGE.	BIRTH-PLACE.	DISEASE.	CAUSE.	COMPLICATION.	DATE OF					DEATH.		REMARKS.
									ADMISSION.	DISCHARGED CURED.	IMPROVED.	NOT IMPROVED.	TRANSFER TO FRIENDS, IMPROVED.	DATE.	CAUSE.	

Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

ABSTRACT.

	REMAINED 1st JANUARY 18 .	ADMITTED.	RE-ADMITTED.	TOTAL OF REMAINED, ADMITTED, AND RE-ADMITTED.	CURED DISCHARGED.	IMPROVED, TRANSFERRED TO FRIENDS.	NOT CURED, SENT TO EUROPE.	DIED.	REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT.	PAVING.	PAUPER.
MALE									EUROPEANS. Male .. Female ..		
FEMALE									EAST INDIANS. Male .. Female ..		
TOTAL ..											

Ratio per cent. of Cures and Transfers

Ratio per cent. of Mortality

Influenced by the Moon

FORT WILLIAM, BHOWANIPORE; }

The 1st January 18 .

Superintendent of Asylum

12th. Whenever the Visiting Member of the Medical Board, in concurrence with the Superintendent, shall decide upon the propriety of sending a Patient to Europe, the latter Officer shall, through the Visiting Member, address a letter upon the subject to the Medical Board, specifying the name of each Patient and enclosing a Statement, in quadruplicate, of the case of each Patient recommended to be despatched to Europe. In addition to the Medical history, such Statement shall contain all available information concerning the name, occupation, and addresses of the next of kin of the Patient. On the receipt of the sanction of Government for the despatch to Europe of Patients, the Superintendent shall, through the agency of the Contractor of the Asylum, obtain all requisite necessaries for such Patients. Each article shall be submitted to the approval of the Visiting Member of the Medical Board and of the Superintendent, and the approval of these Officers shall be signified by their signature of a list of the articles, of which a duplicate copy is to be kept on record. The amount of expenditure incurred shall be charged in a Contingent Bill, signed by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Visiting Member.

13th. On the receipt of intimation from the Superintendent of Marine of the time fixed for embarkation, the Superintendent of the Asylum shall apply to the Town Major of Fort William for a European Guard to attend at the embarkation of the Patients and their Baggage. An Overseer of the Asylum shall be in attendance, and it shall be his duty to procure the signature of the Commander of the Ship for the receipt of the person of each Patient embarked, and for the Baggage. For such purposes, the Overseer on duty shall be provided with a Nominal Roll of the Patients embarked, and with a Return, specifying the articles or necessaries supplied to each Patient.

14th. It is impossible to fix the precise period of treatment beyond which Insane Patients born in Europe can no longer be considered fit objects of the Asylum. The Establishment being in its nature for Patients born in Europe, one of purely temporary accommodation, it may be generally assumed that if, after the expiration of six months from his admission, a Patient born

in Europe, shall have shown no signs of amendment, the propriety of giving him a further chance of recovery, by removal to a colder climate, may become a question of deliberation with the Superintendent. Twelve months shall, except under special circumstances, be deemed the utmost length of time during which Patients, born in Europe, shall be allowed to partake of the benefits of the Institution.

SUPPLY OF THE ASYLUM.

15th. The Diet, Clothing, Bedding, and all other necessities required for the Patients, shall be supplied by private contract, subject to the approval of the Visiting Member of the Medical Board and of the Superintendent, who shall jointly sign the amount of expenditure, charged in a Contingent Bill. The supplies of Medical Stores shall be regulated according to the Rules laid down for European Hospitals in the Code of Medical Regulations.

Diet, Clothing, Bedding, &c.

Medical Stores.

16th. With reference to the station in society to which the Patients may happen to belong, they shall be divided in two Classes, First and Second. On the admission of a Patient, the Visiting Member of the Medical Board shall determine the Class in which such Patient is to be entertained. The Clothing and the Bedding generally shall be of the kind used by persons ordinarily in their respective stations in society. Articles of this description, which require to be washed, will be provided in sufficient quantity, to afford to Patients of the First Class a daily change, and to Patients of the Second Class a change every second day. Articles which do not require to be washed, shall be changed and renewed only according to the judgment of the Superintendent, confirmed by the Visiting Member.

*Class of Patients,—
First and Second.*

Clothing and Bedding.

17th. When supplies of Clothing, Bedding, &c. are required, a List shall be prepared, in which the number and description of the several articles required are to be specified. With the sanction of the Visiting Member of the Medical Board, the requisition may be complied with by the private Contractor. Each article shall be submitted to the approval of the Visiting Member and of the Superintendent, who, by their signatures

*Supplies of Clothing,
Bedding, &c.*

to the List, shall certify their approval. The amount of expenditure shall be charged in a Contingent Bill, to be signed by these Officers. The Superintendent shall make a yearly inspection of Clothing, Bedding, Cooking Utensils, and other furniture in the charge of the Steward and of the Matron. The "Taking of Stock"

Taking of Stock. shall be conducted in conformity with the Rules laid down in the Code of Medical Regulations, Chapter XIV. Page 19.

Unserviceable articles are to be condemned with the sanction of the Visiting Member, who shall countersign Returns, specifying such articles. All unserviceable articles shall be sold, and the proceeds shall be paid into the General Treasury.

18th. The Asylum shall be dieted by private contract. The articles of Diet of the Asylum generally shall be of the best quality procurable, and of a description equal, if not superior, to that which each individual Patient may have been accustomed to under ordinary circumstances in health. A separate liberally supplied table will be kept for Patients belonging to the First Class. The Patients of the Second Class will be dieted on a scale based upon the Table of Diets for European Hospitals, specified in the Code of Medical Regulations, Chapter XIII. As the adoption of precise Rules in respect to the diet of the Patients in the Asylum would not appear to be practicable, the kind and quantity of all ordinary and extra articles of Diet and Indulgencies must be subject to such regulation and modification, as may be proper and expedient in the judgment of the Superintendent. The daily supply of articles of Diet of every description shall every morning be submitted to the inspection and approval of the Superintendent. All Accounts connected with the dieting of the Asylum, shall be kept by means of "Diet Rolls" and "Statements of Extra Articles," in strict conformity with the Rules contained in the Code of Medical Regulations, Chapter XIII, Paras. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

All supplies of Wine, Beer, and Spirits shall be furnished by private contract. The Bills of the Contractor for supplies of every description of Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. shall be provided with the signatures of the Visiting Member and of the Superintendent.

19th. Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Table and Bed-linen, Cooking Utensils, and every article of that description, as well as Lamps and Oil, shall be supplied by private contract, in the same manner as directed regarding Clothing and General Supplies.

MEANS OF MORAL TREATMENT.

20th. It is the intention of the Government, that no articles shall be withheld which may tend to the recreation or occupation of the Patients, and as such may be deemed necessary or useful means of Moral Treatment, a Library and three Periodicals will be allowed for the use of the Patients, also Musical Instruments, Music, Writing and Drawing Materials, appropriate Games, Philosophical Instruments, Tools for Work-shops, Materials for Male and Female industry,—in short, all requisites for recreation and intellectual or manual occupation. All such articles shall be supplied in the manner directed regarding General Supplies.

CHARGES FOR PATIENTS.

21st. The charges to be made for Patients of the First Class will be at the rate of Company's Rupees 100 per month; those for Patients of the Second Class, Company's Rupees 30 per month. These charges, however, are not intended to include Clothing. When the property of Patients is insufficient to defray their expenses in the Asylum, it is reasonable and proper, that in all practicable cases they should become a charge on their relations and friends. It will therefore be expected that the natural duty of maintaining persons in this unhappy situation will be undertaken by their relatives who may possess the means of affording it. Bills of payment for the maintenance of Patients will be presented monthly, signed by the Superintendent, who will cause such amounts to be paid into the General Treasury. All sums of money which the Superintendent may receive, belonging to Patients admitted into the Asylum, shall be deposited in the General Treasury, and the whole of the money thus deposited, shall be carried to one credit, while the detailed account of it, between the Asylum and the Patients, shall be kept by the

Bills of payment.

Money belonging to Patients how to be disposed of.

Superintendent. All other property besides money, the Superintendent shall make arrangements for keeping in the Asylum, selling annually, or otherwise periodically, all articles, the owners of which, being non-paying Patients, may have intermediately died. Such proceeds are to be paid into the General Treasury. The funeral expenses of deceased persons, who have been Paying Patients, must be defrayed by the party who may have been answerable for the payment of the bills of maintenance. The funeral expenses of defunct Pauper Patients shall be drawn in Contingent Bills, signed by the Superintendent and countersigned by the Visiting Member of the Medical Board.

22nd. In all cases when it shall clearly appear, that neither the funds of Insane Patients, nor the circumstances of their relations and friends, are adequate to defray the charges on account of their care and maintenance in the Asylum, the necessary expenses on that account will be charged to the Government. Such Patients, on their admission into the Asylum, shall belong to the First or Second Class, according to the station and rank in life which they may have previously occupied.

23rd. In order that no expense, but what is absolutely necessary, may be incurred by the Government, on account of Patients received into the Asylum, it will be the duty of the Medical Board to institute particular enquiries, in respect of the circumstances of all Patients admitted into that Establishment, for whom public support is required. These enquiries shall likewise extend to the situation and circumstances of the relations and friends of the Insane persons. Such information as may be thus procured, shall be submitted to the Government, in order that a correct judgment may be formed, whether charitable consideration and support are necessary and proper. The orders which the Government may deem necessary in every particular case of the kind, will be communicated to the Medical Board.

24th. The allowances of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers will cease on their being admitted as Patients into the Asylum. The families of such Patients, to whom the cessation of allowances may

Property of deceased
Pauper Patients how to
be disposed of.

Funeral expenses.

Pauper Patients.

In which Class to be
placed.

Enquiries to be made
in respect of the circum-
stances of Pauper Pa-
tients.

Allowances of certain
Patients cease while under
treatment in the Asylum.
Families of such Pa-
tients.

be productive of circumstances of hardship, will be pleased to make their situations and claims known to the Government through the Medical Board. It will be the duty of that Board to submit to the Government all representations of this kind that may be presented to them, and they will at the same time furnish such further information, in regard to each particular case, as they may be enabled to obtain, together with such observations as they may deem necessary. The Government, in every case of this kind which may regularly be brought before them, will carefully consider the circumstances stated, and pass such orders as they may deem necessary or expedient in each particular instance.

SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

25th. The following Return exhibits the strength and monthly pay of the Subordinate Establishment, which, for the present, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, subject to such future alterations as shall be deemed necessary, viz. :—

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Return of Subordinate Establishment.	Matron ...	...	...	...	100	0	0
	Apothecary ...	...	...	...	150	0	0
	Steward ...	...	...	...	150	0	0
	Overseer ...	...	...	...	70	0	0
	Overseer ...	...	...	...	50	0	0

SERVANTS.

1 Native Writer	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
1 Compounder and Dresser in one person	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
1 Head Native Keeper	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
3 Assistant Keepers	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
15 Keepers	...	...	...	...	90	0	0
1 Khansama	...	...	...	...	9	0	0

Carried over Co.'s Rs. ... 691 0 0

Brought forward, Co.'s Rs. ... 691 0 0

3 Khidmutgars	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
1 Mussalchee	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
3 Cooks and Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
3 Bearers	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
3 Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
1 Barber	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
1 Head Malee	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
2 Mate Malees	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
3 Malees	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0
1 Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
3 Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
5 Bheesties	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
6 Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
2 Head Ayahs	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
4 Ayahs	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
5 Mehtrances	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
1 Corner Mehter	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
1 Head Durwan	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
3 Durwans	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
1 Washerman	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0

Grand Total, Co.'s Rs.... ... 1,025 0 0

26/h. The whole of the Subordinate Establishment of the Asylum shall receive their pay from the General Treasury, drawn in a Bill signed by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Visiting Member of the Medical Board. The Subordinate Establishment shall be regularly mustered on the first day of each month, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Member to ascertain that the whole of the Establishment is regularly maintained. A Copy of the General Rules for the guidance of the Subordinate Officers, drawn up by the Superintendent and approved by the Medical Board, shall be kept suspended in the Office of the Asylum. A translation

Pay of Subordinate Establishment.

Muster.

General Rules for the guidance of the Subordinate Officers.

in Bengalee of the Rules for the conduct of the Servants, drawn up by the Superintendent, shall be read to the Servants at every muster, and a copy of the Rules, in English and Bengalee, is to be kept suspended in the Office of the Asylum.

Rules for the conduct of the Servants to be read at muster.

27th. All the Subordinate Officers shall be provided by the Superintendent of the Asylum in communication with the Medical Board. The power of discharging any of them for misconduct shall, at the representation of the Superintendent, be exercised by the Medical Board. The Superintendent of the Asylum shall provide all the Native Servants, and in cases of misconduct, he shall have full power of discharging them.

28th. The following are the Rules referred to in Paragraph 26.

GENERAL RULES

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

1st. Unwearied kindness is, under all circumstances, to prevail in the treatment of the Patients, and care is to be taken that no curative measure ever is suffered to acquire the appearance of vindictive spirit or punishment.

2nd. In sudden emergencies, when seclusion may be deemed indispensable, the Subordinate Officer will immediately report the circumstance to the Superintendent.

3rd. The Visiting Member of the Medical Board and the Commissioner of Police are at all times to be admitted and to have access to the Office Records. The Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals and the 1st Class Staff Surgeon at the Presidency are at all times to have access to Patients of Her Majesty's Service who may be under treatment in the Asylum. All other visitors require an order of admission, either general or special, signed by the Superintendent, failing which, no visitors will be admitted in the wards. Communications to or from the Patients will, in the first instance, be submitted to the Superintendent. The Subordinate Officers will refer all enquiries concerning the Patients or the Institution to the Superintendent.

4th. It being impracticable concisely to define the duties of each individual Subordinate Officer, it is laid down as a general rule, that each and all are readily and cheerfully to render their assistance, whenever required.

5th. The introduction of sharp, pointed or blunt weapons, of whatever description, is strictly prohibited. Patients are to have no access to the kitchen, nor to the ante-chamber, while the Servants are engaged in carving. Knives and Forks, used for the latter purpose, are to be excluded from the meals of the Patients.

6th. The Apothecary and Hospital Steward, in addition to their specific duties, will at all times assist in the conduct of the general duties. The General Rules and Regulations for European Hospitals are to be strictly adhered to. The Apothecary will have charge of the Reading Room (Library and Journals,) where a Native Keeper will be in attendance, while the Patients frequent the Reading Room. All emergencies will immediately be reported by the Apothecary or the Steward to the Superintendent.

7th. The two Overseers will jointly see that all duties are properly executed, and more particularly that the Native Head Keeper and his Assistants do their duties. All irregularities will immediately be reported to the Superintendent.

8th. An Overseer will attend at the meals, and at out-door exercise, of both classes of Patients. During the day, the Overseers will frequently visit the wards, and they will take the night rounds alternately. In the morning, the Overseer on duty during the preceding night will make a verbal report of the occurrences to the Superintendent.

9th. The Matron will have the immediate charge of the Female Servants and the wardrobe (public or private) of the Female Patients. She will attend to the order and cleanliness of the Female Wards, preside during the meals, and superintend the occupation and recreation of the Patients. All emergencies in the Female Wards will immediately be brought to the notice of the Superintendent.

10th. Applications for leave of absence are to be made to the Superintendent during the morning or evening visitation. Hospital Servants will submit such applications through the Apothecary, the Matron, or the Hospital Steward, respectively.

11th. The Subordinate Officers are enjoined to show discretion, and not to divulge to idle curiosity the extravagancies which it may be their painful duty to witness.

THEODORE CANTOR, M. D., *Surgeon,*

Superintendent of Asylum.

FORT WILLIAM ; BHOWANIPORE, }
The 1st March 1856. }

Approved. By order of the Medical Board.

(Signed) NORMAN CHEVERS, *Secretary.*

RULES

FOR THE

CONDUCT OF THE SERVANTS.

1st. The Native Servants, male and female, are strictly enjoined invariably to treat the Patients with the greatest kindness, to abstain from harsh language, threats, abuse, blows, and all other acts of oppression or violence. They are to remember that the Patients are of unsound mind, and not responsible agents.

2nd. The Head Keeper will see that the Keepers at all times perform their duties. Neglect of duty the Head Keeper will immediately report to the Subordinate Officers.

3rd. The Servants will at all times show the greatest deference and obedience to the Subordinate Officers, and do their duties quietly, and not talk loudly.

4th. Five Keepers will be on duty from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. in the Southern and Western Wards, and four Keepers in the Eastern and the three separate Western Wards, during the hours specified. The nine Keepers of the day-watch will be relieved by an equal number, who will be on duty from 4 P. M. to 8 A. M. the following day. During the night-watch, one of the Keepers and one Durwan, with a lanthorn, will go round all the wards every quarter of an hour, to ascertain that the Patients

are in their rooms. During the day, the Keepers on duty will prevent the Patients from leaving the wards between the hours of out-door exercise.

5th. On a Patient's becoming violent or otherwise being taken ill, the Overseers will confine him to his room, and immediately report the circumstance to the Subordinate Officers.

6th. Servants are not secretly to carry letters, messages or articles to or from the Patients. If they are asked to do such things, they will immediately report the circumstance to the Subordinate Officers.

7th. The Hospital Writer will, at the Monthly Muster, read to the Native Establishment a Bengalee translation of the preceding Rules.

THEODORE CANTOR, M. D., *Surgeon,*
Superintendent of Asylum.

FORT WILLIAM ; BHOWANIPORE, }
The 10th May 1856. }

Approved. By order of the Medical Board,

N. CHEVERS, *Secretary.*

REPORT

REPORT
ON THE
Asylum for Native Insane Patients
AT DULLUNDA,
DURING THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE Asylum for Native Insanes, which during many years had been at Russapuglah, a southern suburbs of Calcutta, was in 1847 removed into an edifice erected for the purpose in the Dullunda Fields. The Asylum at Dullunda is situated a mile to the southward of Fort William, between Aleepore and Bhowanipore, and in the immediate vicinity of the latter suburbs. The site is airy, being exposed to the northward to the plain surrounding Fort William; the southward is kept open by the grounds of the Asylum. According to the accompanying ground plan, Plate 2, the whole area covers a little more than 9 acres, forming within a boundary wall an irregularly elongated square. The Asylum for males is composed of four wings, facing a large square court, and stands between a good-sized garden and the open grounds to the southward. Three of the wings contain five separate wards, each ranged along the sides of its own square court. Of the wards three are occupied by Hindoos and one by Mussulmans. The wards are composed of a number of dormitories, each measuring from 5,120 to 11,520 cubic feet. The ventilation is effected by skylights, windows and half-panelled doors. During the daytime, the bedding is kept airing on bamboo stages, purposely erected in the grounds. The floors of the dormitories and verandahs are coated with asphalt, laid on in ripple-mark to prevent its becoming slippery. Each dormitory is provided with a closet, in charge of sweepers at all times in attendance. The closets are moreover provided with deodorizing earthen-ware jars, filled with charcoal. In addition to these means, lime and frequent ablutions insure the purity of the

Dr. Carter's Report.

atmosphere. The doors communicate with well-raised verandahs, sheltered from the sun and wet, and lighted up at night. The fifth ward is fitted up as a hospital, in which iron-cots and bedding of the pattern used in European Hospitals, have been substituted for wooden cots. The hospital of course is neutral ground, and frequented by all creeds. The centre of the northern wing is occupied by the European Subordinate, by part of the native establishment, by the office and the dispensary. Separate kitchens for Hindoos and for Mussulmans are situated on each side, and the wing moreover contains compartments which have been made to serve as store-rooms for the articles manufactured by the Patients. On each side of the large central court are placed five separate compartments, in which Patients are treated during paroxysms of violence. Each of these compartments communicates by a half-panelled door, opening into a common loop-holed verandah. The construction differs from that of the ordinary dormitories by the absence of windows, which produces a perpetual twilight, without, however, obstructing ventilation. The compartments are lofty, and air is admitted through the doors and sky-lights. As means of seclusion they would have been more effective, had they been constructed in the grounds, at such distance from the rest of the wards, as should have saved the quiet Patients from the consequences of hearing the noise of excitement. During the proper seasons, the different courts serve as work-shops, for which during the rains, the verandahs form but indifferent substitutes. At present the process of twisting ropes can only be performed in the large central court, and as none of the verandahs answer as a rope-walk, wet weather sadly interferes with the ordinary occupation. It is curious on such occasions to witness the force which habit will acquire even over Insanes. When protracted wet keeps them idle, many show symptoms of ennui. Habits are engendered by time, and in the present instance, they well deserve to be fostered. The garden and the grounds extending North and South, afford to the Patients exercise and some occupation. A large tank, dug at the south-eastern angle of the grounds, answers, according to the habits of the natives, the double purpose of bathing and drinking. Ablutions are performed by the different sexes on alternate days. The Asylum for females is of later construction than the rest of the edifice, and was not opened before the 10th April 1857. A boundary wall, with an entrance from the garden,

effectually separates the building from the adjoining one for males. The Asylum for females faces North and South, and is erected between two airy courts. The rooms are lofty, and the foundation is more elevated than the rest of the Asylum. The wards and verandahs form three sides of a square, open to the southern court, which arrangement secures a thorough current of air. The eight dormitories, of which one is used as hospital, are constructed on a plan similar to that of the division for males. The floors, however, are here stuccoed, as their elevation renders asphalt unnecessary. A kitchen is erected in one of the courts which, as well as the verandah serve, according to season, as places of occupation and exercise. The original plan of construction is an improvement upon the rest of the Asylum, but the omission of refractory-wards has to be rectified. At present during paroxysms of violence, the female Patients cannot be secluded, but have to be confined in one of the dormitories which, from their size and situation, are unsuited for such purpose.

According to the Medical Board, (*Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Bengal Presidency, Calcutta 1855*.) the Asylum at Dullunda was originally calculated for 150 Patients of both sexes, although nearly double that number have been treated in it since 1855. It may as well be here observed that the denomination of " Russa," the former locality of the Asylum, occurs throughout the Board's Report, instead of the present name of Dullunda. The original building which of late has been appropriated to male Patients exclusively, may be calculated at 104,960 cubic feet, or at nearly 700 cubic feet to each of 150 Patients. The new building for females, calculated to accommodate 80 Patients, measures 44,231 cubic feet, which allows a little more than 550 to each female Patient. The maximum number of Patients of both sexes on one occasion, in 1857, rose to 326. In 1856, the daily average number of Patients of both sexes was 282, in 1857, 288. To accommodate such numbers, it has been found necessary to place from 8 to 10 male Patients in each dormitory. In the ward for females 5 to 6 occupy each dormitory. As the increase of Patients continues steadily, the enlargement of the Asylum, already recommended by the Medical Board, is very desirable. Want of accommodation moreover precludes pathological classification. Sexes and creeds are at present the only practicable lines of demarcation. The Medical Board have also suggested the propriety of introducing improved

accommodation for the higher classes of natives, whose friends might be at the charge of such Patient's maintenance. Although admissions of native gentlemen are rare, they do at times occur. Another consideration worth noticing here, is the necessity of insane Convicts and Prisoners, in and out of hospital, mixing freely with the rest. In the Asylum every inmate is of course but a Patient, and what is commonly denominated a "Criminal Lunatic," has no existence. Fetters and chains are removed at once on admission, and returned to the place of confinement to which they may belong. During the years 1856 and 1857, from 45 to 47 prisoners and convicts of both sexes were treated at Dullunda. Separation of these Patients can only be effected at the expense of the establishment of a distinct Asylum. Hitherto, no complaints on this score have interrupted the intercourse of the Patients. The power of admitting Patients is vested in the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. Towards the year 1856, the state of the conservancy of the Asylum attracted the notice of the authorities. It had been effected by means of covered well privies, the original site and number of which are now only extant on paper in the ground plan. When they were newly sunk, such privies may have been unexceptionable, but the process of cleansing caused difficulties which were aggravated during the rains, when the water oozing in, produced fermentation and burst the covers. Such dangerous state has been remedied by the prompt exertions of Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs. The sinks have been removed, and an efficient system of conservancy has been introduced by means of an increased establishment of sweepers. The proximity of the branch river, Tolly's Nullah, has been turned to good account as a flowing receptacle for the soil which at once is removed from the Asylum.

II. EXPENDITURE.

At the recommendation of Mr. Fergusson, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, a monthly amount of Rupees 100 was sanctioned by Government in 1855, to secure the services of a European Subordinate. The improved condition of the Asylum has been the result of the beneficial measure. The systematic occupation of the Patients could not have been carried out with regularity without European supervision. Insignificant as are the proceeds of the voluntary manufactures, they

derive some value from the consideration, that their production has been attended with the alleviation of much human misery.

Registers of Receipts and Disbursements of the Asylum at Dullunda for the two years, viz., from 1st January 1856 to 31st December 1857.

	1856.	1857.		1856.	1857.
Receipts credited to Government.	247 10 8	212 3 2	Disbursements.	20,888 12 10½	21,919 14 8

All the Patients being paupers, maintained by Government, receipts form a novel feature in the accounts of the Asylum. The disbursements have during the two years increased, owing to the appointment of a European Subordinate Officer, and by the augmentation to the Conservancy Establishment.

III. DIETARY AND CLOTHING.

The Patients are dieted and clothed by private contract at a fixed monthly rate of Rupees 3 for each Patient. The provisions are submitted to daily examination, to insure their quality and quantity being unexceptionable. They are far superior to those which the Patients, who almost all belong to the poorest class of Natives, are accustomed to in health. To the majority, who on admission present a sad spectacle, the Asylum must appear like a grand mansion, and the effects of comfort and regularity soon become apparent in an improved physical condition. The following scale of diet has, during a number of years, obtained in the Asylum, first at Russapuglah, and later at Dullunda.

At 6 or 7 A. M.—Wheat porridge, 2 oz.

At 10 or 11 A. M.—Rice, 10 oz.—Pease, 4 oz.—Vegetables, 4 oz.—Salt ½ oz.—Spices, 2 drachms—Butter, 2 drachms—Sugar, 2 drachms—Betelnut, ½.—Paun-leaf, 1—Hookah Tobacco, 2 oz.

At 5 or 6 P. M.—Rice 8 oz.—Beef or Mutton, 4 oz.—Fish, 4 oz.—Vegetables, 4 oz.—Oil, 2 drachms—Salt, ½ oz.—Spices, 2 drachms—

Betel-nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ —Paun leaf, 1—Hookah-Tobacco, 2 drachms. Buttermilk, 12 oz, and Potatoes 8 oz, are allowed once a week. This is a bare standard scale of full diet, to which are added daily indulgencies, such as Sweetmeats, Cigars, Fruit, &c., as rewards for good conduct. The Hospital diet is modified according to each individual case. Extra articles, such as Poultry, Milk, Tea, Bread, &c., are separately accounted for; Wine and Spirits are obtained through the Commissariat Department. The clothing consists of the few articles of dress, worn by the poorer classes of natives of Bengal. Each Patient is supplied with a woollen blanket, three or four yards of cotton cloth, a sleeping mat and bedding of gunny. Shoes are articles of luxury, and given as such, when asked for. The great majority of Patients are admitted in a state bordering upon nudity, and are therefore on discharge permitted, not only to retain the Asylum clothing, but the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs bestows charities to speed the penniless to their distant homes.

IV. NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM.

As this system is the rule in the Asylum at Bhowanipore, so it in like manner obtains at Dullunda. The single exceptions to the rule have already been stated elsewhere (IV. *Report on Bhowanipore*), and render repetition in this place unnecessary. It should, however, be noticed that native Insanes are generally much more manageable than European Patients.

V. OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Doctor Strong has described the employment and amusement which he introduced many years ago in the then existing Asylum at Russa. Singing, dancing, cards (not gambling,) and native musical instruments were encouraged. The women spun, made cloth, picked coffee, rice, &c.; the men were engaged in the garden and in agricultural pursuits. Coffee of superior quality thus grown, was in 1832 sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (*Report for 1847 by the Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, page 22.*) In 1856, in the Asylum at Dullunda, a plot of ground was under cultivation with sugar-cane; some of the patients assisted the gardeners, and a few the cooks. The occupation, however, left something to wish as far as regarded adequacy and

regularity. Employment of Insanes, having for its paramount aim the well-being and possible cure of the Patients, is a means to those ends only. What will pay or prove remunerative, need not be lost sight of,—but as a secondary consideration. If the labour be not perfectly voluntary, but be suffered to become compulsory, not only will the object in view be lost, but what was wholesome, becomes the very reverse. This is precisely the point of difference between the labour of Insanes and of Prisoners. Much more work might be done than the number of hands do at Dullunda, but then it could only be effected by compulsion.

RETURN OF MANUFACTURE.

	1856.	1857.
	lbs.	lbs.
Rope	10,000	9,065
Twine	900	4,084
Total	11,800	13,149

The following correspondence will show the gradual progress of occupation in the Asylum.

No. 160.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT ASYLUM, DULLUNDA,

To

THE MAGISTRATE, 24-PERGUNNAHS.

Fort William ; Dullunda, the 15th September 1856.

SIR,

FROM the interest which you have been pleased to take in my endeavour to introduce by means of employment a system of moral treatment in the Asylum at Dullunda, you are probably aware of the degree of success with which the attempt has been attended.

2. The male Patients are now occupied in the manufacture of rope and twine, and the female in spinning wool. The expense of the raw material (Jute or Indian flax, and wool), is borne on the Monthly Contingent Bill.

3. To accustom the Insane Patients to regular occupation has been a task of time and patience. It has been accomplished by persuasion and encouragement, but in no instance by compulsion or harsh treatment. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the labour of the Insane Patients, which is perfectly free and voluntary, cannot but be somewhat deficient in regularity and quantity. The following Table exhibits the quantity of work done from the 1st May to 31st August 1856:—

		<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>
Jute Rope ...	...	56	0
„ Twine...	...	2	10
Coir Rope ...	...	1	25
Wool, spun ...	...	8	0

The quality of the rope and twine in particular is such as to command a ready sale, which at the current market rate leaves a small profit. An account of the manufacture is regularly kept, and the ready money till date in hand amounts to Co.'s Ra. 100, as specified hereafter, viz. :—

Cost of Raw Material, Spinning Wheels,

&c.	Co.'s Ra. ...	75	4	5
Profit upon Manufacture	„	...	24	11	7

Total, Co.'s Ra. ...	100	0	0
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4. It is to the amount now in hand that I would request your attention, with a view to obtain instructions as to the disposal of the present, and of similar proceeds which may hereafter accrue from the sale of the free and voluntary manufactures of the Insane Patients at Dullunda.

5. While I superintended the Lunatic Asylum at Prince of Wales' Island (Pinang,) from 1842 to 1845, I was compelled out of my private means to advance the cost of the raw material, intended to serve as moral treatment. Upon the profit made by selling the manufacture, I had moreover to depend for the clothing of the Insane Patients. At Dullunda fortunately, no such necessity exists. Here the bounty of Government is not only not confined to mere necessities of life, but

comforts and indulgences are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent.

6. Under such circumstances, it appears to me that the proceeds obtained from the voluntary occupation of the Patients, becomes the property of the State. It is, in fact, but a small return for the bounty expended to alleviate misery. I should therefore recommend that such proceeds should from time to time be entered on the face of the Monthly Contingent Bill, and be deducted from the Contingent Charges of the Asylum.

I have, &c,

(Signed) THEO. CANTOR, M. D.,
Superintendent Asylums, Bhowanipore
and Dullunda.

No. 226.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT ASYLUM, DULLUNDA,

TO

H. D. H. FERGUSSON, ESQUIRE,

Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs.

Fort William; Dullunda, the 9th November 1857.

SIR,

FROM my letter* upon the subject, as well as from your personal observation, you are aware that since last year the native Insane Patients in the Asylum at Dullunda have been regularly occupied with the manufacture of rope and twine.

* No. 160 of 15th September 1856.

2. At the first outset, the raw material had to be purchased at public expense. Subsequently, the profit realized by the sale of the manufacture, repaid the outlay, leaving a balance which has since then been carried to the credit of Government on the face of each Monthly Contingent Bill.

3. From the 1st of February 1856 to the 1st November 1857, the

† From 1st Feb. to 31st Dec. 1856 ..	11,800 lbs.
" 1st Jan. to 1st Nov. 1857 ..	10,933 "
Total ..	22,733 lbs.

Patients have manufactured the quantity of raw material, specified in the margin.†

4. The Jute or Indian flax which the Patients manufacture into rope and twine, is as occasion may require, purchased from the market. The price has of late been subject to a most extraordinary fluctuation, and the supply has become very uncertain.

5. On the present occasion, I beg to transmit the accompanying samples of Jute,* not only manufactured, but cultivated by the Patients themselves. Those samples form the result of an interesting experiment, of which the following is the history.

* Sample of prepared
Jute.
Ditto of rope of sorts.
Ditto of Twine.

6. In the month of May last, just before the commencement of the rainy season, about one acre of the grounds at Dullunda was sown with 12 lbs. of Jute seed, of the value of Rs. 1-4-0 or 2s. 7½d. The only additional expense amounted to 6 annas or 9½d., the value of a bamboo trough ('Shunee,') a native contrivance to lift water. Under the management of Mr. Overseer Freeman, the cultivation was entirely left to the care of the Patients who in September last reaped and prepared the flax. The 12 lbs. of seed sown, yielded a crop of 666 lbs. flax, the fibre of which measured from 12 to 12½ feet in length. There was no loss in the manufacture.

7. As an experiment, the result has in every respect proved successful and deserving of repetition. Competent judges have declared our flax to be excellent, and of a quality far superior to that for which the manufacture of the Asylum is dependent on the market. The grounds belonging to the Asylum at Dullunda are, however, not nearly extensive enough to grow the whole quantity of Jute annually required.

8. It is satisfactory to add that the occupation of the Patients is perfectly free and voluntary, and that it is the result of persuasion and habit, while neither threats nor mechanical restraints are suffered. The real value of occupation as a means of cure in insanity, may indeed be considered as undetermined. But that voluntary and well regulated labour is a means of mitigating an existence, visited with loss of reason, will hardly be questioned. A variety of occupations has been tried at Dullunda. But of them all, the manufacture of rope and twine has hitherto been found to be favourites both with the Bengalee male and female Patients.

9. Before leaving the subject, I would call attention to the exquisitely simple piece of mechanism which some of the Patients themselves have contrived for the twisting of the flax. The annexed outline, Plate

3, represents the contrivance which, for simplicity of the adaptation of means and for cheapness, can hardly be surpassed. It is an endless screw, put together by the Patients themselves, who are supplied with nothing but a bamboo, the cost of which is 3 annas or 4½d. Each bamboo is sufficient to produce five of the twisting screws, the cost of each of which, therefore, amounts to less than one penny. The screw is worked with both hands by a Patient in a sitting posture, while a second Patient carries the flax to be twisted. The simple contrivance, in which the Patients themselves take a delight, has elicited the admiration of even Engineer Officers among the numerous visitors to the Asylum.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THEO. CANTOR, M. D.,
Superintendent.

No. 957.

FROM

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE 24-PERGUNNAHS,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

Judicial Department.

FORT WILLIAM.

Allipore, the 10th November 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to forward for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's perusal, a Report No. 226, of yesterday's date, regarding the employment of the native Insanes, confined in the Hospital at Dullunda. This Report is in continuation of that forwarded with my letter No. 936, dated 13th October 1856.

2. It will be observed that the manufacture of rope and twine by the Insanes has yielded a profit, which is satisfactory.

3. The experiment alluded to in the 5th, 6th, and 7th paras of the Report is interesting. As the Government grounds attached to the Asylum are very extensive and enclosed within its walls, there is no reason why the experiment should not be repeated on a larger scale. The exercise of gardening is as good or better for the Patients than any other.

Dr. Cantor's Report.

4. The samples of Jute forwarded by Dr. Cantor, are very good. They are herewith sent for His Honor's inspection.

5. The contrivance alluded to in the 9th para. of Dr. Cantor's Report, is the common twine spinner, to be seen in almost every village in this neighbourhood. A woman or child usually works it.

6. I may take this opportunity of stating, that I have been extremely gratified to observe the improvements effected by Dr. Cantor in the management of the Native Asylum. Under Dr. Strong it was very far indeed from what it should have been. But his abominable privy wells have been closed by Doctor Cantor, and every part of the building is now kept clean and in good order. The food is excellent, and I was glad to observe that Dr. Cantor himself carefully examines it daily before it is served out. The result is that the Insanes are more healthy and cheerful than formerly, the entire credit of which is due to Dr. Cantor.

I have, &c,

(Signed) H. D. H. FERGUSSON,
Magistrate.

As the Patients have now acquired the habit of keeping their proper appointed places, and fixing the attention on the work in hand, they may be supposed to be accessible to elementary knowledge. The village schools of Bengal, where letters are written in the sand, would be desirable models for introduction in the Asylum. The importance of the experiment would be worth the trifling cost of entertaining a few native School-masters, whose duty it should be to fill up some of the spare time left by the manual labour.

Plenty and regular exercise in the open air, and the ordinary harmless amusements of the natives vary the hours in the Asylum. Aptitude to model in clay appears to be national. Most of the Patients make their own bowls for smoking, and a few model idols and other figures. The more conspicuous monomaniacs (and the Asylum has its "King of Delhi" and other native princes,) take great delight in finery, and exhibit no lack of taste in making up their grand costumes of the most heterogeneous materials. The grandeur of such personages, however, does not prevent them from stripping and voluntarily joining in the general occupation of their imaginary subjects.

VI. SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subordinate Establishment is a modification of the scale laid down in the Code of Medical Regulations. The European and the Native Medical Subordinates and Conservancy Establishment are permanently appointed; the strength of the rest of the native attendants is increased or reduced according to the daily number of Patients.

Among a number of improvements suggested by the Medical Board (*Report 1855 p. 14*) is the appointment of a European Subordinate Officer to each Asylum for native Insanes. The actual appointment of such Officer is one of the benefits which the Asylum at Dullunda has derived from the active exertions of Mr. Fergusson, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, in promoting its interests. The strength and monthly pay of the Establishment is as follows:—

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

1 European Overseer	...	...	Rs. 100	0	0
1 Native Doctor	...	...	" 16	0	0

SERVANTS.

7 Naib Jemadars	...	...	Rs. 35	0	0
2 Ditto (Female)	...	...	" 11	0	0
5 Cooks	...	...	" 25	0	0
1 Female Cook	...	...	" 5	0	0
9 Water-carriers	...	...	" 36	0	0
4 Washermen	...	...	" 20	3	2
1 Washerwoman	...	...	" 5	0	0
5 Barbers	...	...	" 15	0	0
2 Gardeners	...	...	" 8	0	0
1 Hurkarrah	...	...	" 4	0	0
26 Male Servants	...	...	" 104	0	0
6 Female Servants	...	...	" 24	0	0
1 Lamplighter	...	...	" 4	0	0
15 Sweepers	...	...	" 61	0	0
3 Ditto (Female)	...	...	" 12	2	10
Total	...	...	485	6	0

A native Contractor, under the orders of the Superintendent, performs the duties of a Hospital Writer.

RULES

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE
SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASYLUM AT DULLUNDA.

1. The European Overseer, the Native Doctor, and Servants, male and female, are strictly enjoined invariably to treat the Patients with the greatest kindness; to abstain from harsh language, threats, abuse, all acts of oppression, blows or any other acts of violence. They are to remember that the unfortunate Patients are of unsound mind, and not responsible agents.

2. When the conduct of a Patient becomes violent and dangerous to himself and others, the Hospital Servants will, in the absence of the Superintendent, report the circumstance to the Overseer, who will immediately visit such Patient. Should the Overseer consider restraint to be absolutely necessary for the safety of the Patient himself or others, temporary seclusion may accordingly be applied. But in such case, the Overseer will report the circumstance to the Superintendent.

3. Clubs, sticks, weapons, sharp-edged or pointed tools are strictly prohibited from being introduced in the Asylum.

4. Such Patients as may be permitted to assist in the kitchen and garden, are not to be trusted with knives or tools with which they may commit injury.

5. Visitors to the Patients are to be admitted by permission of the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs or of the Superintendent.

6. All complaints relating to the Patients or to the Hospital Servants are immediately to be brought to the notice of the Overseer, who will take the earliest opportunity to report to the Superintendent.

7. The Overseer will see that the preceding Rules are strictly observed, and a copy in English and in Bengallee is to be kept suspended in the office. The Native Doctor will at the Monthly Muster read to the Hospital Establishment a Bengallee translation of the preceding Rules.

(Signed) THEODORE CANTOR, M. D.,
Superintendent Asylum, Dullunda.

(Signed) H. D. H. FERGUSSON,
Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs.

FORT WILLIAM, DULLUNDA, }
The 1st January 1856. }

VII. MEDICAL

VII. MEDICAL RECORDS.

The Medical Board reports (*page 3*), that till 1854, there has been a gradual but slow increase in the number of Patients treated in all the Asylums, of about 400 in the last 14 years; and during the last 5½ years, the increase has at Dullunda amounted to 77. As will appear from the following statement of the total number treated, the increase has continued *viz.* :—

1849	..	...	453	1854	...	...	480
1850	...	...	438	1855	...	...	524
1851	...	...	412	1856	...	...	530
1852	...	...	427	1857	...	...	514
1853	...	...	441				

A. TABULAR STATEMENTS.

	1856.			1857.		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment 1st { January }	205	73	278	206	55	261
Admitted	178	39	217	154	52	206
Total of remained, admitted and { re-admitted }	411	119	530	392	122	514
Remained under treatment 31st { December }	206	55	261	200	61	261
Cured	48	20	68	64	18	82
Improved, transferred to friends ...	91	12	103	66	13	79
Mortality	67	31	98	62	30	92

During 1856, 35 Patients (23 male, 7 female) had been treated more than once;—in 1857 the re-admissions numbered 47: (32 males, 15 females.)

RATIO PER CENT.	1856.			1857.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Cures	11.67	16.80	12.83	16.32	14.75	15.95
Of Cures and transferred to friends.	23.81	26.89	32.26	33.16	25.40	31.32
Of Mortality	16.30	26.05	18.49	15.81	24.59	17.89

During the ten years, from 1st January 1848 to 31st December 1857, the months of May, June and August, (the end of the hot and the commencement of the rainy season,) exhibit the highest number of admissions, while October, December and January give the lowest. The mortality has been highest during the months of the cold season in the following order:—October, January, November and December. The fewest deaths have taken place in July, March, June and February. On the total number treated, (remained and admitted,) during the 10 years, the average mortality has been 15.27 per cent.

B. CREEDS.

Year.	Hindoos.			Mussulmans.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1856.	295	94	389	116	25	141
1857.	292	91	383	99	32	131

C. TRADES.

Males.

Agricultural labourers 37,—Bankers 2,—Barbers 5,—Bearer 1,—Beggars 12,—Boatman 1,—Butcher 1,—Carpenters 2,—Coachman 1,—Cooks 4,—Coolies 7,—Compositors 3,—Confectioners 3,—Dealers in Spirits 2,—Door-keeper 1,—Fishermen 3,—Gardeners 2,—Goldsmith 1,—Khidmutgars 2,—Mason 1,—Milkmen 10,—Groom 1,—Merchant 1,—

Musician 1,—Policemen 3,—Potter 1,—Sailors 4,—Sepoys 5,—Smiths 2,—Shoemakers 2,—Shop-keepers 8,—Student (Medical) 1, Sweepers 3,—Teachers 3,—Tailors 6,—Undertakers 2,—Washermen 5,—Weavers 5,—Writers 6.

Females.

Ayabs 2,—Beggars 3,—Prostitutes 7,—Sweepers 2.—The means of living of the great majority has not been ascertainable.

Insane Prisoners and Convicts.

1856.	{ Prisoners (Male) 36,—Female 3.
	{ Convicts for life 8, " 0—Total 47.
1857.	{ Prisoners (Male) 35,—Female 2.
	{ Convicts for life 8, " 0—Total 45.

D. BIRTH-PLACE.

Agra	...	...	...	1	Male.
Akyab	...	...	...	1	"
Amrah	...	...	...	1	"
Arracan	...	...	...	1	"
Backergunge	...	...	...	1	"
Balasore	...	...	...	1	"
Barrackpore	...	...	...	1	"
Baranagore.	...	...	...	2	"
Barraset	...	...	...	1	"
Benares	...	...	...	1	"
Bengal	...	...	...	215	" 92 Females
Burdwan	...	...	...	6	"
Burmah	...	...	...	1	"
Calcutta	...	...	...	115	" 72 Females
Cuttack	...	...	...	2	"
Dacca	...	...	...	1	"
Furruckhabad	...	...	...	1	"
Gyah	...	...	...	1	"
Ghazecpore	...	...	...	1	"
Gunga Sagur	...	...	...	1	"
Hooghly	...	...	...	1	"
Howrah	...	...	...	4	"
Jessore	...	...	...	3	"
Khurdha	...	...	...	1	"
Lucknow	...	...	...	1	"
Madras	...	...	...	2	"
Midnapore..	...	...	...	1	"
Nyhattee	...	...	...	1	"
Patna	...	...	...	1	"
Purneah	...	...	...	1	"
Rajpore	...	...	...	1	"

Santipore ...	...	...	...	1	Male.
Soodaram ...	...	...	...	1	"
Sylhet ...	...	...	...	1	"
Tarackasore	...	...	...	1	"

E. COMPLICATIONS.

Epilepsy in 12 male, 3 female Patients.
 Chorea Sti. Viti in 1 male, and 1 female.
 Catalepsy in 2 male Patients.

SUPPOSED CAUSES.

Congenital in 18 male, 4 female Patients.
 Hereditary in 2 male.
 Domestic distress in 4 male and 5 female.
 Masturbation in 3 male Patients.
 Influenced by the Moon, none.

INTEMPERANCE.

The total number admitted from this cause, amounted in 1856 to 81, and in 1857 to 133, as will appear from the following Table :—

1856.				1857.			
Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Hindoos.		Mussulmans.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
59	5	17	0	95	5	26	7

Ratio per cent. on admissions and re-admissions from intemperance in 1856, 32·14 ;—in 1857, 52·56.

Intemperance signifies here the abuse of Narcotics : (Gunjah, Bhang, Churrus, all preparations of Cannabis indica, rarely Opium,) and of Spirituous Liquors : Mudth, Arrack, Tarry,—all Bazar Spirits.

With extremely rare exceptions, the Patients are sent to the Asylum with Rolls which contain neither previous history, nor other important details. The scantiness of the information will have appeared from some of the preceding Tabular Statements.

F. FORMS

F. FORMS OF DISEASES.

	1856.				1857.			
	Hindoos.		Mussulmans.		Hindoos.		Mussulmans.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mania ...	227	73	94	17	226	72	84	26
Dementia ..	32	8	14	5	26	7	10	3
Amentia ...	11	7	3	1	12	4	2	0
Melancholia ...	25	6	5	2	27	7	3	2
Idiocy ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Total ...	295	94	116	25	292	91	99	32

G. CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASES.		1856.			1857		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of the Nervous System.	Exhaustion ...	14	4	18	8	5	13
	Apoplexy ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Epilepsy ...	3	1	4	4	2	6
	Convulsions ..	0	0	0	1	0	1

DISEASES.		1856.			1857.		
		Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Endemic.	Dysentery	27	14	41	23	9	32
	Diarrhoea	9	2	11	7	8	15
	Cholera	6	8	14	3	1	4
	Fever	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Anasarca	3	1	4	2	1	3
	Hepatitis	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Enteritis	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other.	Of Lungs	2	0	2	8	0	8
	Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Carbuncle	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Old Age	0	1	1	3	3	6
Total ...		67	31	98	62	30	92

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

VIII. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the improvements alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, there are others well meriting consideration.

Extension of the Grounds.—A glance at the ground-plan, Plate 2, will show that their extent may be estimated at about one-half of the total area or between four and five acres. Of the latter one third, adjoining the southern front of the Asylum, must be kept free from vegetation, in order not to obstruct ventilation. The area is farther entrenched upon by a large tank which reduces the land available for agricultural purposes. When the whole is brought under cultivation, it will produce no crop of raw material, sufficient to render the Asylum during a season independent of the market. The gradual increase of Patients will eventually call for additional wards; substantial work-sheds and store-rooms are greatly wanted; all these improvements require extension of ground. As observed in a correspondence with the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs (No. 187, dated the 9th October 1856,) the different courts in consequence of not being paved, present an appearance little harmonizing with the general tidiness of the Asylum. A pavement and a brick-built bathing-house close to the tank, would greatly add to the comfort of the Patients.

No dead-house nor sufficiently removed dissecting room have ever been attached to the Asylum. Post mortem examinations can therefore not be performed in private. The Asylum Hospital is unsuitable to the purpose without running the risk of causing excitement and of hurting the national prejudices of the Patients.

SELECTIONS
FROM
THE RECORDS
OF
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

N^o. XXIX.
REPORT
ON THE
RIVERS OF BENGAL,
BY
CAPT. W. S. SHERWILL.

PAPERS OF 1856, 1857 AND 1858
ON THE
DAMOODAH EMBANKMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

CALCUTTA :

G. A. SAVIELLE, CALCUTTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED),
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1858.

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REPORT
ON THE
RIVERS OF BENGAL,
BY
CAPTAIN W. S. SHERWILL.

No. 31.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. S. SHERWILL,
Revenue Surveyor and Boundary Commissioner,

TO

MAJOR H. L. THUILLIER,
Deputy Surveyor General.

SIR,

BELIEVING that any information relative to the Rivers of Bengal, more especially of the feeders of the Hooghly, will be acceptable, I have the honor herewith to forward some notes upon the subject, collected during the period that I was engaged upon the Survey of the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Beerbhoom, and Moorshedabad—Districts that are more or less affected by the Hooghly or Bhaugiruthee, or by its feeders, the Adjye, Babla, and Banalui Rivers.

In the year 1853, a Committee was appointed by Government to sit in Calcutta, to enquire into the state of the River Hooghly, as fears had been, and were then being expressed by the public in general, that the River was yearly becoming more shoal below Calcutta, and that ships arriving from sea had greater difficulties now, than formerly, in reaching Calcutta. The Committee appointed were ordered to ascertain "the state of the River Hooghly, particularly whether it has deteriorated for purposes of navigation; what has been the nature and progress of the deterioration; to what causes it is owing; whether it is likely to continue; and if so, whether any approximate guess can be formed as to the period at which ships of large burthen may be expected to resort by

" preference to the Mutlah, supposing the head of that River to be connected with Calcutta either by a Railway or Ship Canal."

The labors of this Committee have been a Blue Book containing much very interesting matter connected with the Hooghly, its past, present, and what is predicted will be its future state. After carefully perusing the evidence regarding the advancement of the Sand Heads to the South ; the frequent changes in the channels below Calcutta ; and, above all, the remarks made by the Committee at page 15—" It is difficult to understand how a River, into the channels of which, like the Hooghly, such enormous quantities of earthy matter are annually poured and deposited, can do otherwise than deteriorate (if totally left to its natural agencies), however gradual or slow the process may be"—the impression left is, that the Hooghly River is deteriorating ; and I think that the few remarks I have made in the following pages will serve to strengthen that impression. Mr. Piddington, a Member of the Committee, I am aware, is not of this opinion, for he states at page xix. of his separate Report—" I am of opinion that, up to the close of the year 1853, there is no fair ground for supposing that the River Hooghly has, *upon the whole*, deteriorated from Calcutta to the sea, as a navigable River, during the present century."

This may be quite true as regards this century and of that particular portion of the River ; but I think I shall be able to show that changes—great changes—have taken place in the present Hooghly above Calcutta ; and I hope to show that, far from any improvement in either depth of water or disappearance of sand banks having taken place in the Hooghly above Calcutta, on the contrary, that the water has vastly decreased—sand banks, where water used to be, have appeared—have become stationary, inhabited, and cultivated, forming now portions of the main land of the country. I will also endeavor to show, from old traditions and from ancient legends, assisted by ocular demonstration, that the River from Calcutta to Sooty, or where the Bhaugiruthee leaves the Ganges, once bore the whole waters of the Ganges to the sea ; and that instead of its having been, as it is at present, a stream scarcely a quarter of a mile in width, with little depth of water, that the Hooghly once had a bed miles in width, as the Poddah or Ganges has at this day.

It will be as well to state, that the name of the River Hooghly is of modern origin ; before the advent of the English, it was called the

Bhaugiruthee, from Sooty on the Ganges to the sea ; but at present the older name is only used for that portion of the River extending from its exit from the Ganges to Nuddea, where it is joined by the Jellinghee, also an exfluent of the Ganges ; from this spot it becomes the Hooghly, a name given to the River after the once important town of Hooghly, written in old European books "Ogouli."

From indubitable proofs, it is evident that the water of the Ganges once flowed past Sooty down by Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Calcutta to the sea.

Upon the accompanying Map may be seen the approximately defined limits of the recent alluvial deposit forming the delta of the Ganges and Brahmapooter Rivers ; the limits are indicated by a yellow line ; or where the more ancient kunkur (nodular limestone) and yellow clay appear dipping under the newer alluvial deposits, apparently this same bed of clay is pierced in Calcutta at a depth of 80 feet, and is 40 feet thick, as will be seen by the Section marked A. in the Appendix.

It will be seen that the Bhaugiruthee River flows upon the very outside or Western margin of the great alluvial basin, and cannot by any possible means ever flow more to the Westward, as the tails of the clay and kunkur banks at their junction, with the more recent alluvion, average 12 feet in perpendicular height, and half a mile further inland they rise to 60 and 80 feet.

The process of silting up is rapidly proceeding in the beds of the Bhaugiruthee and Jellinghee, and of necessity must continue to do so the further the Sand Heads advance into the sea.

The general inclination of the country towards the South-east, or towards the centre of the deltaic basin, also affects the River Bhaugiruthee, as the water from the Ganges has a greater inclination to proceed straight on in its South-east course, rather than turn into the Bhaugiruthee and flow down in a due Easterly direction. The vast quantity of dry soil that is blown down from the higher lands during the season of the prevailing hot winds, or from February to June, and the soil that is washed down during the rainy season, or from June to September, both combined, are also assisting to fill up the bed of the Bhaugiruthee.

The amount of information regarding the Nuddea Rivers is meagre and small indeed ; the existence of the Rivers is a fact, their shallowness is another ; and there our knowledge ceases. A Series of levels from

Rampore Bauleah on the Ganges, at the apex of the delta, to the Sand Heads; cross levels from Chittagong to Tumlook, and from Dacca to Moorshedabad, should at once be ordered and carried out with mathematical precision. The North and South levels would, I feel convinced, prove that the beds of the Bhaugiruthee and Jellinghee are much higher than the bed of the Ganges during its low-water level from the mouth of the Bhaugiruthee to Rampore Bauleah, and that all attempts to remedy these Rivers will be found to be labor thrown away and money expended to no purpose.

In the natural course of events, these Rivers have filled up, never to be again opened, as they were in ages gone by. Rajmahal once stood in the shore of the Ocean, but it is no longer there; fleets once sailed up the Bhaugiruthee, they can no longer do that; Issuripore Jessore was, not many hundred years ago, on the edge of the salt water—all its neighboring jheels or lakes are now filled with brackish water. Nuddea, from its name, was once a new island, with salt water round it—it is now 130 miles from the sea, and the site of a city, up to whose garden walls, eighty years ago, the tidal wave, the bore, rolled; but now it no longer approaches the town, the tide rising and falling about two perpendicular inches only.

Ramcomul Sen, in the Preface to his Bengali Dictionary, A. D. 1824, makes the following interesting remarks :—"The country (Bengal) is also "called Gour, and appears to have been principally, or at least a considerable portion of it, recovered from the sea out of the Bay of "Bengal, that is to say, as far as the borders of Rajmahal, including "the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore (?) and Jessore. It was at first churah "or alluvial, and then jungle or forest, a portion of which is still to be "found, and is still called the Soonderhun. It was afterwards cleared "and inhabited. When Sevanund Mojoomdar, the uncle of Rajah Pratapaditya, who was the founder of the city of Jessore,* fixed his residence "here about 300 years ago (1534 A. D.), it was a forest on the "borders of the sea." Again, the Baboo says—"Bengal began to be "peopled perhaps within 1,000 years, as there is no chronology of the "country extant, as there is of the other parts of Hindostan: the time "affixed is merely conjectural. As to what has been said of its having "been obtained from the sea, the following proofs are given. The fact

* This Issuripore Jessore, upon the Jaboona River, and now 50 miles from the sea, must not be confounded with the Civil Station of Moorlee Jessore upon the Bhyrub River, 60 miles to the North of Issuripore Jessore.—W. S. SEERWILL.

“ appears probable from the following names of various villages, which
 “ are contained in it :—

“ Suk Sagar or Suska Sagar	... ..	Dry Sea.
“ Chak dala, Chakra dwipa	... ..	Circular Island.
“ Nava dwipa or Nudeea	... ..	New Island.
“ Agra dwipa	... ..	Foremost Island.
“ Doomur dala or Doomurda	... ..	Doombur's Abyss.
“ Naldi or Nal dwipa	... ..	Nala's Island.
“ Chandra dwipa	... ..	Chandra's Island.
“ Mal dala	... ..	Mala's dala or Abyss.
“ Gao khali or Gao khal	... ..	Gao's Creek.
“ Madhu khali or Madhu's khal	... ..	Madhu's ditto.
“ Han's khali or Hans khal	... ..	Hans ditto.
“ Dhoba khali or Dhoba khal	... ..	Dhoba's ditto.
“ Nala danga	... ..	Nala's Danga or Upland.
“ Bhola danga	... ..	Bhola's ditto.
“ Bahmun danga	... ..	Brahman's ditto.
“ Gober danga	... ..	Gober's ditto.

“ These were, no doubt, alluvial lands, as the affixes *Sagar*, sea ; *Dwipa*,
 “ Island ; *Khala*, Creek ; *Danga*, upland ; *Dala*, Abyss—relate to the
 “ sea or to water, and cannot be applied to any thing but land thus
 “ acquired.

“ The Grecian, Mussulman, and European historians and travellers do
 “ not give any account of Bengal—even its name is not mentioned in
 “ their several works.”

The Baboo further states, that “ Magisthenes, the celebrated historian,
 takes no notice of this country,” neither is it mentioned by Pythagoras
 497 B. C., nor by Alexander the Great 413 B. C., nor by Strabo the Greek
 Geographer 25 A. D., nor by Pliny 116 A. D., nor by Ptolemy 140 A. D.,
 and other historians who wrote upon the names and customs and litera-
 ture of the Hindoos. From this he infers, that Bengal is a country of
 very modern date ; I imagine he means a cultivated or occupied
 country ; for in the Mahabharat, the most ancient Hindoo history extant,
 and supposed by the Hindoos to have been written about 3,000 years
 B. C., the name of Gunga Sagar is mentioned. The date here given for
 the birth of the great Poem is a mere fiction, as that date would take us
 back to 600 years before the Noahic Deluge.

Again, the Baboo mentions, that, in the Ramayana, Indra is said to have stolen away the sacrificial horse belonging to Sagar, a King of the race of the Sun, and to have kept it in the Island of Sagar.

King Roghu conquered several countries and "visited Bengal, of which he took possession, erected a monument on the banks of the GANGES, and he proceeded along the coast to Orissa," showing plainly that the GANGES was then on the West of the alluvial delta, as no mention is made of his crossing the whole of what at present constitutes the 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Nuddea, Jessore, Pubna, Dacca, &c.

"Particulars are to be found in the Mababbarat, and Kalidas, the celebrated Poet, who wrote a little before the commencement of the Christian era, has also mentioned this circumstance in his work called Roghubungsa."

"Kupila, a Muni, or saint, was said to have resided on Gunga Sagar, and in his hermitage the stolen horse before alluded to was found."

"Kali Ghat, on the Gunga Nullah, or Tolly's Nullah, a sacred place, existed at the time when the GANGES passed through Bengal to the sea."

"Bhagiratha brought the GANGES from the Himalaya and passed through Bengal to the sea. From this circumstance the hermitage of the Muni Kupila has been called GUNGA SAGAR," a place of worship on Saugor Island, at the mouth of the present Hooghly.

"The Jamuna (Jaboona Creek) and Saraswati branched out from the GANGES, the former of which flowed towards the East, by Sooksagar, and the latter towards the West by Bansberiah and Tribeni, which is called Dakshina Prayaga or Southern Prayaga. Sambarasura was King of Lower Bengal, he was killed and buried near Sooksagar."

"Gour was the capital of Bengal 730 B. C."

The following places of note, attesting the antiquity of the Bhaugiruthee and of its former greatness, are met with upon the right bank of the Bhaugiruthee, situated upon the elevated yellow clay forming the Western boundary of the Gangetic delta and the former bank of the GANGES. These places exhibit traces of considerable antiquity, and many are held in high veneration by the orthodox Hindoos, and are all said at one time to have been on the banks of the GANGES.

I here beg to acknowledge having received a great deal of information regarding the various cities and towns on the banks of the

Bhaugiruthee from a most interesting paper published in the *Calcutta Review*, No. VI. of 1846, and of which I have freely availed myself.

BUDRE HAUT.—The first place, showing any traces of antiquity, on the banks of the Bhaugiruthee, after entering the River from the Ganges, is Budre Haut, 24 miles from Sooty ; here, upon the high yellow clay banks, are to be seen the ruins of an ancient city, extending for some miles inland. Carved stones, pillars, slabs with Pali inscriptions, gold coins, and much broken pottery, all attest its antiquity.

RANGAMUTTI.—The next place is Rangamutti, 12 miles below the modern city of Moorshedabad, and 4 below the still more recent Military Station, Berhampore. It is situated upon the yellow clay, which here rises into cliffs 30 or 40 feet in height. Here, again, are to be seen the remains of an ancient city, said to have been destroyed by the GANGES, which now flows upwards of 30 miles to the East.

Captain F. Wilford, in the *Transactions of the Asiatic Society*, Vol. IX., page 89, writes as follows :—"Tradition says, that the King of Lanka, " which implies either the country of the Maharaja of Tapage or Ceylon, " but more probably the first, invaded the country of Bengal with a powerful fleet, and sailed up the GANGES, as far as Rangamutti, then " called Cusumapuri and a considerable place, where the King or Maharaja often resided."

"The invaders plundered the country and destroyed the city. This " happened long before the invasion of Bengal by the Mussulmans in " 1204 A. D.," and Captain Layard, in the *Asiatic Society's Journal*, No. 3, 1853, says—"Rangamutti, anciently named the city of Kansona- " puri, is said to have been built many hundreds of years ago by a " famous Maharaja of Bengal, named Kurun Sen, who resided chiefly " at Gour."

"Many interesting spots, connected with legends and traditions of " the ancient city, are still pointed out, such as the Demon's Mount " and the Rajbarree or Palace of Kurun Sen. The remains of most of " the Rajbarree are distinctly traceable on three sides, although now " under cultivation : the fourth has disappeared in the River. On the " Eastern face of the Rajbarree stood, a few years ago, the ruins of a " very ancient gateway, with two large entrances, called by the people " of the neighboring village of Juddoopoor, Boorj or the Tower : it " has entirely disappeared, having crumbled away with the falling bank " into the rapid stream below."

" Besides ancient foundations of walls," " deep wells long filled up
" with the earth of ages," and " innumerable fragments of pottery," " old
" tanks," and " mounds."

CUTWA.—Cutwa, at the mouth of the Adjye, the principal drainer of
Beerbhoom and of the Sonthal country, is mentioned by the Roman
historian Arrian A. D. 161, as Katadupa.

AGURDEEP.—Or Agra dwipa, the foremost island, famous for the annual
fair held here for the last three centuries, as many as 10,000 people
attending. This place was formerly infamous for Suttee or widow-burn-
ing, and for human sacrifices.

NUDDEA.—Nava dwipa, or new island, was the capital of Bengal
in 1203 A. D., and was long infamous for Suttee and human sacrifices.

It is said that the tidal wave, the bore, reached Nuddea in Sir
William Jones's time ; now it barely reaches Sooksagar, or 24 miles
lower down the River. The town is situated at the junction of the
Jellinghee and Bhaugiruthee, the latter sometimes styled the Cossim-
bazar River.

It will be remarked in the two last-named places, Nuddea and
Agurdeep, that allusion is made to the former state of this part of the
country when emerging from the ocean, and when it was much nearer
the sea than at the present day.

CULNA.—An ancient town, with a population of 60,000 souls.

AMBOAH.—A town with a college of Brahmins, in A. D. 1760.

SANTIPORE.—On the *left* bank of the Hooghly, a town long famous
for its learning, and infamous for its Suttees and human sacrifices.

CHOGDAH AND SOOKSAGAR.—Two towns a few miles below the mouth
of the Matabhanga, former places of human sacrifices. " Chogdah is said
" to derive its name from Bhaugiruth, because, when bringing the GANGES
" from the Himalayas to Gunga Sagar to water his forefathers' bones,
" he left the traces of his chariot wheel, *Chakra*, there." (*Calcutta Re-
view*, 1846.)

DAMURDA.—On the right bank. " Its affix, *Daha*, an abyss, indicates,
like Khal and Sagar, that it is alluvial land, gained from the water."
(*Ramcomul Sen's Bengali Dictionary*.)

TRIBENI GHAT.—" The far-famed TRIBENI, the MUKTABENI of Ben-
gal, as the Tribeni at Prayag is the Yuktabeni. Tribeni is said, in the
" Padma Puran, to give virtue and salvation to all those residing
" near it."

"Pliny mentions that the ships assembling near the Godavery sailed from thence to Cape Palinurus, then to Tentigale, opposite Fultah, then to Tribeni, and lastly to Patna. Ptolemy also notices Tribeni." (*Calcutta Review*, Volume VI., page 408.)

This spot, famous as a place of pilgrimage since the days of Pliny, is by the Hindoos considered very holy.

SARASWATI CREEK.—Leaving the Hooghly, and proceeding onwards by the Saraswati Khal or Creek, we come to Satgaon, once a flourishing city, now a small village, on a nearly dry water-course. This water-course, once a branch of the Ganges, formed the ancient boundary between the Kingdom of Orissa, from the 10th to the 14th century. Satgaon is said to have been one of the resting-places of Bhaugiruth.

HOOGHLY.—Upon the Saraswati silting up, Satgaon was deserted, and Hooghly took its trade, population, and importance. (*See Calcutta Review*, page 404.)

The foregoing list of remarkable and ancient cities, the repeated mention in old Hindoo books of the present Hooghly having once been the Ganges or Bhaugiruthee, the visible traces of this fact as shown by the ancient river beds, the very names of the places on the old banks being expressive of their having been recovered from water, showing the presence in former days of a much larger body of water than can now be seen—all point to the fact, that the water in the Bhaugiruthee has considerably diminished, that where fleets sailed canoes can scarcely float, and that where a deep River flowed is found cultivated and permanently occupied land, as is the case with the City of Moorshedabad and the Military Station of Berhampore, together with hundreds of native villages lying near the present Bhaugiruthee; and is this to be wondered at, when we think of the enormous quantity of silt that is brought down yearly by the freshes?

We possess no written record of the advancement of the Sand Heads seaward, the opinion of the Government Pilots appearing to be divided upon this point; but if the alluvion brought down by the Adige and the Po has made such an alteration in the Italian Coast, as History informs us to have been the case; for History informs us, that Adria, which gives its name to the Adriatic Sea, in the time of Augustus, was a Station for the Roman fleet, but which Town is now upwards of 20 miles from the extreme point of the alluvial promontory formed by the Po, and 15½

from the mouth of the Adige, and that Ravenna, once a sea-port, is now 5 miles from the sea—can it be believed that the delta forming at the mouths of the combined waters of the Ganges and Brahmapooter, and their numerous tributaries, is not advancing to the Southwards? The very beds of the Rivers in Bengal proclaim the fact by their progressive deepening, evidenced by layers of sand and soil forming strata in their banks, at present out of reach of extraordinary floods; for the further the land extends seaward, the deeper of necessity must the river beds become, in order to allow the natural drainage of the country to go on.

Assuming the area of the basin or country drained by the Thames to be 1, the area of the basin of the Po will be 5, and that of the Ganges as 26; the water discharged annually in like manner, assuming that of the Thames to be 1, the Po will be represented by the figure 6, and the Ganges by 148, showing that the Ganges pours nearly twenty-five times the amount of water into the Bay of Bengal than the Po does into the Adriatic: can it possibly then be said that the Sand Heads are stationary?

If all things had been equal, the Sand Heads should have advanced 500 miles in the same time that it has taken to form the delta of the Po, or from Aria to the sea; but in the Bay of Bengal, we have an immense depth of ocean to fill up; whereas it is most probable that the Adriatic Sea is shallow off the coast opposite to the mouths of the Adige and the Po, and so the land has quickly appeared above the water; whereas a great portion of the silt of the Ganges is most probably precipitated into the "swatch of no ground," the supposed great volcanic rent, in which no bottom is obtained at 300 fathoms, and towards which all the tails of the sand banks are shown upon the accompanying Map as trending and down which doubtless much sediment is precipitated.

In the great deltaic basin, there appears to be a tendency for all the Rivers of Bengal to reach this spot marked A. upon the Map, which is plainly indicated by the general direction of the Rivers and by the sand banks under the sea, as ascertained by actual soundings, and which shows a depression in the centre of the delta. That this fall or depression does exist is beyond all doubt, that it does affect the Rivers flowing either on the Western or Eastern margins is shown by the gradual

* It has been ascertained, that 40,000 millions of cubic feet of soil are deposited yearly in the bed of the sea from the united waters of these Rivers.—W. S. S.

shoaling or filling up of the Megna on the East and of the Bhaugiruthee on the West. All changes in the River beds take place in the direction from the margins towards the centre, and never from the centre towards the margins of the delta. The centre of the delta most probably lies upon a line drawn from A. in the "swatch of no ground" to Furreedpore on the Poddah, the line passing in a gentle curve to the East through the GREAT JHEEL, through which the GORAE River passes under the name of the Ballissur, and eventually becomes the Horingota, the sand banks from which are shown upon the Map as falling directly into the "swatch of no ground."

The Bhaugiruthee, from flowing upon a plane having two separate inclines, one being from North to South, the other from North-west to South-east, has, when filled by the freshes, a tendency to flow over its left or Eastern bank, or towards the centre of the delta; and upon this bank of the River, the country is protected by embankments, which are frequently ruptured, the last occasion being in September 1856, when the embankments between Berhampore and Kishnaghur were destroyed, the water causing great damage to the crops and distress to the natives. The surplus water never finds an exit to the Westward, or over the right bank.

The Bhaugiruthee has more than once, as is plainly shown by the old beds between Sooty and Nuddea, left its present bed and flowed over the country South-east from Moorshedabad, mingling its waters with those of the Jellinghee and Matabhanga, and would, were it not for the embankments, probably leave its present bed altogether and flow through the Districts of Moorshedabad and Nuddea, and fall into the Matabhanga and Bhyrub, leaving its lower course, or from Nuddea to the sea, to be washed by the tides and to become a headless River similar to the Mutlah.

During the progress of the Survey, I had many opportunities of thoroughly examining the country between Rajmahal and the ruins of Gour, and from thence the apex of the delta down as far as the mouth of the Gorae River. The whole country is a net-work of old River beds, but plainly above all may be distinctly traced the ancient bed of the Ganges, from Rajmahal to Jungypore; from thence to Gunkur, Budrehaut, Rangamutti, Nuddea, Culna, Hooghly, where the waters appear to have divided, one branch going to the Eastward through the Jaboona, the other to the South-westward down by the present Sursutti or

Saraswati by Satgaon, Aduupoor, Fulta, Diamond Harbour, and so on, to GUNGA SAGAR to the sea. The Saraswati branch appears to have again divided about 20 miles below or South of Satgaon, and to have flowed past Chundittollah, Doomjoor, and Sankral, entering the present Hooghly West of the Botanic Gardens, then up Garden Reach, and down by Tolly's Nullah, passing Gurreeah, Barreepore, Joynuggur, and Bussuntpore, where the River—as is usually the case when a River flowing through alluvial mud nears the sea—to have broken into numerous mouths, the water flowing to the sea principally by the Thakooran, Subtermookhee (Shuttomookhee—Sanskrit, the hundred-mouthed,) and by Channel Creek, known as the Booree Gunga or old GANGES, reaching the sea at GUNGA Sagar, where all orthodox Hindoos agree that the GANGES mingles its waters with the ocean. This branch is considered by the Hindoos as the most sacred stream of the Bhaugiruthee or GANGES, and no other finds such favor in their eyes. It is along this branch that the Hindoos burn their dead, and it is on this branch that is situated the shrine of the titular deity of the Bengalis, "Kalee," from whence the name of Calcutta, or "Kallee Ghat," is derived. The branch by Hooghly and Amptah is also revered by the Hindoos as the old GANGES. The salt of Tumlook is considered as possessing peculiar value, because made from the mud of the GANGES or Bhaugiruthee.

The stream below Sankral, or immediately West of the Botanic Garden to the mouth of the Damooda River, is by the Hindoos designated the Kata Gunga, or modern channel, and is not revered by them accordingly.

Greater changes than the mere silting up of the Saraswati branch of the Ganges, and the destruction of Satgaon as a city, have been seen of very late years, and perhaps there is no instance on record that so well exemplifies the sudden and great changes that take place in the Indian Rivers, as the change in the course of the Teesta and of the effects produced by the sudden change of that River's course.

The Teesta River rises in Tibet, on the Northern face of the Himalaya mountains, passes through the snowy range, and drains the great valley lying between the meridional ranges, Singaleeah, separating Nepal from Sikkim, and the Eastern snowy range, separating Sikkim from Bhotan. In Major Rennell's time, A. D. 1770, this River flowed in a Southerly direction through the Districts of Ruugpore, Dinagepore, and

Rajshahye, by the bed of the present Attarai, which at the present day (1857) is nearly dry, except in great floods, and eventually discharged itself into the Ganges by several mouths, one of which was near Rampore Bauleah, whilst others debouched into the Nurud River; but in the great flood that occurred in 1787 A. D., the superabundant waters that rushed out of the Himalaya mountains were forced into a small rivulet, which is shown upon Rennell's Map as a small stream without a name, leaving the Teesta 8 miles South of Jelpigoree, and so reached the Brahmapooter a few miles North of Dewangunge, since which period this bed, which has gradually widened out to a fine River, has retained all the water of the Teesta, and its old bed has silted up.

The great accession of water to the Brahmapooter from the Teesta, instead of flowing past Jumalpoore, appears to have sought a more West-erly course down by the Konaie and Jaboona Rivers, which appears to have had the effect of causing the Eastern branch of the once mighty Brahmapooter to silt up, which process has been going on rapidly since 1820, and in a few years more, what was once the largest River in India, will be permanently, what it is now occasionally, a mere chain of disconnected lakes extending for 120 miles in length.

Again, although we have it not on record, we have it as tradition, that about the year 1762, the Damoodah, which formerly flowed into the Hooghly, at Nya Serai, 8 miles North of Hooghly, burst its embankments, took an entirely new direction, reaching the Hooghly at Fultah, forming by its abundant silt held in solution the much dreaded and dangerous Sand, the "James and Mary."

From Sooty now on the Ganges to the sea at Saugor, the Western or right bank of the Bhaugiruthee, as I have shown, abounds in old cities, ruins, and temples, and many traditions and legends exist regarding the former course of the Ganges down by that route; but from the ruins of Gour to Dacca, along the banks of the present Ganges or Poddah, a distance of about 180 miles, no similar traces are to be found—there are no cities, no towns or ruins; and although the Hindoos have yielded the name Poddah or Pudma* to this mighty stream, still they pay no reverence to its waters, nor do they hold it in any repute.

* The Ganges, say the Hindoos, flows out of the foot of Vishnu, the Preserver, from whence it has its name, the Podda or "foot."

It appears from information gathered on the spot, and from strange but truth-like traditions still extant, that in olden times, the stiff bank of yellow clay and kunkur (nodular limestone) that forms the East and West-hounding banks of the Ganges as it enters the head of the alluvial delta, extended far out into the basin of the present Ganges, extending to within a few miles of Jungypore on the Bhaugiruthee, which had the effect of causing the water of the Ganges to flow in a Southerly direction down by Calcutta. This bank, marked upon the Map as a dotted line C., is said to have been broken down by some convulsion of nature, probably by simple erosion of the bank ; and that the water of the Ganges, which formerly flowed South, now took an Easterly direction. Dr. Buchanan, in his work on Eastern Bengal, mentions the probability of the occurrence, and says—" I think it not unlikely that, on the junction " of the Kosi with the Ganges, the united mass of water opened the passage now called the Pudma, and the old channel of the Bhaugiruthee, from Sooty to Nuddea, was then left comparatively dry. " In this way we may account for the natives considering that insignificant channel as the proper continuation of their sacred river, " as they universally do—a manner of thinking that, unless some " such extraordinary change had taken place, would have been highly " absurd."

An ancient tradition still exists in this part of the country, that points to the fact of the rupture of the clay bank and to the departure of the Ganges in an Easterly direction—it is that one JAHNU, a Saint, swallowed the Ganges at Seebgunge, at which spot is still to be seen the entrance to the infernal regions.

It will be seen upon reference to the Map, how probable—certainly possible—it may have been, that the whole of the water of the Ganges impinging upon the clay bank at Seebgunge, the spot where the Ganges was swallowed or absorbed, should in process of time have cut away that portion marked as a dotted line C., and thus set the waters free to pursue their course in an Easterly direction, the natural inclination of the country, as indicated by arrows, assisting such a proceeding. The mass of water thus set free appears to have fallen into what must have been a very small stream compared to what it is now, but still a considerable River—it must have been a stream containing the united waters of the Mahanuddee and Kosi, the latter which then probably crossed the Purneah District and fell into the Mahanuddee, and the water of the

Teesta or Attarai of the present day. This large body of water, now greatly increased in bulk, rushing impetuously along, appears to have scoured out the broad bed now occupied by the Burrul and Nurrud Rivers, and the neighboring Chullum and other jheels; thence by the present Bullaser and Oora Gunga, it crossed the Jaboona to the Dulasseree and Booree Gunga, passing the city of Dacca, and joined the Brahmapooter 16 miles below Dacca. In process of time, the South-eastern inclination of the country, favoring its course, the Ganges left the Nurrud and Burrul channels, and poured its greater mass of water down by the present bed, known as the Poddah or Pudma, from whence flow to the South and South-east the Jellinghee, Matahhanga, Gorae, and Chundna. The Pudma, after a very tortuous course, passes near the Stations of Pubna and Furreedpore, receives the water of the Jaboona, and reaches the sea by a net-work of streams, the largest body of water falling into the Megna at Chandpore, about 50 miles from the sea.

The recession of the Ganges from the Nurrud and Burrul Rivers has left the Chullum and other jheels 40 miles in length, and of a great width to mark the old Gangetic bed. A part of the Gorae, at no very distant period, is apparently destined to perform for that portion of the Ganges or Poddah lying between the head of the Gorae, that is, from the spot where the Gorae leaves the Poddah to the spot where the Poddah joins the Jahoona or great Western branch of the Brahmapooter.*

The Gorae is becoming broader every year, its fierce current is rapidly cutting away its banks, and in a few years will most likely absorb the greater portion—if not all—the water from the Poddah.

The many crooked reaches in the Poddah, where it flows in the dead level country, between the Station of Pubna and the Jaboona, assist, by the resistance they offer to the free course of the water, to force it into the Gorae; and the peculiarly favorable position of the mouth of the Gorae, placed as it is in a deep hight, where the full force of the Poddah strikes the Gorae—both Rivers at that spot being in the same straight line—is also favorable to opening out this fine River.

In the year 1838, the entrance to the Gorae was about 200 yards in width—it is now, in 1856, 616 yards, as ascertained by actual measure-

* Whilst writing this Report this part of the Ganges is actually being forded.—W. S. S.

ment. Numerous indigo factories that once stood upon its banks have been swept away by the increasing size of the River. The direct or straight course of the Gorae, compared with the tortuous and wearisome windings of the Jellinghee, Matabhanga, and Ishamuttee, and its rapid stream, clearly show that it has a greater fall than those Rivers; but in the absence of any recorded levels, this cannot be stated with any certainty. One mile from the mouth or head of the Gorae, the old yellow clay is met with forming the lower stratum on both sides of the banks for four miles down the River.

Two small vignettes on the Map show, one the present mouth of the Gorae, the other, the banks where the River is bordered on both sides by the clay.

Should all the water of the Poddah or Ganges be eventually absorbed by the Gorae, I do not think that such a circumstance would in any way affect the supply of water now furnished from the Ganges to the Rivers Bhaugiruthee, Jellinghee, or Matabhanga, as most probably, as before observed, the Poddah East of the Gorae would silt up, as indeed it is now doing, and become a Jheel or Lake.

Such a change would be no uncommon occurrence, as I have seen islands, many miles in length, arise in the Ganges, become covered with grass and tamarisk jungle higher than an elephant, and impenetrable to those animals. I have seen these islands become inhabited, cleared and cultivated, population increase, large villages start up, revenue collected, last ten or twelve years, and then the whole fabric disappear within one rainy season.

Speaking from many years experience and knowledge of the River Bhaugiruthee, and from having thoroughly examined the country East and West of it, I am of opinion that the River from Sooty on the Ganges to Nuddea, at the junction of the Bhaugiruthee and Jellinghee, *is gradually but certainly filling up*, and that it never can be made, with the means at present employed, a navigable River, even for small boats, from October to June, or for nine months in the year; but that it will, for many generations, if ever, be closed as an outlet for the great Gangetic freshes during the rainy season, or from June to September, I do not think possible or probable.

If a passage for boats is required from Calcutta to the Ganges, it must be sought for, not further North of Calcutta than the junction of the Matabhanga and Hooghly Rivers.

The Bhaugiruthee in its present state can never be relied upon as, or expected to be, a scourer of the River Hooghly ; its water can never be looked upon as an assistance to the shipping in Calcutta. The quantity poured into the Hooghly being so very small, and although the water that used to flow down the Saraswati is now poured into the Hooghly, the River is shallower than it was a hundred years ago.

In the time of Tavernier, the French traveller, A. D. 1666, the mouth of the Bhaugiruthee was closed by a sand bank in the month of January, as shown by the following extract :—

“Janvier 6, 1666.

“ Le 6 estant arrivé a un gross bourg appellé Donapour à six costes de “ Raje-mehale, j’y laissay Monsieur Bernier qui alloit à Casembazar et “ de la à Ogouli (Hooghly) par terre, parceque quand la riviere est hasse “ ou ne pent passer a cause du grand banc de sable qui est devant une “ ville appellée Soutique.’ Sooty. (*Tavernier’s Voyages in India, 1666.*)”

If the state of the River was so bad in 1666, or 190 years ago, what would it have been in 1856, had it not been taken in hand by the English, bandahls* erected, passages cleared of sunken trees and timber rafts, most probably it would long ago have been closed altogether, and yet, with all the labor and expense bestowed upon it, it still remains an *unnavigable* River for eight months of the year.

If upon a series of levels being taken, it is proved, as is strongly suspected to be the case, that the bed of the Bhaugiruthee is *higher* than the bed of the Ganges, then must all hope of ever making the Bhaugiruthee a navigable River cease ; but if, on the contrary, it is proved that the bed is lower than the Ganges, then one remedy for the shallowness of the Bhaugiruthee remains—it is, that the engineering talent at present in India, and at the disposal of the Government, be brought to bear upon the subject. To open this River from Calcutta to the Ganges would be a great work ; it would lessen the labor, hard labor of thousands, by shortening the present tedious Soonderbuns passage of boats proceeding from Calcutta to the North-West, and would increase trade a hundred-fold. But, as before observed, the proposed series of levels

* Lanes formed of mats and bamboos upon the shallows, to induce the water to deepen the channel.

would set the matter at rest for ever ; but from all I have seen of the River, I feel inclined to predict that the Bhaugiruthee, by the inevitable law of natural operations, is doomed to be a dreary bed of dry sand for nine months in the year.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. S. SHERWILL, *Captain,*
Revenue Surveyor and Boundary Commissioner.

DUM-DUM, }
19th February 1857. }

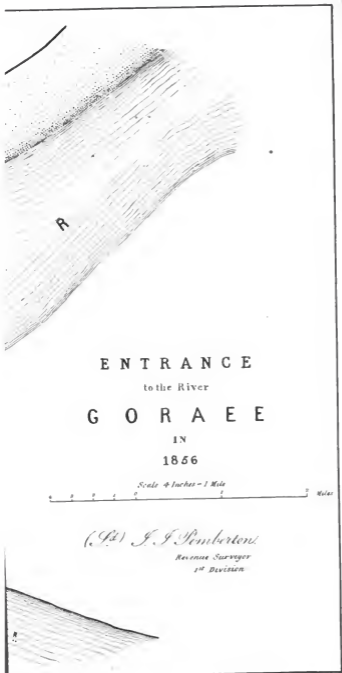
APPENDIX A.

VERTICAL SECTION OF THE GANGETIC DELTA AT CALCUTTA.

Feet.

- 10 *Surface soil.*
25 *Blue clay.*
Light colored *sandy clay*—vegetable matter passing into.
80 *Peat.*
Clay, variegated sand intermixed with kunkur (nodular limestone), mica small pebbles alternating.
120 *Semi-fluid sand.*
152 Darker and coarser *semi-fluid sand*, with red water-worn nodules of hydrated oxide of iron resembling laterite.
150 Stiff clay, with yellow veins.
163 The same, but changed in color and substance, becoming dark and friable, containing apparently much vegetable and ferruginous matter.
170 *Fine sand*, becoming coarser and mixed with fragments of quartz and felspar.
196 *Clay*, impregnated with iron.
221 *Sand*, fragments of limestone, nodules of kunkur, pieces of quartz and felspar.
Humerus of a dog at 350 in sand.
Supposed piece of a tortoise at 360 in sand.
A fossil bone could not be identified, being too much broken, at 372 in sand.
A few pieces of fine *coal*, such as found in mountain streams, and fragments of *decayed wood*, at 392 in sand.
A piece of limestone at 400 in sand.
400 *Fine sand*, like that of the sea-shore, intermixed largely with shingle, composed of primary rocks, quartz, felspar, slate, limestone.
461 Borers broke in the fine sand.

(Abridged from the Report of the Boring Committee in Fort William, Calcutta.)



April 1857.

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PAPERS OF 1856, 1857 AND 1858

ON THE REMOVAL OF THE

DAMOODAH EMBANKMENTS,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 3013.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 3rd November 1856.

SIR,

A COPY of your No. 2629, of the 15th ultimo, has been forwarded to the Superintendent of Embankments, and a Report called for from him of the result of the removal of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah during the past season of inundation, as soon as his promised inspection tour of the submerged Districts has been completed.

2. Lieutenant D. Limond, Officiating Executive Engineer of the Burdwan Division, and Serjeant McGuinness, late in charge of the works on the right banks of the Damoodah, have already traversed the inundated country situated between the Damoodah and Roopnarain Rivers ; and I have now the honor to submit, for the perusal of the Lieutenant-Governor, their combined report and letter on the effect of the inundations, and on the present condition (August 1856) of this tract, together with the remarks of the Superintendent of Embankments.

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3. I learn that two floods have occurred subsequently to the inspection of these two Officers, and as Captain J. P. Beadle, in his No. 1317, of 24th September 1856, promises to travel over the ground as soon as the waters shall have drained off the land sufficiently to permit of his doing so, I reserve my opinion on the points raised until the receipt of further information.

The return of the original enclosures is solicited.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

H. GOODWYN, *Colonel,*

Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

No. 1235.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMBANKMENTS,

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, LOWER PROVINCES.

Midnapore, 12th September 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2325, dated 11th September 1856, and to submit the combined Report of Lieutenant Limond and Mr. McGuinness, which reached my Office on the 9th September, with Lieutenant Limond's No. 113, of the 6th September 1856.

2. I do not adopt the remedies proposed in this Report, which are virtually to re-construct the Embankments taken down, and to make a complete protection on the right bank as far as Kistopore, and to embank a wide channel from Kistopore to the Roopnarain, at an estimated expence of eleven lakhs of Rupees.

3. Nor do I see any cause for dissatisfaction or discouragement at the effects of the floods witnessed by the two Executive Officers.

4. Their tour, made with great difficulty, requiring both zeal and endurance, only extended from the Boree Embankment to the Calcutta and Bancoorah road, and the Executive Officers say, if the condition of the land Southward be what we have seen, what must the damage be North of the Bancoorah road? But I can draw no such despairing inference, as they apparently do in the above sentence.

5. I disconnect entirely the facts witnessed and reported by the Executive Officers from the operations which have been carried on this year.

6. The lands below the Bancoorah road have always been inundated more or less in more than ordinary floods. The Damoodah Khal or old channel of the Damoodah has always had sufficient draught for this purpose, and the real fact is that the operations carried out this year have decreased the inundations in the lower portion of the right bank rather than increased them; the wide opening directly in the path of the river at Kistopore having been embanked.

7. The land inundation-rise upon the Boree Embankment has not been so high this year as it was in 1854, nor so high even as it was in 1855, although it may have nearly come up to the last level.

8. The removal of the Embankment from above Kistopore to Sungutgolah has had this effect, that the river has not risen above 16 feet on the guage piles at Edilpore: four or five times this season, it has risen rapidly up to 14 feet, slowly from that to 16 feet, and there stood, evidently limited by the spill. The velocity in the direction of the river has therefore been decreased by reducing the surface fall in 24 miles by 4 feet.

9. There should have been no breach on the left bank of the Damoodah, that at Soonagur was caused by the Embankment being 5 feet too low in level, and the side Embankment of the Kana that stood last year has gone this year, owing to the sand upon which it stands: the only real struggle in the river was in the mid portion, from the turn at Pullah to where the Damoodah Khal throws off.

10. Below Puspore the floods have not caused much alarm and have done no damage.

11. The flood reached its height in the Roopnarain at the same time as in the Damoodah, but below the Boree Khal, the Embankments on both sides answered their purpose, and I believe no damage has been sustained. The Executive Officer is out on tour, and will make a report after personally seeing the effects of the floods.

12. In reply to the 3rd paragraph of your letter, I have to report that the road between Oolobarah and Midnapore has sustained no damage whatever from the inefficiency of Embankments: the Damoodah flood entered the Canal

South of the road, and rose above the road surface from 6 inches to 2 feet, but did no harm, and it did the same in the Bagnan Canal. The only damage done to the road by the Cossye floods is that reported in my letter No. 1222, dated 11th September 1856, and was effected by the flood pouring over the roadway between the Embankments at Panchkoora.

13. I submit Lieutenant Limond's Report on the channel of the Kana Damoodur, and am not prepared to make a final recommendation; but I have considered the matter much, and think the dam established at so much cost should not be given up, nor its stability endangered. I will finally report on this matter again after visiting the place and inspecting well the breach of this year, and the effects of this opening forced by the waters in the position of a natural water-course.

14. If asked what my views are, I must say that the conclusions I have drawn from the work and floods of this season are, that the removal of the Embankments has had a favorable effect, but that it has not been sufficient, and that it requires to be carried out lower down the river and as far as the Bancoorah and Calcutta road. I have long been anxious to dam across the Damoodah Khal and to shut up this outlet, which can be done I think if the Embankments above are removed. The object is to lower the bed of the Damoodah, which both Executive Officers think has risen below this bifurcation, a serious result, which would follow upon the carrying out of their project to lead off a wide channel at Kistopore.

15. It may not be out of place to inform you that there has been a struggle on the Gunduck to keep out floods, the river having cut away very rapidly its bank at a place where it was already near to the Embankment, and where the Executive Officer ought to have constructed a new retired Embankment; but the place has been secured by the Executive Officer with a rear temporary Embankment, which he showed energy in constructing.

16. I shall make a separate Report on the Cuttack flood, which was higher and of greater duration in the Pooree rivers than last year, and altogether quite as extraordinary, but differing greatly in its being more even, and at its full height, for a much longer period. No damage has been done to the revetment, and the brush-wood spurs have been so successful, that the revetment is now protected by sand, and the path of the current is for the present diverted from it and given a parallel direction.

17. A Southerly wind kept the waters of the Chilka at a high level, and the floods were retained unusually long and at an extraordinary height in the Pooree channels; but the Embankments have not suffered nearly so much as last year, but it is thought that the crops have perhaps suffered more. In Central Cuttack less damage has been done, and on the whole we have no cause for dissatisfaction in the Cuttack Province.

18. I request the return of the accompanying original documents when you have done with them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. BEADLE,
Superintendent of Embankments.

No. 113 of 1856-57.

FROM

LIEUTENANT D. LIMOND,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division,

TO

CAPTAIN J. P. BEADLE,
Superintendent of Embankments.

Burdwan, 6th September 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward a Report on the old channel of the Damoodah from Selimabad to Muggra. Should you wish a detailed estimate for sluices or rivetted openings in the Kana Dam, I have to request sanction for the borings requisite. I have particularly to urge upon you the great convenience a bridge would be, in the event of the latter being adopted.

2. Also, I send herewith, a detailed Report, giving the result of Mr. McGuinness' and my own inspection of the right bank of the Damoodah and the inundated tract of country on that side. The same is concluded with a remedial proposal for the evils therein shown. This is strictly practical, and unaccompanied by any calculations for reasons shown. The estimated amount includes Company's Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand for establishment and an average rate of 500 cubic feet for the Rupee. It is not likely it would be exceeded; the only doubtful points being the construction of sluices in such places as the bank has been breached, and the cost of dams across the Damoodah Khal.

3. The observations on the effects of the spill lead us to the conclusion, such must ultimately entirely destroy the land, and were you to go inland, I think you would become an advocate for the restoration of Embankments and of some outlay being advisable. The prosperity, or utter ruin of a large tract of country, is at stake; and although the demolition of Embankments has not been attended with disastrous results on the Adjee, (*vide* my Report on that river), practice proves that such an operation will not answer on the Damoodah. I am treating the subject practically, not theoretically. Should you be desirous of satisfying yourself on the subject, or should Government be desirous of the opinions of Officers of more experience, I would recommend elephants being procured, as unless at an inundation, they will be unable to pass inland.

4. Without money, nothing permanent can be done; and I would wish to bring this prominently forward, ere requesting sanction for forwarding a detailed project.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.*,

Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

REPORT ON THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE DAMOODAH AND ROOP-NARAIN RIVERS, AS WITNESSED BY LIEUTENANT D. LIMOND, OFFICIATING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BURDWAN DIVISION, AND MR. MCGUINNESS, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, RIGHT BANK DAMOODAH, AFTER THE SIMULTANEOUS FLOOD OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED RIVERS ON THE 17TH AUGUST 1856.

To

CAPTAIN J. P. BEADLE,

Superintendent of Embankments.

August 22nd 1856.—Leaving Musraka in the morning, we entered the inundated tract by the Gyhattee Khal. The whole country was under water, save a small portion on the left bank adjoining the Damoodah, which is

protected by a Zemindaree Embankment. Sailing over the East marginal Embankment of the Kulna Jheel, we steered for the village of that name, having between 7 and 8 feet of water as we approached, which increased to 10 and 12 feet on getting nearer. This village is scattered over a large surface, is divided into numerous portions, being a perfect labyrinth of Khals. All the houses are well protected, being on high mounds; those which were not thus situated having been destroyed. This has not, however, occurred to any extent this year, previous floods having carried out the work of destruction. This was formerly a much larger village, but was totally destroyed by the great flood in the Bengalee year 1230, corresponding to 1823. It was subsequently restored, but repeated inundations having destroyed about five or six hundred houses, it has been reduced to its present extent. We were informed the lands on this side of the Gyhattee Embankment let for Company's Rupees (1) one per beegah per annum: the inhabitants get a crop of *boru dhan* and one of grass when the jheel dries, which it does during the hot weather. This might be much expedited by the removal of the East marginal Embankment of the Kulna Jheel, but the owner objects. These villagers do not suffer to the same extent as others; their proximity to the Gyhattee Bund enables them to cultivate on the Mundulghat side. We noticed here a good deal of *pawn* cultivation on high mounds.

August 23rd 1856.—Leaving Jamteea on our right, we crossed a tract of country 3 feet under water, and issuing by a breach in a zemindaree line, approached the village of Kurruguria, the depth of water increasing to 6 feet. Passing South of Kasmallee, we reached the villages of Koolia, surrounded by 10 feet of water, and thence to Gurrubaria and Bhatura, the latter being on the left bank of the Roopnarain. Separate remarks are not made on each village, as all being under similar circumstances they are similarly affected, and remarks for one will convey all information for others. On this tack the country is from 8 to 10 feet under water, the depth invariably increasing as we approached villages. Probably these were formerly connected or surrounded by Embankments now swept away, and the greater depth is caused by sounding over excavations. Such houses as remain are invariably well protected; at Kurruguria a further rise of 8 feet, and at Gurrubaria and Bhatura one of 3 feet higher would not have caused any damage.

The inhabitants, since Mr. McGuinness' inspection of this part in August 1854, have taken steps for their own protection. The houses that remain are, however, not those of poor laborers. To one unacquainted with circumstances, their appearance would indicate a most flourishing condition—large, well-built houses, many newly re-thatched, most picturesquely situated on islands; but on entering them, you find but few men, and ascertain that the proprietors of

these have either situations or other sources of wealth. The laboring class are gone ; all earn their bread in Calcutta ; and those that remain are dependent for every thing upon that place. Such male poor as were there were on visits from Calcutta, and their repeated answer to inquiries was—"How could we remain here, the land has not been cultivated for seventeen years?" This appears to fix the date of the deterioration in value of this tract after the flood of 1840.

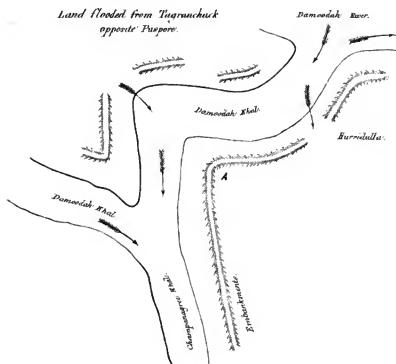
Nineteen villages were here formerly owned by one zemindar, who enclosed them by the Boree Bund. In those days the land was fertile and the villages thickly populated. On his death the property was divided among four or five persons, who, not acting for general security, a great part was swept away, and the country reduced to its present condition. A poor crop of *boru dhan* is got during the hot weather. This tract is drained slowly *alone* by the Buxee Khal. The inhabitants here, however, say the soil is good. We walked from Bhatura, opposite Gopeegunge, some distance along the zemindaree line, on the left bank of the Roopnarain. The owner has this year closed a breach in the same. This line is about 7 feet high, the land flood rises on the inner slopes 4½ feet, being higher than on the river side. This Embankment cannot stand, the interior slope being throughout damaged by erosion, in some parts gone to such an extent as to leave none of it whatever. Of regular breaches in this line we could, however, obtain no information, so considered it advisable to sail up in rear of the Embankment, till such time as we found some outlet to allow of the drainage of the higher parts of this tract, or to ascertain if the Buxee was the sole channel to be looked to for that purpose. Passing accordingly North towards Marakana we passed through a mesh-work of zemindaree lines—in fact, as far as this place, the whole country seems to be divided into rectangles by bunds ; those paralld to the Roopnarain being invariably breached and much damaged by erosion, while the cross Embankments have generally a third of their length swept away. It is truly wonderful, however, to see how they stand ; we saw numerous cases of their being overtopped without being breached ; while in others, although the upper part was carried away, about 6 inches of water over them. This circumstance considerably impeded the navigation. These Embankments must do much more harm than good under present circumstances, but the cost of removing them would be very considerable. From Bhatura to Marakana the depth of water varies from 8 to 14 feet. At Marakana we found the Pansoolee Khal, which is not marked in the map, representing the District liable to inundation, herewith forwarded. The dimension of this Khal could not be determined in consequence of the country around being inundated, but the opening into the Roopnarain is considerable. The inhabitants say it is the drainage channel of this part of the flooded

country, and also stated that there were no breaches between that place and Bhatura. We were unable to sail between the Roopnarain marginal bund and the first parallel one, being unable to get over the breaches in the latter, and the top of the Embankment was in such a state as to prevent progression by that line.

Having thus found an outlet into the Roopnarain, we turned to the East and steered for Higalpure. Here the same story as to but one crop annually of *boru dhan*, but this difference that it is but four or five years since they gave over the regular cultivation of grain. This seems to be identical with the period when the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah were allowed to fall into disrepair. The depth of water between Marakana and Higalpure is from 8 to 10 feet. At the former place we first noticed small patches of mulberry cultivation on high mounds, and similarly here and at Seebgachee, an adjoining village. At Byrubpore this greatly increases, and hemp is also grown. At the second place we found fields of *arcoos dhan*, the coarsest and cheapest species of grain, but entirely ruined. The inhabitants in this part say their lands are much destroyed by sand deposit, a fact proved by bringing up specimens of the sub-soil. From this the water diminished as we approached the Damoodah, and there not being sufficient to enable us to go direct, we passed into the Champanagree Khal and halted for the night at Chingrajol. Here we found complaints on all sides of impoverished lands and crops yearly ruined; that many of the inhabitants had been obliged to leave; and that all would have in due time to follow. The *boru dhan* is now the only crop grown, save on the high marginal ridge, and in a few spots the mulberry is cultivated. We were surprised to find at such a distance from the upper breaches that the land had been impoverished by sand, but the following day's journey pointed out the cause too plainly. We have here to observe that the period since which this part has suffered to such an extent corresponds with that when the right bank lines may be said to have been abandoned.

August 24th 1856.—Not having come across while twice crossing the inundation any current of water such as would be caused by the flood entering at the Hurridulla breach on the Damoodah Khal, and being desirous of ascertaining to what part it went, we took dungahs and passed up the Champanagree Khal, down which a strong current was running. As we approached the river, the cultivation improved, but the villagers said another flood would destroy it, which unfortunately we have since had. This Khal has the symptoms of an inundating stream; the marginal land being the highest, we could see fresh sand deposit, evidence of the truth of the statement made the previous day, *viz.* that the lands had reduced in value. Rice, mulberry, and hemp are here cultivated. The Khal increases from between 20 and 30 feet in width to about 50 or 60

feet, when the Damoodah Khal joins it. The following Sketch will show more plainly than words the origin of the great damage suffered in this part :—



Embankments continue on the left bank of the Champanagree Khal for some distance towards Chingrajol, and the line from its mouth to the Damoodah is alone broken by the Hurridulla breach. By reference to the Sketch, it will be seen that the water from the Northern end of the Damoodah Khal, in place of returning to the Damoodah, as it has been always supposed to do, passes down the Champanagree Khal; that the flood waters from the Tajranchuck, Kurchee, and other breaches on that side of the island follow the same course, part passing into the Khal and part into the Hurridulla breach; while at the other extremity, in place of the Khal entering the Damoodah, the latter enters

it, and all the water at present passes out by the opening in the Bund. The last fact plainly shows that the lower part of the Damoodah bed is rising, and the large abstraction of water at this part likewise accounts for the diminution of the flood of August 19th below Puspore. The country behind Hurridulla on the left was a sheet of water, that on the right is protected by a zemindaree line. The stream goes by Joypore and falls into the Kulna Jheel. In this part, consequently, at present, the flood entering at the Debursa end of the Khal, as well as those at the two above-mentioned breaches, have for a drainage channel a Khal 20 feet wide and 7 or 8 feet deep.* No wonder the country suffers. We saw traces of zemindaree lines on the opposite side of the Khal; probably a line formerly extended on the left bank of the Damoodah Khal from Kurehee to Biscallee. Returning to ChingrajoI we passed down the Champanagree Khal, and after cruising about the villages of Seebgachee and Daulat Chuck, made the villages of Polasy. About this part, on the higher ground, much mulberry is cultivated; but the owners complain of it getting so much water as to become rotten and to wither. From Seebgachee to Daulat Chuck we had about 8 feet of water, which diminished to 2 feet as we approached Polasy. I do not doubt, by taking the route by Daulat Chuck, we could have gone much further North, but being desirous of examining the drainage channels of this part, we passed into a Khal running through the village of Polasy, down which a very swift current was running. Passing up we found our progress impeded by a staked dam across it, but seeing water rushing through a breach in an Embankment on our right, and which we thought was for protection from the waters of this stream, we with much difficulty succeeded in dragging the boats through, and to our great surprise stood in a fine channel embanked on both sides, having a mean depth of 12 feet, and distance Bund to Bund about 300 yards. Halting at the village of Mustaphapoor for the night, we learnt that these Bunds were originally Government† ones, but now Zemindaree; that this stream was the Dalkissur Nuddee, while some called it the Kana Nuddee; it really is the Kana Dalkissur, an old bed of the Dalkissur, which we consequently have every reason to believe fell formerly into the Biscallee River or Damoodah Khal. Here we heard nothing but complaints of being over-blessed with means of irrigation; Damoodah water is in every one's mouth; Sadeepore and Kistopore seem the favorite grievances. The Embankments to this place are better maintained on the left bank than on the other; the former are stated to be of some use, the others of none—facts of which we subsequently were amply convinced.

* Some portion is carried off by the Gojat Khal.

† Doubtful.

August 25th 1856.—Starting from Mustaphapoor we were slowly pushed up the river, down which a very rapid current was running, the stream being evidently well fed from above. The land on the left bank lets, we understand, at Company's Rnpees (2) two per beegah per annum downwards; but on the other side it is of little value. We soon passed a large breach in the left bank. The flood waters passing through this opening must have caused the swift flowing stream we yesterday met at Polasy. Passing up by Sateppore and Chingreah, we passed two large breaches on the right bank, 250 and 800 feet long respectively; torrents of water passing through both over the country. Along this bank nothing but complaints, and certainly the inhabitants appeared to have suffered much. After passing about 4 miles from Mustaphapoor, we emerged on a wide inundated tract, the Kana Dalkissur here coming from the West. Passing Barrygurry, we went about to the different villages of this part, *viz.* Kabilpore, Odjipore, &c. These are the poorest-looking we have yet come across; the villagers say their lands have not been cultivated for five years, but that no sand deposit has taken place.* During the flood, by water marks on trees, we found this tract has been inundated from 8 to 10 feet in depth; when we passed, there was an average of 5 feet over it. Seeing inundated lands to the West, we determined to try and cross the marginal high ridge on the right bank of the Kana Dalkissur Nuddee, but failing in different parts, we passed up the stream towards Khonakol, looking for a connecting Khal; but after passing that place, the great decrease in the height of the banks, so evident in the Damoodah Kana Nuddee, made us suspect our course in this direction would be soon stopped, which it was at Kissennuggur, the river being no longer navigable. Hence from Barrygurry to Kissennuggur, the Kana Dalkissur acts as a sort of reservoir, filling and becoming navigable to a greater distance, as the Damoodah flood is comparatively higher and draining again as the inundation falls. Having failed in this direction, we mounted the banks and plainly saw inundated land about half a mile to the South being flooded from the breaches on the right bank of the embanked side of this stream. Returning we halted for the night at Odjipore.

August 26th 1856.—Being unable to return to the Kabilpore inundated tract, through the Khal by which we came to the Kana Dalkissur, from the strong current in the same, we dropped down again to Barrygurry, and crossed the open tract in a Northerly direction to the Mondasree Khal, up which we went to the village of Gurrubaria. This channel winds through extensive plains of jungle grass; we saw but few inhabitants, ere reaching the above village; these were going about in dungahs, cutting the coarse grass for their cows. Half-a-dozen houses were occasionally seen built together on mounds, and

* This circumstance, they state, deprives them of a winter crop.

these most wretched-looking ones. It is more distressing, and conveys a greater idea of desolation to witness this part, than the inundation 10 feet deep, with waves running on it. As we passed up past Ballipore, we found a little cultivation on the banks of the Khal, but it is merely the high ridge on the bank—immediately in rear the same wilderness. The country on our right, as we ascended, that is, the high marginal ridge in rear of the Embankments, does not apparently suffer much; but the waste on the left must be witnessed to convey an idea of what the country will be if the Damoodah flood is to be allowed to run riot in this manner over it. We have had an opportunity of seeing this tract, which can be but rarely had, *viz.* after a simultaneous flood of the Damoodah and Roopnarain, while, as we got up towards the North, the flood of the 26th met us and enabled us to see the upper part under inundation, as well as that below. As we passed up, the complaints made were incessant, and when really, from having heard quite sufficient, we did not think it necessary to make further inquiries at villages, the inhabitants ran along the banks calling out their many grievances. Halted for the night at Serampore.

August 27th 1856.—The water has much risen during the night, and it was with great difficulty that we succeeded in making our way up to Soidpore, the bazaar at the intersection of this Khal, with the Calcutta and Bancoorah road. This latter we could trace *alone* by the upper parts of the bridges thereon. The whole village was under water. Taking dungahs, we struck across to Poorsoorah, temporary bungalow on the right bank of the Damoodah, as progress further up from the force of the current was out of the question. We could hardly make any way even in our *light vessels*. If at this distance from Kistopore, and the breaches of those parts, this is the condition of the land, what must the damage be North of this road? Summing up we find the lower part of this country, *viz.* bounded on the South by the Buxee Bund, on the West by the Roopnarain, East by the marginal ridge of the Damoodah, and North by a line joining Marakana and Hurridulla, to be from 8 to 10 feet under water, grain cultivation suspended, and but one crop of *boru dhan* yearly obtained. That the country is depopulated, the inhabitants being obliged to go elsewhere to seek means of support, and that it is in every one's mouth that all must in due time follow who have not other source of wealth. Had we continued due North, a larger tract of country would come under this head. *Secondly*, that the Damoodah Khal is the source of much damage to the country, and that the directions of its current by what they formerly were show unmistakably the rise of the Damoodah bed, whatever conclusion may have been arrived at from comparison of sections. *Finally*, that the inundated country over which we were unable to pass from want of water has either the crops entirely destroyed, or is a wilderness; and that if the revenue of this tract,

is still enforced, the loss must fall upon the zemindars, as they will be unable to get people to remain, far less to cultivate. We asked the question frequently—Why, if your crops are yearly destroyed, do you cultivate? The answer was—"The talookdars will otherwise turn us out." The marginal ridge of the Damoodah, partly that of the Kana Dalkissur and Mondasurce Khal, are exceptions to this melancholy state of affairs.

The demolition of Embankments was supposed, by giving comparatively an equal spill, to give every one their due share of flood, irrigation or damage. Practice has proved that this is not the case, for where the Embankments have been breached, there the water-courses bearing thereon have breached the banks, and in rear of these the cultivators are the principal sufferers. This remark of course refers to the upper part. The destruction of houses is not of much moment considering their nature, and that they could be easily protected by being re-built on high mounds; but from observations on the country inland, and from seeing the result of the spill, we think cultivation will be equally ruined in this part to what it is below.

Ere suggesting any remedial scheme, it is here necessary to enter the result of inquiries on the subject of the water-marks of the land flood. The result is, that even with the demolition of the Embankments, the numerous breaches open, the flooding from the Damoodah Khal and neighboring breaches, the floods of this season, of which there have been two severe ones, one simultaneous with one of the Roopnarain, have failed in raising the land flood above Hurridulla, to what it was last year, when the river floods were much lower than those of this. Making due allowance for the abstraction of water by the Sonaghur Bridge, it is our opinion that the quantity of water passing through the Kistopore breach has been never fully appreciated. The results down the river tend to carry out the same views; we have the numerous breaches at Birgaon, Sreekistopore, Bulrampore, Nuchepore, Oozeerpore, Kurchee, Tagranchuck, &c., &c., Embankments flushed and overtopped, which were never so before the great rise on the Puspore Embankments; while the increase of the land flood below, and the great rise on the Buxee Bund, is accounted for by the land flood being there joined by the joint channel full of both ends of the Damoodah Khal. Turning to the records of the Damoodah, on examining the table of velocities upon which the calculations, by which the feasibility of the different schemes, both as regards the power of so acting and expense consequent thereon, were weighed, and it is seen that the greatest velocity by calculation by Eytelwein's formula is 77 feet per second, or a trifle more than 5 miles per hour, a result which no one who has ever witnessed a Damoodah flood but will pronounce as erroneous, as no part of the flood stream moves slower, and the current about treble, as past calculations for taking down Embankments become consequently equally so, as also those for

the retiral of the Embankments. Whether the channel at Kulna has ever passed the full flood is very doubtful, but it has certainly passed a much larger body than it ever got credit for. What we would urge is that the Embankments should be constructed efficient as far as Kistopore; that breach re-opened, and thence the lines remodelled as far as Bynan, including the connecting of the Debursa and Hurridalla lines with that on the island of the Damoodah Khal by dams across both ends of that channel. When it becomes necessary to retire lines, let us profit by experience and take levels for them. The Report accompanying this will show, we must not look for relief by the Kana Nuddee. Hence we have alone the water of Kistopore to manage, and this might be retained within an embanked channel. What the proper course for such a channel is must be determined by careful examination, and its length regulated so as not merely to transfer a difficulty to the Roopnarain, although, as far as we know the navigation of that river, is not of importance equal to that of the Damoodah. An embanked relief channel was proposed by Lieutenant DeBourbel in his memo. on the Damoodah, starting from Janna and receiving a branch from Kistopore. The calculations for the same are erroneous for a similar reason to the former ones. He proposed to carry the surplus waters, however, back to the Damoodah, and to increase the capacity of the tidal bed, work entailing an expensive viaduct for the Midnapore road. Although no doubt practicable and of moderate expense, being about eleven lakhs, this was rather a hazardous proceeding, viz. to enclose a narrow strip of land, thickly populated, between two floods kept by Embankments, and likewise is a longer course than necessary. A channel from Kistopore to the Roopnarain would be about 40 miles long, and even if it was found impracticable to hold the Embankments on the left bank of that river from its junction to the Buxee Bund, let *those* Embankments be taken down and cuts for drainage made in the high marginal ridge, if such exists in that part. The drainage of the country is from the Damoodah to the Roopnarain, and if this bank was overflowed, the water would return to its course as the flood fell, and not to devastate a whole tract, as it now does. The expense of such a project being carried out would not, we consider, exceed eleven lakhs; but accurate plans and estimates would be of course requisite. In the mean time, while such are in preparation, the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah might be repaired, for if any thing is to be done to save this tract of country, it should be done quickly, and high rates allowed to secure a large command of labor.

It should likewise be borne in mind, that the present state of affairs entails the interruption of the following important lines of traffic:—

- Burdwan and Bancoorah road.
- Burdwan and Midnapore ditto.
- Calcutta and Bancoorah ditto.

Eytelwein's formula appear tolerably well suited for broad channels, from the coincidence of the discharge in the higher reaches, with Major Baker's calculations on the effects of a heavy fall of rain; but certainly is not applicable to the lower and contracted reaches.

(Signed) D. LIMOND, *Lieut.,*
Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

(Signed) C. McGUINNESS,
Executive Officer, Right Bank Damoodah.

BURDWAN,
The 4th September 1856. }

No. 1317.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EMBANKMENTS,

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, LOWER PROVINCES.

The 24th September 1856.

SIR,

I FIND that I have not sent you Mr. McGuinness' Report No. 127, of the 21st August 1856, and beg now to supply the omission.

2. It is interesting and gives information respecting the manner and effect of the spill over the margin of the right bank, where the Embankments have been removed.

3. This Report ought to have accompanied my No. 1235, of the 12th September 1856.

4. It is very distressing to see that the spill has been made more damaging, than it otherwise would have been, by the small cuts made where breaches existed in the Embankments, which have been removed.

5. I purpose travelling over the country between the Dalkissur and Damoodah, as soon as the waters shall have drained off the lands sufficiently to allow of my doing so with advantage.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. BEADLE,
Superintendent of Embankments.

MIDNAPORE,
The 24th September 1856. }

FROM

MR. C. McGUINNESS,

Officiating Executive Officer, Right Bank Damoodah,

TO

CAPTAIN J. P. BEADLE,

*Superintendent of Embankments.**Musraka, 21st August 1856.*

SIR,

ON Monday last, the 17th instant, I forwarded to your address an urgent memo. of the height to which the Damoodah River had risen up to 3 o'clock P. M., I have now the honor to state that at 9 P. M. on that date it exhibited 16 feet by the Edilpore guages, after which hour it slowly fell.

2. On the morning of the 18th, meeting Lieutenant Limond, we crossed the Damoodah in company at Choutpore, and found the entire cultivated lands on the right bank under water, which was then passing inwards through the old breach channels of the removed Embankment lines; some huts were destroyed, and the guages of Jamdoo indicated 19½ feet to have been the highest water mark on the 17th instant—to-day (the 18th), at 11 A. M., 14 feet, and again rising slowly.

3. East of the Jamdoo protective Embankment, the flood water was passing inwards with astonishing velocity to a depth of about 8 feet; this stopped our further progress Eastward and obliged us to turn to the South for at least a mile inwards, before we could with any safety resume our former course towards Sadeepore on the East. I may here remark that eventually, in doing so, we had to cross many channels, differing both in breadth and depth from 50 to 300 and 2 to 4½ feet respectively: that these channels convey sand inwards there can be but little doubt: we carefully examined it freshly deposited over the highest uncultivated mounds, as well as on the more level and cultivated lands. On the former it was thinly scattered, over the latter it varied from 3 to 18 inches, and I regret to add that much paddy cultivation, which we examined, bore indelible marks of being covered up about 9 inches by it. These observations led me to believe that this land has been much deteriorated, and its value in an agricultural point of view much diminished.

4. By the Sadeepore guages the flood of the 17th had risen to 21½ feet, the breach had increased, and the view Westwards through it an entire sheet of water.

5. At Beregong and Bulrampore the volumes of water passed inwards through the breaches must have been enormous, judging from their observed

velocity, a better illustration of which I cannot give than by declaring that the united exertions of twenty-four bearers proved insufficient to carry Lieutenant Limond in his *ton-jon* across the front and least deep part of one of them, although that Officer did not relinquish his design until the lives of two of his servants were endangered by their being swept from beside him into the deeper portion of the breach.

6. Further South to Baugamara the breaches have increased and the highest flood marks accordingly have lowered on the river side; but I regret to add that the land flood has throughout this entire length encroached on to the margin, and that many complaints were made by the inhabitants of the injury extended to their crops, their consequent losses, and their now final intentions of petitioning for the restoration of Embankments, previous to their last resource of deserting the homes of their forefathers.

7. At the mouth of the Damoodah Khal, I observed many sand banks, and the boatmen of this District pointed to them as of recent formation. Opposite to Pursoora, about 300 feet broad of the right bank channel did not exceed 4 feet in depth.

8. The unembanked portion of the Island formed by the "Damoodah Khal" and the "main stream" is evidently disappearing by erosion, together with the villages of Goola and Hoodal situated thereon, although the channel bed in front appears to be rising, for before reaching Hurridulla village three-fourths of its breadth do not exceed 4 feet in depth.

9. North of the last-named village, the Damoodah Khal re-enters the main stream, and from the facts of its right or lower side being embanked, I conclude that heretofore its waters fell into the Damoodah, but now, on the contrary, its "end opening," acts as an auxiliary to lead 10 feet in depth of water from the main stream through a breach in its Embankment, and eventually, after many windings, the same falls into and increases the lower inundations.

10. From and below Amptah, marginal Embankments of about 4 feet in height now efficiently protect the Coal Depôts along their rear, and during the highest floods are not over-topped. In rear of them runs parallel Embankments of three times their height and section; the former are of recent construction, comparatively speaking, for the trees which now grow on the latter decidedly proves them to have been constructed many years ago. This I conceive to be a circumstance worthy of serious consideration, as it helps to confirm the truth of many local traditions as to the decreased water of this channel causing the bed to rise, and the consequent retirement of tidal influence from Baugamara to Amptah, a distance of about 30 miles.

11. In conclusion, I beg to add, that on the 18th the Gyhattee gauges showed the highest rise to have been 15 feet, and the appearance of the lands or inundated tract, added to the information of a simultaneous flood in the

Roopnarain, at once induces me to attempt a continuation of this inspection tour over the interior lands, accompanied (if practicable) by Lieutenant Limond, a further detail of which I will have much pleasure in submitting for your information.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. McGUINNESS,

Officiating Executive Officer, Right Bank Damoodah.

No. 2843.

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, LOWER PROVINCES.

Fort William, 7th November 1856.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3013, dated the 3rd instant, reporting on the effect of the inundations, and on the present condition of the inundated country between the Damoodah and Roopnarain Rivers, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor will await the further Report promised, which he hopes will be submitted at an early period.

2. The enclosures of your letter are returned as requested, copies having been kept for record.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 5839.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 18th April 1857.

SIR,

WITH reference to your No. 2629, of 15th October 1856, and in continuation of my No. 3013, of 3rd November 1856, I have now

the honor to submit the Report* called for from the Superintendent of Embankments on the result of the removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah River.

2. As this Report embraces several topics, I shall deal with them in the following order, touching briefly on those points which must be still fresh in the recollection of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

I.—The measures actually carried out on the right bank of the Damoodah River.

II.—The effect of the inundation of 1856 on the country situated between the Damoodah and Roopnarain Rivers.

III.—The system of irrigation proposed by the zemindars.

IV.—The works under execution on the right bank of the Damoodah in 1857.

V.—The removal of the interior net-work of Embankments, proposed by Baboo Ramapersaud Roy.

VI.—The sluicing of the Kana Nuddee or old Damoodah, proposed by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.

VII.—Orders solicited on certain measures advocated with reference to present circumstances, or to former injunctions of the Government.

3. In 1851 the repair of the Embankments was discontinued by order of the Military Board and, pending the discussions which took place on the proper mode of disposing of the surplus waters of the Damoodah, in order to afford relief to the channel of the river, the Embankments on the right bank were left untouched.

I.—The measures actually carried out on the right bank of the Damoodah River.

4. The order of the Supreme Government for the demolition of 20 miles of them was communicated in May 1855, but as there was not sufficient time to acquaint the people with the intentions of Government prior to the rainy season of that year, the Executive Engineer deprecated forcibly the immediate execution of the measure; and the operation of removal was deferred until the commencement of 1856, when Serjeant McGuinness, under the superintendence of Captain J. P. Beadle, commenced to take down the Embankments, which, with thirty-four breaches already existing, left altogether an open space of upwards of 15 miles in length on the right bank, above and below Burdwan, for the surplus flood waters of the Damoodah to spill over.

* No. O, dated 6th March 1857.

5. The Embankments only were demolished, which were parallel to the stream ; the portions in front of marginal villages, or which were opposed to the current at the curves of the river, or where the bank was low or of loose formation, were not removed, and in some instances were strengthened and put in order. The above operations extended from Sungutgolah down to Hibutpore, on the great bend of the Damoodah ; South of this, the great breach at Kistopore was partly closed, also the breaches at Sadeepore, Nolonpore, Beregong, Bulrampore, and Sreekistopore were filled up ; 31 miles of Embankment were put in order, and the re-formation of the cross Embankment on the South side of the Gyhattee and Buxee Khals to protect the Mundulghat estates actively pushed on, making the whole expenditure incurred on the right bank of the Damoodah, prior to the close of 1856, amount to Company's Rupees 27,851-15-9½.

6. The season of 1856 was one of extraordinary rain fall, and the freshes were continuous ; but though the floods were frequent and lasting, it does not appear that any attained the height noted by the experience of former years in the reaches above Sungutgolah, the people of which do not consider the floods of this year any thing.* The general effect of the free spill of 15 miles at and below this point down to the great bend was to prevent the flood from rising above 16 feet on the Edilpore or Burdwan guage (20 and 22 feet being the dangerous heights in former years to the town of Burdwan).

7. Southwards of the bend, the part closure of the great Kistopore vent, and the filling up of the other breaches, forced the river volume down into the narrower reaches, and caused the flood there to rise to an unprecedented height, breaching the Embankments on the right bank in fifteen places, and those on the left bank in two spots, through the Southern one of which at Soonaghur a large body of water escaped, submerging a large extent of country down to Amptah, but fortunately restricted to a width of from 1 to 2 miles by an interior parallel range of Embankments.

8. The Southern portion of the inundated country situated on the right bank below the Calcutta and Bancoorah Roads, and between the Damoodah and Roopnarain Rivers, was traversed, or rather sailed over, by Lieutenant D. Limond, Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

* Notes by Captain Beadle, page 53, dated 14th November.

in company with Serjeant C. McGuinness, at the end of August 1856, whose joint Report, with the Superintendent's remarks, were submitted to Government with my letter No. 3013, of 2nd November 1856. They stated that the tract was then under water to a depth of from 5 to 10 feet ; in the deeper submerged part, grain cultivation was suspended, and but one crop of *boru dhan* (the coarsest and poorest kind of rice) yearly obtained ; the inhabitants obliged to emigrate ; the general impression being that all must in due time follow who have no other source of wealth but agriculture to depend upon. The portion inundated to a less depth had either the crops entirely destroyed or a wilderness, and that the zemindars would be unable to get people to remain, much less to cultivate, unless some remedy be applied. The marginal ridge of the Damoodah, partly that of the Kana Dalkissur and Mondasuree Khals, were exceptions to this general description.

9. The upper portion of the inundated country North of the Calcutta and Bancoorah Road, Lieutenant Limond and Serjeant McGuinness did not inspect, but they reported that, from the rapidity of the current of the land flood across the above road, from observations on the country inland, and from seeing the result of the spill over the right bank of the Damoodah, they think that the cultivation will be equally ruined in this part to what it is below.

10. Captain Beadle visited the scene in November last, and the recorded notes and map* of his tour herewith accompany. It is worthy of observation, that the route followed by him lay principally along the margins of the rivers, which are especially noted as exceptions to the waste condition of the country in Lieutenant Limond's and Serjeant McGuinness' Report ; and though the latter may naturally have received a sombre tint when written under the desolate aspect of a tract and population deluged by water, I believe it to be quite as consistent as the brighter hue of Captain Beadle's description, which was taken three months later and when the waters had subsided. This Officer viewed the District when the inhabitants had recovered from the discouragement evinced by them at seeing their early crops of rice washed away and submerged ; and whilst endeavoring to repair these losses by the culture of the later rubbee crops, (especially along the marginal lands,) they must to a certain degree have obliterated the traces of the inundation, and, by ploughing up the soil, have removed from its surface, or partly covered

* No. 864 of 1856-57, Chief Engineer's Office.

over the sand or other evidence of the passage of the floods. Year after year successive layers of sand become deposited, until a thickness has been attained too great for the plough-share to turn over, and then only does the deterioration of the land become apparent—such at least has been the process on those portions which have been hitherto annually submerged by the floods of the Damoodah, and which are now lying waste or uncultivated.

11. With regard to the present result of this experiment of giving up so large a region to inundation, we have now the following facts. The town of Burdwan, the Railway, the Grand Trunk Road, and the country on the left bank, are protected for the present; but on the other hand, the early and valuable rice crops, the staple produce of the District on the right bank, have been destroyed; and the people being deprived of this means of support, are compelled to resort for their sustenance to the cultivation of the *boru dhan* and rubber crops. The latter, however, they always had it in their power to raise, and the question to be solved now, and it is one which experience only can determine, is whether the culture of the cereals alone will compensate the people for the loss of the valuable rice crops, suffice to repay them for their labor, and induce them to remain in this inundated District.

12. From a long period it had been the practice of the influential landholders annually to throw dams across the dry-

III.—The system of irrigation proposed by the zemindars.

weather channels of the Damoodah and the Roopnarain or Sankree River—in the former at Seebchuck, just below the mouth of the Damoodah Khal. The waters, on being headed up, were diverted down this course on to the lands contiguous, and this partial plan of irrigation sufficed to raise a crop of *boru dhan*, and in the shape of water rent must have been also a source of profit to the persons who undertook the construction of the dam. What certain zemindars, among whom were Baboo Ramapersaud Roy and Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, petitioned the Revenue Board for in 1856, was only an extension of the old practice of watering into a system of irrigation, which was to benefit in the dry season the greater part of the District now given up to the Damoodah floods. I was not consulted in this matter, which appears to have been settled between the landholders, the Revenue Board, and the Superintendent of Embankments, and I regret to record the failure of the efforts made by the latter to carry out the principal work undertaken by him.

13. The project of the zemindars was simply to throw dams across the Damoodah River at Moleepore, across the Roopnarain or Sankree at Thakooranee Chuck, and across the Seelai River at Ghuttal, in order to head up and divert their respective dry-weather streams into certain of the interior Khals, and by their ramifications to throw the influx of water on to the surface of the lands adjacent : the construction of the above works to be superintended by an Engineer Officer and the distribution of the water and rent levy to be administered by a Revenue Officer. The Seelai Dam appears to have been successful and to have answered expectations ; the Roopnarain Dam stood, but a sufficient supply of water was not obtained, through some landholders constructing other dams above the point selected ; and the Damoodah Dam failed altogether, according to Captain Beadle, by reason of the delay which impeded the progress of the work. I regret this occurrence, for it will damp the hopes of the ryots in the inundated Districts, who now must feel that their means of livelihood will depend on the successful culture of the rubbee crops.

14. Without being so sanguine as Captain Beadle as to the ultimate result of a comprehensive system of irrigation being introduced, I am of opinion that such a measure has become really necessary for the welfare of the 350 square miles of land now given up to annual inundation. The zemindars, among whom are two of the foremost gentlemen in Bengal, have originated the idea, recognising the benefits to be derived from its application, and profess their willingness to bear the expenses of the scheme they are promoting. Should my opinion on the subject be now of any weight, I pronounce for perseverance in the matter and urge for a steady co-operation on the part of Government to secure the object prayed for. I believe a system of irrigation properly instituted and administered to be one of the best means of averting the evils which are naturally apprehended from giving up a fertile and populous tract to annual inundation ; and though I have never been an advocate of this latter measure, yet now that it has been enforced, I am the more anxious to do what I can to ameliorate the condition of the people.

15. I do not wish to embarrass the question now by proposing a more comprehensive system of irrigation than that originated by the zemindars. I think their's is sufficiently promising for a commencement, and I strongly recommend its adoption, and that Government should carry it out at the close of the rains of 1857 in a manner to ensure success.

It would be well that the burthen of the past failure should rest with Government, provided that the zemindars are prepared to incur the expenditure of the next attempt. I would only recommend a better position for the dam at Modeepore, as suggested by Lieutenant Limond in his letter No. —, dated 29th August 1856, hereto annexed, and that a regulating sluice be constructed at this point; also, that a dam be made across the Dalkissur above Jehanabad, so as to head up its waters into the Kana Dalkissur. The Executive Engineer during the next season would then have a fair field to collate his data, upon which to ascertain whether a continuance of the same practice, or the maintenance of a system of irrigation with permanent works, would be most beneficial.

16. Portions of the bank which were torn up by the floods of this river, where they had free spill, have been restored, and some of the breaches of 1856 are being filled up; also, the Superintendent reports, that, in order to reduce the flood-rise, he is continuing the work of clearing the Embankments Southwards of the great bend (by the same mode of procedure as before), so as to make an aggregate length of removal of 6 miles. His attempt to close the Bulrampore side channel by a dam failed after an expense of Rupees 500 had been incurred. I consider this to have been an useless waste of money, as no tangible good would result from deflecting the stream to the other side of the Bulrampore island. The Modeepore Dam, and other works of irrigation I have above alluded to, and some of the Embankments, are being repaired and put in order. The cross Embankment between the Buxee and Gyhattee Khals is undergoing completion, and the earth necessary for the work is taken from a cut so excavated as to connect the two Khals and to form a continuous navigable channel between the Damoodah and Roopnarain Rivers.

17. Captain Beadle thinks that Government should not interfere with these interior Embankments; particular ones may be removed from time to time under the Act "as obstructing the beneficial drainage of the country." I adhere to the opinion expressed in paras. 6, 7 and 8 of my letter No. 241, of 16th May 1856, on this subject, to the same general effect, where the necessity of removal has been proved.

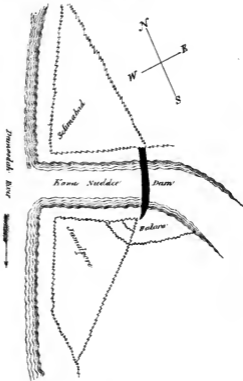
IV.—The works under execution on right bank of the Damoodah in 1857.

V.—The removal of the interior net-work of Embankments, proposed by Baboo Ramasper-sand Roy.

18. This channel was closed by a strong dam in 1852 (under order of the Military Board), the two ends of which were connected with the Damoodah Embankments by retired lines constructed in rear of Selimabad, Jamalpore, and other villages.

VI.—The sluicing of the Kana Nuddee or old Damoodah, proposed by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.

The latter being breached every successive year, and its maintenance being strongly opposed by the proprietors and inhabitants of the afore-mentioned villages, who were endangered thereby, in 1854 the old Embankments on the Damoodah were repaired and connected by new marginal lines along the Kana Nuddee (as shown in this Sketch) with the dam across this river.



In 1855 the North marginal Embankment was undermined and breached at its junction with the dam, and in 1856, the South line was breached at Halara on the site of an old water-course. The effect hitherto, therefore, of this attempt to shut out the floods of Damoodah from one of their ancient outlets has been partially frustrated. The head, however, of the Kana Nuddee, between the dam and river, has silted up considerably since the formation of the dam, and there would be no

difficulty now in forming a complete barrier to the influx of the floods at this point.

19. Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, a considerable proprietor of lands in the vicinity of the course of this old river, submitted a petition for a sluice to be constructed in the dam. Lieutenant Limond, the Officiating Executive Engineer, having inspected the locality and the entire course of the old Damoodah, reported the measure to be not advisable, and the Superintendent recommended, in lieu thereof, the breach at Halara being left open, and the waters passing through it to be led back into the Kana Nuddee, East of the dam, by an Embankment which would prevent the spread of the waters Southward as shown in the Sketch. Another local proprietor petitioned against this measure, but the Superintendent considers that it has no weight, being opposed to the wishes of the majority, and that he has adopted the most secure means of supplying a limited volume of water to the bed of the Damoodah. The measure has been carried out under his orders and guidance, and I have directed a special Report to be submitted at the close of the rains on the result of the experiment, with a special injunction to the Executive Engineer to guard the broken ends of the breach, so as to prevent an extension of the opening and additional water-way being given for the entrance of floods.

20. In conclusion I have the honor to solicit the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor on the following points :—

VII.—Orders solicited on certain measures advocated with reference to present circumstances, or to former resolutions of Government.

I.—That sanction be accorded to the institution of a system of irrigation, as proposed by the zemindars, during the next cold season, at their expense.

II.—That leave be granted to submit a bill to profit and loss for the expenditure incurred in the failure of last attempt.

III.—That early authority be given for the construction of a regulating sluice in the water-course at Modeepore, which leads into the interior.

IV.—I think it right further to bring to the notice of His Honor, that the series of levels ordered by the Supreme Government to be taken on the country situated on the left bank of the Damoodah, with a view to the ultimate removal of the Embankments on this side also, have not yet been commenced, and that Captain Beadle's suggestions on

this head, made in his letter No. 929, dated 8th August 1855, have not hitherto been carried out.

21. The return of the original enclosures is solicited.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. GOODWYN, *Colonel,*
Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

No. O.

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, LOWER PROVINCES.

The 6th March 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE three important letters to answer respecting the Embankment works of the Damoodah River :—

I.—Chief Engineer's No. 3012, dated 3rd November 1856, forwarding Government of Bengal's No. 2629, dated 15th October 1856, and Government of India's No. 4676, dated 3rd October 1856, which letters call for a Report on the results of the measures carried out preparatory to the rains of 1855 and 1856, connected with the removal of the Embankments on the right bank of the river.

II.—Chief Engineer's No. 7880, dated 30th April 1856, forwarding Government of Bengal's No. 1195, dated 29th April 1856, on the subject of a petition presented by Baboo Ramapersaud Roy, recommending that the interior Embankments, between the Damoodah and Roopnarain, shall also be levelled to allow of a free drainage of the waters from the Damoodah inundating the above tract.

III.—Chief Engineer's Nos. 927 and 1368, dated 20th June and 18th July 1856, respectively, respecting the provision of sluiced openings for floods into the bed of the Kana Damoodur, the head of which has been closed by a dam and exterior side Embankments.

2. The above requirements can best be replied to in one Report, and the information obtained during the tour of inspection I made directly after the

rains had ceased, with the special object of seeing the crops (fussil) on the land, will best appear from a perusal of the Notes entered as we* passed over the ground, a copy of which accompanies this letter. The outline map on which our route is entered, with the names of the places, will perhaps make the perusal of these Notes easy and satisfactory.

3. The floods were comparatively moderate in 1855. The great vents at Kistopore were open, and only one breach occurred of no great importance, in an Embankment newly constructed on the side of the Kana channel. The failure was owing to the deep stratum of sand in this old bed of the Damoodah, and the Embankment was first undermined by the percolation of water. This breach occurred in the North side Embankment, the opening was filled up, and the Embankment restored with proper precautions to guard against a second failure at the same place.

4. The Embankment accordingly stood in 1856, although the floods were very much more violent, but the opposite side Embankment gave way at a point where it crossed a water-course. No great damage was done, the waters took the direction of the old Khal, which the Embankment had filled up. No. III. letters here come under consideration. An opening has been made at a place where the waters can very readily be led into the Kana bed below the dam. Page 39 of my Notes explains exactly how this can be done. I therefore dispose of the applications for sluiced openings in the dam itself by leaving this breached opening and leading the waters through the retired straight Embankment into the Kana Damoodur, the spread of the waters Southward being prevented by a curtain Embankment.

5. A landholder has petitioned against this measure, and his remonstrance was received with your letter No. 4999, dated 26th February 1857. I do not consider that his petition has weight; it is opposed to the wishes of the majority, and the measure I have recommended is I think the best plan that can be adopted to secure the end proposed for my consideration, which was how to supply a limited volume of water to the bed of the Kana Damoodur.

6. Lieutenant Limond, before acting upon my instructions, will have applied to the Collector for the strip of land required, and the Collector is the party to whom the petitioner should have addressed himself. In a former letter, which was afterwards supported by a Report of the Executive Engineer, I showed that sluices could not with advantage be constructed in the Kana Dam.

7. After the action of the floods of 1857 shall have been observed upon the breach opening, it will be seen whether it is necessary to rivet the ends of

* Throughout the tour I was accompanied by an Executive Officer, Lieutenant Black, Executive Officer, Calmseejole, accompanying me all over the ground between the Ilancorah and Seepore Road, and Lieutenant Limond, Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division, going with me over this road and the country above it.

the Embankment further than by sloping them off and turving them, which should also be done to the exposed sections of the retired Embankment when the cut is made.

8. When the curtain Embankment is made, and the works are finally completed, the great breaches in the retired Embankment below this proposed cut might be filled in with earth taken from the retired Embankment itself by lowering the height, which is unnecessary, now that the marginal line has been restored.

9. This closes my remarks on subject III.

10. In respect to subject I., nothing was done to the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah prior to the rains of 1855, in the way of removal, repairs, or strengthening; the floods of the season were moderate, and the town of Burdwan was not in any danger.

11. When the rains had ceased, I obtained the services of a special Executive Officer, Serjeant C. McGuinness, a man of experience in the management of natives and in the practice of Embankment work, whom I could depend upon to carry out my views. Accompanying him, I walked over the whole of the ground, satisfied myself that he was imbued with my ideas, which I constantly took pains to explain to him. The consequence was that I left him not averse to the work, aware that it was a duty disagreeable to carry out, and one that required firmness, patience, and care. His first operation was to make an index sketch of the whole length of bank treated as a straight line, whereon he entered the length of Embankments to be removed and the length to be left standing, to be repaired, to be strengthened, and to be re-made. This map of operations was then examined by me and final orders given with reference to it, which, I am happy to say, he carried out to my entire satisfaction.

12. The plan of operations was the following—to remove the Embankments wherever the path of the current is parallel, or nearly so to the bank, and to strengthen the Embankments at the curves, and wherever the set of the river is upon the bank, particularly where, as in many of these places, the bank is low and of light formation.

13. This plan of procedure necessitated my closing the great vents at Kistopore, which had three or four years been left open. The manner in which it was done, and the success that attended the work, has been before described: the result is stated in my Notes, page 43.

14. The operations carried out by Officiating Executive Officer McGuinness, extended to 14 miles of removal, and the expenditure, which is entered upon the margin,* shows that the greater part of his work consisted in re-constructions and in strengthening Embankments on this side of the river.

* I have not received it; Mr. Gantzer has been requested to forward a memo. direct.—J. P. B. 64A March 1857.

15. The removals are wholly above the Southward bend of the river.

16. The results of the measure, as shown in the floods of 1856, a year of extraordinary rain fall and of continual freshes, were very marked as regards the flood-rise upon the Embankment on the left bank above the bend: it may be said that the spill now given at Sungutgolah, and along the right bank to the bend, prevents the floods rising above 16 feet on the Edilpore guage piles, which are in front of the town of Burdwan, and that the flood level for the whole of this long reach has been reduced by 4 feet. The floods rose very quickly up to 12 feet and above 14, very slowly to 16 feet, a maximum which they reached several times during the season.

17. On passing the bend, the floods entering this narrow winding channel became full and rose high; the closure of the Kistopore vents told severely, and the flood of Jamalpore was the highest ever known. Below this, at Soonaghur, it topped the Embankment, where it was low in level, and tore open a fearful breach, flooding the whole of the low lands down to Amptah; but the width of the inundation was happily restricted by an interior Embankment, which is not maintained by Government and runs parallel to the river.

18. This breach was a catastrophe, for which we are not blameless; the Embankment was too low, as stated in my Notes, pages 34 and 35; it took off a great column of water, for the bank was torn away, and every rise in the river vented itself into the Soonaghur channel.

19. On the right bank numerous breaches occurred in this tortuous portion of the river: that at Oozurpore, nearly opposite to Soonaghur, is the worst.

20. This great flood-rise continued as far down as Puspore, where it diminished greatly, and in Mundulghat, the lowest reach, was of no moment at all.

21. We have still 6 miles of spill to carry out, and I have instructed Lieutenant Limond on the subject of the removals to be carried out this season completing the 20 miles, and I have no fears of the result. We shall be able to control the Damoodah floods when we have given to them a free spill over 20 miles of bank, and the Embankments on the left bank should stand and afford a complete protection to the country, the rail-road, and the great trunk road.

22. It will be seen from my Notes, that the country on the right bank of the Damoodah has not suffered nearly so much from the floods of 1856 as might reasonably have been expected. The Kistopore great opening has been closed, but the track of the inundating column passing through it is written on the face of the country. This will alter, and cultivation will soon obliterate the lines drawn by the waters, for the soil is not disturbed or laid under sand.

23. My Notes remark the fustil crops that were on the ground in November, but in January, when I again traversed a portion of the right bank,

accompanied by the Commissioner, Mr. James Young, the whole of the land between Sreekistopore and Modeepore was covered with a fine mustard crop, as also the greater part of the enclosed bed of the Kana Nuddee, upon which the rich clay of the Damoodah had been deposited. After the next rains this area might pay rent.

24. It will be seen from my Notes,* that the construction of certain dams were contemplated at the time of my making this inspection. Certain landholders, among whom are Baboo Ramapersaud Roy and Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, petitioned the Revenue Board to have the services of an Engineer given to them for the purpose of constructing dam† across the dry-weather channels of the Rivers Seelai, Sankree (Roopnarain), and Damoodah, and of a Revenue Officer to proportion amongst the parties benefitting by the influx of water the expenditure incurred, in view to its recovery. This petition was forwarded to me, and I recommended that I should be placed in communication with the zemindars to carry out the objects of their petition, which appeared to me a decided movement in the right direction. The Bengal Government and Revenue Board approved of my suggestion, and then procured from the petitioners a clear statement of the works they required to have executed.

25. The annexed paper,‡ dated 27th October 1856, shows what these were.

26. In addressing the Revenue Board, I stated that the only dam I had any fears of carrying out was the one at Modeepore or the Damoodah, because of the force of the river at that portion of the dangerous reach, and that I would not give orders for the construction of this dam till I had inspected the locality.

27. I accordingly inspected the spot with Lieutenant Limond, and having seen that the work could be done safely, I gave the order§ for it to be begun, as I had done previously for the commencement of the other dams.

28. I was not made aware till the work at Modeepore was well in progress, that the Collector had received a petition against its being carried out: the work consisted of cutting through the river bank, so as to open a deep-seated water-course, which has evidently previously been an outlet to the Damoodah, to the waters in that river. This cut has a length of 300 feet, and it is not through either cultivated or inhabited land, it being in point of fact merely through the Embankment and bank. A Sketch accompanies.||

* Pages 2, 8, 34 of my Notes.

† Called Corombos on the Madras side.

‡ *A., signed by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee.

§ Page 33 of the Notes.

|| See my letter No. M., of 6th March 1857, to which Sketch and levels are appended. —J. P. B.
6th March 1867.

Considerable delay was interposed in consequence of the Collector's proceedings and of an order passed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who understood from the Collector's proceedings that the cut was through lands belonging to other people than those who would be benefitted, and that those people strongly objected to its being made. The local circumstances being otherwise, I proceeded to the spot with Lieutenant Limond and the Commissioner, Mr. James Young, who, having seen that the cut is not the formation of a new water-course, but the opening out of an old one; that it was merely through the bank and Embankment, and passes through neither cultivation nor habitations; that the old water-course is deep and strongly marked, and the ground level high and free from houses, and that the rear nullah also is very deep; and that no harm could accrue to any one on and near the spot from the work of irrigation being carried out—stated his opinion to this effect, which I conveyed to the Revenue Board, who authorised the work being carried out; the only completion wanting being to close a 20 feet opening left in the centre of the dam, and to cut through a narrow curtain of earth left standing at the head of the cut.

29. This final order given, I proceeded to North Hidgellee, and after some days received a letter from Lieutenant Limond, informing me of the conclusion of the matter, which was disastrous. The river, passed through the small opening in the dam for so many days, had established a deep path for the waters, and when the curtain was removed, flowed onwards, instead of side-ways, through the cutting; and when the dam was completed, went underneath it, and without rising on the obstruction, having undermined it, blew it up. The failure is to be lamented, because the zemindars and agriculturists had really exerted themselves; not only had expense been incurred upon the works (probably about Rupees 3,000) but preparations had been made at a considerable expense. I am told to take advantage of the waters, when they should be turned inland and rise upon the ground surface.

30. The failure is attributable to the delay made in closing the dam and opening the cut. The cut should have been thrown open at once and the dam carried out without a halt, the waters from the first being directed into the cut. This letter is already so long, that I will not dwell upon the great advantage of these irrigational measures—they only require to be systematised. I was so impressed with the importance of aiding the movement of the zemindars, and of giving strength to it, that I threw all my energy into the matter, as did the two excellent Executive Officers, who carried out the works, Lieutenant Black and Lieutenant Limond, and I shall say nothing of the disappointment experienced by Lieutenant Limond and myself at this failure, where we both looked to see so much good result.

31. I must however say, and I should not do so were it not that silence on this point would imply that the delay and consequent failure are

attributable to the movement of the Collectors who opposed the works being completed, that the zemindars themselves failed in sending us an intelligent and instructed agent to point out the details of the works projected by themselves, and that the dams at the end and in the branches of the Mondasuree Khal were consequently not constructed as early as they should have been. It was not till I had appealed to Baboo Ramapersand Roy, that this gentleman sent to Lieutenant Limond a qualified agent, and the lower dams were only ready about three days before the Revenue Board finally permitted the work of irrigation to be opened out.

32. The Seelai Dam has stood remarkably well; it was built after the native plan, and headed up the waters 16 feet, pouring into the country on the right bank so much water, that it was necessary to close the inlet and to pass water over the dam, which answered very satisfactorily as a weir. The bed of the Seelai, at Ghuttal, where the dam is, being within the influence of the tides, is muddy, affording a good base for the work, which was made of long rolls of clay worked up with chopped straw and bound round with a skin of grass; the length being placed in the width of the dam rolled upon rollers and turned through with strong bamboo stakes.

33. The Samboo Dam (Roopnarain) has also answered, and at first a copious supply of water flowed in; but here the necessity for systematising the operation shows itself. The landholders above the site of the dam constructed other dams and decreased the supply of water so much in the Thakooranee Chnck reach, that I am afraid the agriculturists in the low lands have not derived all the benefit from this dam that was expected.

34. The foregoing is an outline of the circumstances connected with the irrigational works conducted since the rains of 1856. I only wish here to make one observation, and the views I entertain will explain at once why I have entered so warmly into this matter of assisting the zemindars. Heretofore, we have heard of nothing but the fussil rice crop. If this failed, it was looked upon as ruin for the year. To protect the fussil crops, Embankments have been a necessity. The ryots obtained food without labor and agricultural improvement was at a stand still;—but the rice crops, are, perhaps, the least valuable produce;—at all events, in a tract which has a water road to the presidency market, and a soil particularly adapted to grow vegetables and cereals, it was a great desideratum to place a proper step upon the value of the different crops: these proceedings have done this, and dams will now be commonly resorted to. Gradually the feeling of dependence upon the first rice crop will pass away, and the agriculturists, assisted and directed by the landholders, will labor to produce other and more valuable crops. Embankments will be given up in favorable places and superseded by a system of irrigation and drainage.

35. This first step has been taken this year between the Damoodah and Roopnarain. That we have partially failed is a great disappointment, but it should not be a total discouragement. The annexed extract (paras. 62 and 63) states the opinion of an experienced Government Officer on the subject of a tax being paid for water.

36. I have now only to remark upon the II. head of this letter. The interior Embankment of the tract of land on the right bank of the Damoodah are of great extent below the old Bancoorah road; they ran for the most part parallel with, and perpendicular to, the river, the land being intersected with the whole of the water-courses taking these directions, and admirably adapted for the distribution of water for irrigation. I do not recommend that Government should interfere with these interior Embankments; particular ones may be removed from time to time under the Act, as "obstructing the beneficial drainage of the country;" but I have found so little damage sustained this year by the first crops on this tract, that I do not think advisable to take up the subject of the removal of interior bunds at the Government expense. The Kistopore vent being closed is a great advantage to the people, and the good effects will show themselves more next year, and the next, after which the traces of this evil overflow will be obliterated.

37. I have still another point to report upon. Referring to page 42 of my Notes, I have to report that we have been obliged to give up the plan of carrying an Embankment across the Bulrampore side channel, just above the old take-off on the opposite side of the Kana Nuddee. Lieutenant Limond has done his best to deflect the stream and to keep it in the bed proper of the river, which is now dry and choked with sand banks. After a hard struggle, and an expenditure of Rupees 500, he found it unavailing to contend against the set of the river, and that a large expenditure would be required to carry out a permanent dam.

38. This being the case, I removed the marginal Embankment, which was breached in nine places, as a portion of the 20 miles removals, and let the river take its will at this spot; but I would much rather have restricted the river to one bed, and have scoured the sands which form a dangerous obstruction to the free passage of floods down this reach.

39. I hope advantage will be taken of the changes described in page 63 to dam across the head of the Damoodah Khal (a measure long ago advocated by yourself), which it can be done safely or cheaply; but I would leave the lower end open.

40. I expect that the 6 miles extra spill,* which we are at liberty to give, will make up for the closure of the Soonaghur and Oozurpore breaches, and,

* 14 miles of removals were carried out the last season.—J. P. B.

reduced satisfactorily, the flood-rise in the dangerous reaches between Salalpoore and Puspore.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. P. BEADLE,
Superintendent of Embankments.

SPENCE'S HOTEL, }
The 6th March 1857. }

*A.

MEMO. OF PLACES WHERE DAMS ARE TO BE ERECTED.

1. ONE dam to be erected on the Dalkissur or Sankree River, at Thakooranee Chuck. On both sides of the river are the lands of this village, though in the map of Lieutenant DeBourbel, Rogunath Chuck is inserted on the opposite side of Thakooranee Chuck: the former is merely a path of the other and is not a separate village. On the dam being completed, water accumulates and runs into a Khal called Burwur Khal (probably the Khal denoted in the map by a slender line below the green line on the left side, marking Zemindaree Embankments,) from which several cuts are made and water carried to Thakooranee Chuck, Cagnan, Ramchunderpore, Heerapore, Roosalee, and about twenty other large and small villages, some of which are marked in the map, others are not.

2. Another dam to be erected at Ghuttal, on the Seelai, which will water the fields of Hurrispore, Samsunderpore, Suruthbur, Khanyespore, mentioned in the map, and about twenty others not mentioned. This dam was not stated in our petition to the Board, but it is of equal importance for villages close to Ghuttal.

3. The Damoodah Dam: This dam is to be erected at Modeepore, from which water is to be carried through a small Khal known by the name of Bagooeh Khal, Shondpore Khal, but which is mentioned in the map as "Sukree N.," Ojarpore, and numerous other villages on both sides of the Khal will be benefitted. Thus water is carried by this Khal to Mondasurree, where many other villages will be watered. When a sufficiency of water is not obtained from the Dalkissur Dam No. 1, a small dam on the Mondasurree, at Degroee, will carry water as far as Heerapore, Cagnan, and other villages mentioned in No. 1. Altogether about 200 villages will be benefitted by this dam.

(Signed) JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.

The 27th October 1856.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. P. BEADLE,
Superintendent of Embankments.

**EXTRACT FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COTTON'S REPORT ON THE NORTHERN
ZITTOVAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**

62. It is said in the general way, that there is no use in irrigating for a second crop, because the ryots grow a second crop and never had been taxed for it. Whether that crop is rice or oil-seed, scanty or abundant, secure or precarious, still the people like to have it without tax. They would not (it is supposed) like to have a crop worth Rupees 15 an acre, if they have to pay an assessment of Rupees 2, so well as a crop of the value of Rupees 5, for which they pay nothing. Such is the supposition, and a most mistaken one it is.

63. I have seen a good deal of the Hindoo cultivators of the country, and the high price that they are ready to pay when dry land is irrigated has frequently astonished me. But the fact is, that they are not so ignorant as we are. They live in their fields and see all that is going on from day to day, and know right well the exact effect of water on their crops. They don't confuse between a crop that has yielded a poor harvest and a heavy crop; they see the risk that each field runs, and know the cause of the mischief that they dread; and although there may be a fear, when any new work is proposed, that it will not succeed and that they will be taxed nevertheless, yet when the work does succeed, they see the change and know the value of it; and if they do not say all they know, they are willing enough to own the Government claim to additional revenue and to give it if too much is not demanded.

CONTAL,
The 9th February 1857. }

(True Copies)

J. P. BEADLE,

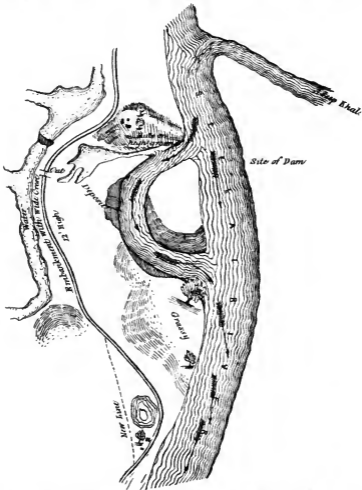
Superintendent of Embankments.

The 6th March 1857.

**NOTES ENTERED DURING AN INSPECTION TOUR ON THE BANKS OF
THE DAMOODAH AND ROOPNARAIN RIVERS, NOVEMBER 1856,
ACCOMPANIED BY A SKETCH MAP. J. P. BEADLE, SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF EMBANKMENTS.**

STARTED at 5 P. M., Wednesday, the 5th November, for Keerpoy, which reached at 11 A. M., the 6th November. The road almost, if not quite, obliterated by the cultivation, as it approaches the Seelai road from Keerpoy to Ghuttal, which reached at 1 P. M. Sun very hot; road very bad; mud up to girths in many places, and generally where it runs through and near to villages. It is being re-constructed by the Hooghly Ferry Fund Committee, and a good deal of work was done last season, superintended by Mr. Gordon, of the Ghuttal Silk

Factories. Walked out in the afternoon to see the spot at which the Seelai was dammed last year. The Sketch below shows the effect on the right bank of this dam. It is very mischievous, and the dam has not been properly removed, and is now partially existent, raising the water above it about 4 inches, and causing a very great velocity over and through it.



This is the old spot for the dam ; it is not made every year, but only after two or more failures of the ordinary rice crop. Last year the Embankment was cut to let the water through, and the circular channel which formed should, if possible, have been stopped ; and if the dam is again made, a dam will be required in the

" Partal,"* just below the cut in the Embankment. Walked up the Seelai to see whether the dam cannot be sited higher up ; found that a Khalt† on the opposite side is fed by the dammed waters, and that the dam should therefore be below this take-off: (the land is Joykissen's.)

I fear that the dam where it is will cause the river to take an S action in the nearly straight reach leading on to Ghuttal, which can only be made by lateral action (alternate), which will do much damage to valuable property on both banks of the river at Ghuttal.

7th November 1856.—Started early morning, and walked up the left bank of the Seelai down the river about 1½ miles; returned by the same road, and went up to the deep Khalt† above the place of the dam which takes off on the left bank and washes the country side Embankment of the Ghuttal Chowhuddy. This bank of the river is in a very bad state; much percolation from tanks in rear and slips of the earth in many places; numerous hnts interfering with the Embankment, and the exterior of the town of Ghuttal on the high bank of the river in great danger. A great many huts will have to be removed, many tanks will have to be filled up, and the side must be sloped back as has been done on the opposite side below Ghnttal House. Re-examined the site of the dam and passed between the stakes in a boat. The river contracted at this place has cut deeply, and a lateral action will be the consequence of this pooling. There is much and difficult work to be done in this part of Culmeejole. The country side of the Ghuttal Chowhuddy has been breached.

7th November 1856, *Afternoon*.—Started for Pertaubpore, which is on the West bank of the Roopnarain, just below the confluence of the Sankree and Seelai. For a long distance, nearly 3 miles, the Embankment is very good, with wide crest, backed up and sloped down into the river bed; beyond this there are some very heavy and serious slips, and on the opposite side, where the Government Embankment, running inland, leaves the country open, the river has cut away its bank and broken the marginal Kharija Bund, inundating the cocked hat country, which is left undefended. The Embankment on which the Pertaubpore Bungalow stands is wide and firm, but is slipping at foot, and the slips will increase when the rivers fall, as they are caused by the waters in the tanks percolating through the bank, and finding the lower level in the river.

The tanks in rear, which are very deep and close to the Embankment, make the completion of this portion and the improvement of it very difficult.

The land is very rich and valuable, and I have seen no crops destroyed. In two places the ground is under water, but *boru dhan* is cultivated in these places, and was so last year.

* " Partal," a side escape.

† See above marked.

8th November 1856.—A large breach in the Kharij of the right bank of Sankree, dammed in two places to keep the water in, which stands upon the land (a tongue open to floods). On the left bank of the Sankree, ground is high and land very rich; mulberry and cold-weather crops commencing; the rice cultivation is seen in patches; but one cannot see into the interior and distinguish the cultivation for the high mulberry. Where the country is more open, it is seen that there has been no rice cultivation; but the land looks rich, and is not covered with sand: further on some fields of *dhan*, extending about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—view beyond shut out by mounds or an interior Embankment. Amoodah flows in on the right bank, unembanked as far as we can see, and no rice cultivation, vegetables, and *boru dhan*: lots of mulberry just above. The bed changes and is sandy, and the channel very narrow. The Embankments (Kharij) on the left bank are broken through and through and large holes ploughed up. Thakooranee Chuck village commences; the mulberry cultivation is very rich, but most so on the right bank, which is unembanked and has small villages, apparently on raised patches of ground. Came to a large Khal, taking off from the Sankree (Borar Khal left bank); its head is as wide as the river, and as far as we can see of its course, it is a wide and deep water-course; it is at this place the dam is required to be made: above this place both banks are covered with trees, the right bank bamboo and fruit trees of small size—the left bank fruit trees. A boat full of pots and pans—excellent earth, well burnt and very red, with a glaze on passing.

Tagranchuck.—A severe breach, and Khal formed, large dimensions (left bank). Fine mulberry inside, and ground prepared for sowing vegetable crops. A fine silted surface. Another place, bank broken through, and small Khal forming (*L to B**): right bank rich mulberry, shutting out every thing else. A little sandy silt in country for a small area, but not enough to destroy the soil. Came out upon river bank through rich mulberry opposite the guage piles

Thakooraneechuck Dam in the Sankree or Roopnarain.



* This means perpendicular to bank.

on the right bank and a fine-looking Government Embankment where the new bungalow is to be built. Finding no path-way along the left bank, crossed over in dungahs,* horses swimming to the opposite bank: ("right" we shall have a better view of the tract from this side, being on a high Embankment.)

A very good spot for a bungalow outside the Embankment, with a fine *peepul* tree and high ground, and a good landing ghât. The site is occupied at present by a respectable hut, worth I should think Rupees 40, which the owner says he will take removing the materials. The Embankment (right side) is very good, about 10 feet high: good crest and well kept. Mulberry inside, land inside dry, but no rice.

Masonry indigo vats on the Embankment here (Kharija Embankment), but taken over as Government last year: require repairs (just above the vats nearly a large breach.) An interior Embankment perpendicular to marginal—land on left bank inside under water—mulberry near the bank—mulberry inside on right bank.

Village (Narain Chuck) outside the Embankment with a good deal of mulberry. On the opposite bank, through an open view, high land is seen about a mile in-country, with water between it and the right bank, Bundeepore. Glimpse of the tract, fine cultivation inside as far as eye can see, which is a long way—fine rich ripe crops (rice). At this place a new sluice is required, the bund goes inland, and then with a curve back again to the margin. Very fine mulberry outside, and huts on the inner slope crest about 8 feet wide, and a fine body of earth: here a new sluice is required, and it is a good place for one. There is a small old sluice—on one side unserviceable. Wherever we get glimpses of the tract, the crops look very fine, and the eye can see very far over waving fields of ripe rice. On the right bank also, the rice cultivation is capital, and the soil very rich for mulberry and cold-weather crops—in fact nothing can look more prosperous than the country from above Bundeepore—on both sides up to the bifurcation of the Amoodah. At Goograt there is an excellent sluice, added to and well constructed, and supplied with gate and gear: the work has been very well completed. The Embankment for 3 miles up to the Amoodah is very good, with a wide well-made crest; and crossing the Amoodah to Juggut-pore Bungalow, which is behind the Embankment on the right bank of the Amoodah, we see a capital Embankment stretching down on both sides of the Amoodah.

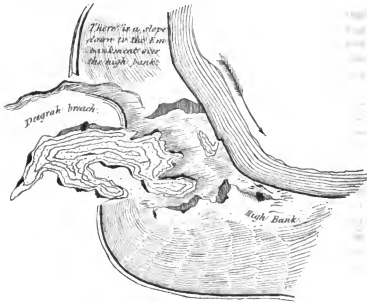
The bungalow is badly situated, and the new bungalow will be constructed at the head of the Amoodah Chowhuddy.

8th November 1856, Afternoon.—Walked up past Balli by the Embankment, which is a fine one, in good order, requiring for about a third of the length repairs. Walked to the great breach, and standing on the end of the Embank-

* A short tree of the *Palm* species, hollowed out, forming a boat—two of these make a safe raft.

ment, it is strange to see so little injury done to the cultivation, which is ripe and good, extending as far as the eye can see beautiful yellow rice fields.

The breach is about 100 yards, and has been effected by a back-water, and the Embankment must have been wanting in height.



There is a cutcha road in rear of the Embankment from Balli, leading to Jehanabad. Returned to the Juggutpore Bungalow through Balli—a large and prosperous place.

9th November 1856.—To Jehanabad. Crossed over to left bank of Dal-kissur Embankment: old bank high at margin and slope down to bund. Passing Saleepore, there is a good retired Embankment—the marginal one being high, and only half eaten through; a hollow between the two, which is fast silting up; water came within 2 feet of top of retired Embankment, which occupies a low site: it is 8 feet high, with 5 feet crest, slopes 3 and 2 to 1.

The Embankment proceeds with a curve and is good, having been made after the floods of 1854, which breached this work heavily. There is a hollow in front, and a hole full of water in rear, and the Embankment has a long full sweep, sustaining the force of the river. It requires strengthening and looking after. Kharija of no importance begins here.

On the opposite side the Embankment ends at Deegrah; there is an old indigo vat, apparently not worked; on right bank the cultivation is excellent

where unembanked, and the bank on both sides is high. The cultivation all along on both sides has been good. The river here changes its character, and so does the country; banks are high and well defined, although sandy river bed, narrower, and covered with water; the country a high level plain, one sheet of rice cultivation, which comes up to within 300 feet of the banks; and no villages within from a mile to 3 miles of the river; consequently no holes, no tanks near the river banks, as is the case in the lower embanked tracts.

A Telegraph Tower of Lord Lake's time stands solitary in the rice fields, about 200 yards from the bank: masonry in good order—wood-work removed. At 20 minutes past 8 it threw a shadow of 176 feet in length.*

10th November 1856.—Started from Jehanabad†; good road; 1½ mile out; a breach in West rear of a bridge, which requires two additional arches of about 8 or 10 feet each. Good road‡ to next breach, where an 8 feet drain bridge is required (small breach)—drainage is Northwards, road is raised to cross a hollow. Capital road to the Kana Dalkissur, a large channel originally, but now shrunken and no sand in bed (Bulrampore): ruins of a post bungalow, so they appear, on the West side. Cold-weather crops on bank: cultivation every-where up to this point superb: sugar-cane, huldee, rice (of kinds): where the rice has been cut in small patches, a second crop (vegetables) is already springing up. Magnificent tank on South side, high banks; cultivation superb; road excellent up to Moyapore. Large tank on South side; cultivation superb; a nice road bazaar; excellent road; sandy loam. "Hurardce," a hollow one-drain bridge; two more required small, 6 feet span, and the road may then be raised and completed—here, in all other places, an excellent road. At once we see a change in the soil; it becomes a reddish, sticky clay; in the fields, it is evidently a marl, and the people say gooting is found. The rice cultivation is no longer general, patches of it are seen, some much thinned: patches of sugar-cane are to be seen, the road is cut up, and a column of water has evidently swept over it, but not so as to tear the road up by the roots. The surface of the road only is destroyed, is guttered, cut entirely through in one low place, near a small drain bridge. We now come to the Western branch of the Mondasuree Khal. Walked to the nearest village and fields; saw a true watermark in a kudjoor (date) tree 4 feet high, on ground about a foot lower than the fields; North and East the water, therefore, was about 3 feet over the fields, and this in the immediate neighborhood of a large drainage channel. No sand is deposited, the soil has been refreshed by the water, and the marl is hard, and I

* Parted with Lieutenant Black, Executive Officer, Calmesjole Division: halted at Jehanabad, occupying the zemindar's school-house.

† With Lieutenant Limond, Executive Engineer, Darnoodah Embankment.

‡ This old road is under the Hooghly Ferry Fund Committee; it is part of the Bancorah and Sulkah Roads.

should say excellent for rubbee cultivation ; but the people object to labor, and say they have no bullocks with which to plough. Soil good for bricks : three kilns. Enclosed garden and sugar-cane patches : crossing the nullah the road is level with country, smooth, and covered with grass (thin and short) ; then a drain bridge, small and in excellent order, but high and dry, and must have been built to pass land floods ; then a rather torn-up clay road—soil less chiknee and more sandy ; to another larger drain bridge, 6 feet wide opening and 10 feet to parapet—cracked along both spring lines, and where the retaining walls join the body, this work can be saved and made good at a small expence, the cracks being carefully and perfectly filled up with sand in mortar. The road was raised between this and a large bridge about 300 yards on, which is broken. A fine large bridge, but not large enough ; one arch is gone, another is broken by a large piece falling out, which might be built up as the pier is standing ; the middle arch and largest is good, and the East abut arch good ; but a severe vertical crack in the abutment. Altogether, I should say, as the face of the country is quite smooth, that the road should be levelled to the surface of the country, and the bridges be taken down, and a causeway made not obstructing the water-way across the Khal, which runs through a gooting clay soil and turns across the tract running on the North side of road. Good gooting here. The traffic avoids the road with its roughnesses and cuts and broken bridges, and takes the smooth surface of the country North of the Khal. Here the road should be marked off and made without any obstruction whatever to the water-way. The next

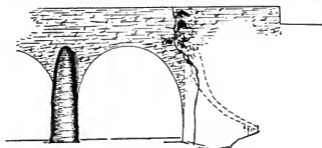
This is the style of Bridge



bridge is in perfect order, 20 feet arch ; then a broken bridge (three arches) ; another of two arches ; and then a large bridge. The soil is still good and without sand, the country level and not torn up : it is parcelled off for the most part in small fields (rubbee of last year) : this is more observable on the North side. West of the big bridge, they are ploughing the fields for rubbee, and sowing kullai : the soil looked very good, red, and with sufficient sand in it.

The present road should be levelled, as it augers the flood and causes the ground to be cut up ; whereas, if level, it would pass over it without damage. The large bridge has six arches of about 25 feet span semi-circular. The abut-

ment arches alone require repair. The wing-walls, which are long, require supporting by buttress retaining walls, as shown in Sketch. Two trees growing out



The dotted lines show the Buttress retaining wall.

of the arches on the South side require to be cut and burnt, so that they shall not grow again. The abutment arches are more than half cut through by the traffic, and the ruts in the ring masonry should be carefully squared and built in and covered by some backing masonry and earth: the road-way should have 6 inches of gouting (to be got on the spot) consolidated upon it.

Section of parapet very good and massive—looks workman-like.



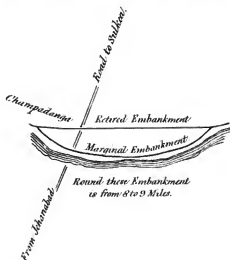
The approach to the Damoodah should be built up with earth, and a pukka causeway made as below.



The high ground on the Damoodah side commences here, and the small drain bridge is on it; here we have villages parallel with the river, and sugarcane in plenty, and the people cultivating rubber. The road from the big bridge Westward should be carried North, as before said, across the hollow, without any obstruction to the water. Saidpore village, immediately beyond a deep branch of Khal, with high banks and about 3 feet water now in it—pretty village, wooded banks: between this and the Damoodah, the road requires repairs. The

arches of drain bridges are exposed, and in one bridge cut through by ruts. Directly on getting up the Eastern bank of this nullah, and obtaining a view of the land between it and the Damoodah, you feel astonished at the rich cultivation spreading before you: the soil is of a rich red brown, in some places almost purple: the rice is close and high and very rich, and the sugar-cane abundant and high. We reached the Damoodah about 11 A. M., crossed in a boat. The road to Champadanga* requires repairs, and is much cut up East of the retired Embankment.

10th November 1856, *Afternoon*.—Walked along the retired straight Embankment to the end: between the Embankments fine rice: inside the retired line the rice has disappeared, but the ground is turned up and tilled for rubbee. There are



some fine fields of short rice near Moree, at the South end. The inundation from Soonaghur destroyed the rice inland. Returned by the marginal line: ground on margin outside Embankment prepared for rubbee.

The Embankment (marginal) is a very fine one, very well done, and now makes a really good line: it is turfed for the first portion, not completed in the second (will be finished in ten days), and the third portion finished, but not turfed. Section 4 to 1 and 3 to 1, crest 5 feet, general height 10 to 12 feet. Fourth portion section thrown up in the rough, and bank sloping being made at the most salient point—a place of danger: work incomplete—will be soon finished. Silt is being deposited in curvo (re-entering). Embankment passes through a village, leaving a tank outside (Seebchuck). The banks of this tank are protec-

* 10th November 1856.—Reached Champadanga bungalow a little before noon.

tive, and should be made good beyond the large pukka house. The Embankment requires raising and completion. A small breach occurred (no damage): further on the Embankment is of finished section.

11th November 1856.—Crossed the Damoodah to the right bank. Embankment in good order, but has sunk in level, and has an inverted long curve in the crest to Poorsoora, where it becomes smaller in section, with splendid mulberry outside and fine rice and mulberry and sugar-cane inside: thickly inhabited. A sluice at Poorsoora requires repair. West wing walls falling; floor, and in other respects, good. At the upper end of Poorsoora there is an advanced salient semi-circular Embankment covering a deep hole in rear: it has stood well—water rose within nearly a foot of top. Opposite Luskerpore, where the village turns, and the river has cut a perpendicular clay bank, and made a fair bed with water from bank to bank (a good place for a section) 300 yards wide, the Embankment is 40 feet from bank, and the ground very rich. There is room for a straight retired line as dotted, which will include all the villages, and the land excluded will grow mulberry when it rises with silt, which is richly deposited here.

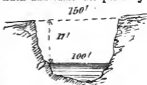


At Jungulpore there has evidently, in previous years, been a breach that must have carried off a great volume, which tore a wide channel, in which now rice is grown; the land on either side being rather high, on which rice is not grown; the silted bank outside the Embankment is very high, and the result of an opening here would be a great take-off. I do not consider it at present desirable, but here *is a place for a vent* leading into the Mondasuree Khal.* The Embankment is a good body of earth and pretty high: fine mulberry outside, direct impact a curve, at the higher end a pukka temple and house. The Embankment is visited close by the river as it turns the point (30 feet), and there is a deep hole or tank in rear: the bank is very high and steep, and is stiff. There are sandy islands in the bed here, and a channel along both banks; but it leaves the left bank opposite this to run into the bend just gone over: the water is deep here. The bank continues high, with a rapid slope inland, meeting the Embankment, the toe of which is considerably higher than the heel. The Embankment on opposite side runs inland here (Chuckipat and Luskerpore, old retired lines.)

Another place, where a bad breach with branches into the Khal must have taken place, in which hollows (wide) rice is grown, richest cultivation all along, houses very close, ground inside low, bank high, with a steep incline to country. Embankment good—a new forward line, where there was a breach in old line. A good, straight, high, rough, sloped, but fair-crested Embankment stretches to Bycantpore, and beyond it good Embankment. A very straight line for nearly a mile, then winding to Baugamara, and where the

* This Khal runs at a small distance inland, parallel to the river.

breach was strong and well made, with long smooth slope. Ground inside low and hollow, and traces of the old catastrophe. After this it winds a little and takes a retired line, quite straight and good, behind the market place, which is also protected by a marginal line not so strong and in good order. On the upper end, between the margin and the Embankment, with the marginal cross Embankment as a base, rice has grown and come to maturity, without damage, although exposed to flood, but not much, as the bank is high. We are now within half a mile of Siallee, and the scene of inundation is now patent to the view; and we rode down along the sandy track and came unexpectedly upon the Mondasurree Khal. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Embankment, a wide, deep-cut, well-defined channel, about 100 feet width of water now in it, and I should think the section cannot be less than this. The land on both sides appeared to have been well sanded, but it had on both sides been ploughed, and in some fields the rubbee has been sown and was springing up: here and there, near the village, there was rice, and within view, looking over the country, we could see rice. A solitary patch of sugar-cane was in the width of inundated tract. The people expect good rubbee crops from the whole of the land they are tilling. The soil is light and very sandy, fine for vegetables. We returned to the Embankment and worked up to the Siallee breach, which is a bad one. Lieutenant Limond has lined out a salient curve in front, which occupies good land, and shuts out the river from the hollows and Khals. Just above the breach there are rice crops between the margin, which, in some places, is high and has an Embankment, and the retired complete Embankment: there must have been a back-water on this rice of considerable depth without destroying it.



11th November 1856, *Afternoon*.—Crossed the Damoodah* at Siallee Ghât. Found Embankment very good, not high enough, but very neat, strong, and compact. The Oozurpore breach is another Kistopore, and its closure has been commenced upon. The ground is low, and the bank entirely cut away. The villagers are tilling the soil for rubbee crops, but only nearest the villages, and along the villages inside, between Siallee and Oozurpore, rice has been successfully grown. Outside the Embankment also are huts and mulberry, and rubbee crops also on the opposite bank, the Embankment of which is distant. The new Embankment at Oozurpore is long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; inland rice is growing at a distance of about a mile on the other bank of the Mondasurree Khal; the soil is not destroyed, and will grow good rubbee: near to the breach and in rear of the Embankment there are deposits of sand.

The cultivation is very rich on the margin, both in and outside Embankment, from this to Modcepure—rice, sugar-cane, vegetables, and fruit trees. We now turn inland to walk to the Khal.

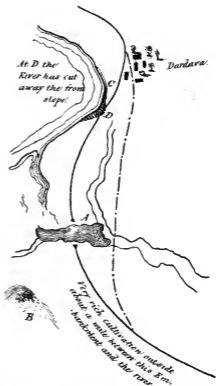
* Over to right bank.

The Khal is about 250 feet wide at top, 100 feet at bottom and well defined, fully 17 feet deep; the soil is sanded about it, but tilled for the most part on the village side for rubbee. The Khal approaches the Embankment, and where there was a former breach,* a low hollow exists, which leads into the Khal where it is closest, which only requires to be connected with the Damoodah to act as a feeder for irrigation. This place is just above Modeepore.† We then crossed over and walked by the retired line to Mohunpore.

12th November 1856.—Walked up to Soonaghur. The breach‡ has occurred owing to the want of height at this spot. The bank is torn away frightfully; the breach is completely open to the river, which, rushing through this space, has left gravel of small sizes in spots, carrying sand beyond, and not depositing it, except by back-waters and in sheltered places. This breach was a great misfortune, and never should have occurred. The line drawn in behind the breach is to be the new line.

There is rice between the upper corner and the breach: great damage has undoubtedly been done through it, extending to Amptah, but in width restricted by the Tarajole Bund.

I do not think the height of the Embankment at A, where the river has sectioned it, is higher than the ground at B—at all events, not more than 2 feet higher. This place was assuredly left much too low; it was 6 feet lower than the Embankment at C, the Dabdara corner. Some huts will have to be taken down, and some have been paid for. (Embankment Act.)



* It was getting dark when we reached Modeepore. On a subsequent visit, in company with the Commissioner, it was clearly seen that this hollow is an old water-course, deep, clear, and well defined.—J. P. B.

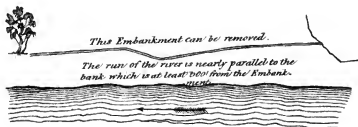
† It is here we are going to place the dam in the Damoodah.

‡ Left bank.

The bank (high) at the corner C and D must be sloped back and turfed, the turf being watered throughout the hot season.

Crossed over to Jotechund. Great deal of plantain cultivation, sugar-cane, and mulberry on opposite bank; fine rubber crops and some fine rice still uncut; the cultivation is very luxuriant; and for about 2 miles the village is Jotechund. The Embankments are very good; but we come to an open space, where there are no huts, nor any obstruction to water where the bank is high; and the ground inside is high, over which the water only rose 4 feet. At the Southern end is a high field, bounded by a mud hedge, out of which are growing tal trees, and inside which are clumps of bamboos. By slightly increasing this boundary Embankment, we shall protect the North end of the village, and by removing and levelling the Embankment to the village of Jotecooneeram, we shall have a clear spill of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and there is not a hut, and scarcely a shrub on the ground in rear, to obstruct the water, and the inundating column from above passes close in rear of this land.

Jotecooneeram can be protected from being turned by a short inland Embankment; but it is on high ground and may not require it.



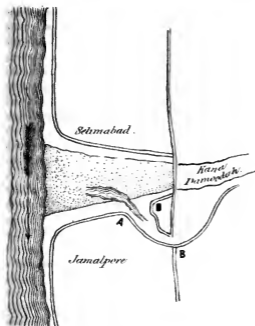
The path of the current is somewhat on this side, but the bank is very high; and if the ground be properly levelled, and without any obstructing Embankment, the spill will not tear it up.

All this land is excellent soil, both inside and out, for rubber, which is in full growth outside, and the land inside has been tilled and prepared for the purpose. Sugar-cane and plantain patches are also growing: the rice is thin, and only near the Embankment and at Southern end.

Further on there is another good space for a vent below Kulna. At Sreekestopore also there is a splendid place for a long vent, and side Embankments can be made to protect the flanks of villages. In rear of Sreekestopore is a splendid rice crop, extending inland about a mile to the path of the inundating column: the bank all along this is high, the Embankment low, small, crooked, and ill kept. Superb land for rubber cultivation, which will be made

to the fullest extent that the cultivating population can manage to till. Crossed over to Jamalpore; walked to the Halara breach.* Embankment in good order,

has sunk in some places: the breach is small, and not of much importance. It is below the pukka enclosed premises, and an Embankment—A B, of no very large dimensions, with a directing Embankment into the Kana Nuddee, will make this opening† beneficial. The retired Embankment will be cut to pass the water. Lieutenant Limond will supply a survey Sketch with levels for this work—also an estimate.



The Embankment‡ from Sreekistopore is about 6 feet high, rugged and narrow; the bank is very high and cut, and is near to the Embankment, being about 30 feet distant. The river bed is too wide here, and is choking up its proper channel with sand banks, scouring out the island channel, which gives the current a set upon the Kana Nuddee, which is dangerous. The thought occurred to me damming across the upper or Bulrampore end, leaving the curved channel (Karala) to be silted up with a back-water. The Embankment is a good body up to the point where the curve takes off, here it falls in height 2 feet, and above is a breach. No sand has passed through this breach; the bank is very high, and there are thin rice crops immediately behind and in rear of the breach not destroyed; also a cut has been apparently made into the inland rear Khal, parallel to the Damoodah.

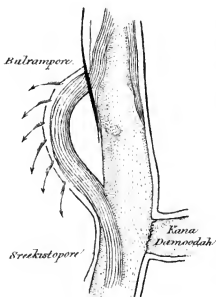
* Left bank Kana Damoodur. The breach is in the Hussya, on the Jamalpore side.

† Left bank.

‡ Right bank Damoodah.

All along the rice stands pretty well on the marginal strip about half a mile wide, beyond which the inundating column has passed, rice and rubber are growing outside, and nothing can be richer in produce than the embanked island opposite. This Embankment might be taken away if the curved channel were dammed across, but the waters here do not properly require any additional bed. Two other breaches, rice not spoilt, land not sanded, and cut made with water in it to the rear Khal: very fine rice in rear of the Embankment, and, as far as the Kistopore track, a good mile and a half in depth of rice. This Embankment has eight or nine of these breaches in it, and the rice in front and rice in rear, with the absence of sandy deposit, show that a *spill here would not be destructive to crops*: the huts are isolated and few, and the people should remove to Beregong or Sreekistopore, the two neighboring villages.

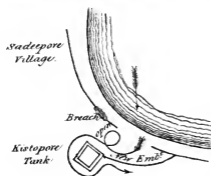
We inspected carefully this curved take-off, which is the deep channel, and



brings the river out of its course into the country, and directs its set upon the Kana Nuddee. We decided that to dam this channel across will be a benefit, and that to keep the river in its proper bed will be safer and better on all accounts, especially with reference to the Kana and to the navigation. To complete the curvilinear Embankment from Bulrampore to Sreekistopore, as laid out by the Executive Engineer, will be a heavy expense, and the river would then work its will in this irregular channel and against the Kana. I prefer damming across the channel and, connecting the Bulrampore end with the island, shutting out the river.

Went on to Kistopore Embankment, which is in good order. Approaching the scene of the great breach, the bank is cut up and the jungle grass still there; but the lower portion has been cleared and tilled, and is now ready for rubber sowing. Where the new Embankment commences, and the re-entering space

begins, a flat surface of *pullai muttee* is to be seen, a wonderful deposit for one season—a change from a broken, torn-up, dislocated bank, to a fine surface with a rich soil, smooth, and with a flat incline to the river.



The open space is much torn up, but will be ploughed over and sown with rubbee. The heel of the new Embankment has its berm covered with silt from the back-water, and some little distance the land will bear a rubbee crop. The end of the Sadepore Embank-

ment must be sloped off and turfed, so as not to wear away, and the Sadepore breach must be re-built. Passing outside this large village by the Embankment, the Khals look dangerous and are full of water. At the end the Embankment stops, and here the removals commence. For some miles no great harm appears to have been done, but approaching Jamma, and within the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the state of the land is distressing. Sand has been heaped over it, and the bank has been torn away by the formation of Khals, some three or four of which run inland, along which the greatest damage has been done. The ryots are attempting to cultivate rubbee, and I hope they may succeed. The distance to which this ruination of the land stretches will be seen to-morrow. Arrived at Jamma, very tired, by moon-light.

13th November 1856.—Leaving Jamma by the Embankment, we came to the next cleared space. Here no damage appears to have been done. There is high grass on the margin, and on both sides of where the Embankment was, plantain cultivation exists, and the land is prepared for rubbee crops; the soil is excellent, and no sand is deposited; in rear is rice, and where the view extends inland, no destruction or waste tract is to be seen, but all the space is green and yellow with rice. The bank is low and not well defined, so that there must have been a great spill, probably on the other side of Jamma. The destruction has been caused by the heading up and stoppage of waters entering the curved narrow passage, throwing the flood laden with sand over the high open bank.

The surput grass is of great assistance: much of this land will be and is favorable to indigo. There are also pawn fields, fruit trees, bamboos at the old temple, and banian tree. The site of the bund is somewhat torn up.

Mohunpore Khal is here a deep channel, well defined, full of water, but no water flowing in : a little sand, but not much. Walked inland, cultivation not destroyed—rubbee on the banks and pawn—rice further in, not destroyed. Further on there is no grass, the site of the bund is ploughed for rubbee, with rich plantain cultivation on the marginal side, and rice as far as the eye can see inland. We came to a shoulder angle, where the bund is left standing.

The bund is irregular ; must be looked to and the bank sloped, and margin made smooth. It is important that no Khal should form here. Lieutenant Limond will look to this ; two or three very bad deep-rutted roads and the ghâts through the Embankment. The Embankment is a long one ; very fine section where repaired by McGuinness, and where, which for a great length is the case, the river sets directly upon it. At the upper end the bund becomes very low, and there is but small margin between the river and Embankment, yet here brick-makers have been making bricks, and people were at work, taking the surface grass off the ground ; and deep holes have been excavated to the ruin of the bank, for the purpose of getting the brick earth.

It is strange that, in this protected land, they have not cultivated rice. There are large topes of fruit trees ; patches of plantain and fields prepared for rubbee ; perhaps the land is too high for rice, or there is too much shade for it. Here is the large masonry sluice, requires repair and strengthening, and completing as a useful work—it is a handsome work, has no gates (Sudoosam at Hurreepore). The spill has done no harm until you reach the old Khal, which has widened into a large cut, and a great vent is making itself here, in which the river is depositing masses of sand : immediately above the soil is tilled for rubbee. Inland, after about half a mile, the rice crop appears unhurt ; the same thing is seen at Hidgola, where there is every appearance of the bank soon giving, and a wide vent channel perpendicular to the bank forming. Hurreepore is opposite the line of old trees on the bank at Choutpore. Lieutenant Limond's survey will show the area destroyed by sand deposit, as also by the inundating columns. It does not seem that extensive damage has been done, and for this year at least the rubbee crops will be fair. This never was a fertile portion. The marginal land was mostly occupied by fruit tree topes. We are now in the Bhaminee village, where the Embankment has been left ; the bank is high and cut into, and about 15 feet from Embankment. Approaching Jackba, the country view becomes open, and the whole of it is covered with rice ; here also there must have been a considerable spill without damage to bank, to marginal land, and apparently to the country. Before coming to the high land of the Midnapore road, there is a low place, where there has been a great spill, and sand has been thrown, but not much ; and the rice behind is in very good order. The bank here again is very high, and there cannot have been much spill. The country is not

damaged up to the Comulpore Jheel, and a short rice crop covers the whole surface inland. We both went into the water in the Comulpore Jheel Khal, and nearly off our horses. The ascent of it was steep, the Khal being narrow, with high banks: it would be a better drainage channel, perhaps, if larger. Rode on by the margin to Comulpore bazar; put up in the verandah of a hut on the river bank. Walked inland through the bazar, and found the crops on land good: rice has been cut nearest the village, and the land is already tilled for rubbee. Further off the rice crop standing, and there are large fields of sugar-cane. Every bit of ground has been cultivated. Wherever much sand has been strewn, I perceive that the people of this part cultivate plantain, which requires a small hole to be excavated for each tree. Plantains pay from Rupees 6 to 8 a beegah. The land rent here is, I believe, Rupees 2-8 a beegah. Walked along the road; excellent cultivation; and wherever the rice is cleared, the land has been tilled for rubbee. Sugar-cane abounds, and where the jheel water is, channels are cut and water is being lifted in swing baskets for irrigation. Plantains and rice on the other side of the jheel bund. This jheel, which we kept along, is a large reservoir, and by small cuts Westward and South, the rice lands might be watered for a second crop. A small line of level would be useful here to see the depth and length of cut required. By the eye, the jheel level does not look more than 2 feet below the country level: a steam pump or a rotatory pump would be useful, or even buckets of water tied to bamboos would lift the water for irrigation.

14th November 1856.—Walked to rear of Sungutolah; saw the site of removed cross Embankment; it is ploughed over for rubbee. Immediately behind this is a low field of rice: on the Eastern slope of the hollow is rich sugar-cane. The Western land beyond the spill is covered with rice; in the hollows are large topes of fruit trees. Comparing the present appearance with that of last year and the year before, I see no destructive effects from the spill, nor is there more of the *jungul surput*. The superstructure of the house has been taken down and removed. The tank banks have been strengthened, but these will require looking to. The bund removed does not look 3,300 feet long. If the Comulpore Jheel outlets were dammed, it is a question to be solved, whether the water would spread and do good Westward, or whether it would seriously damage the marginal villages. I think a good deal of irrigation might be effected from this jheel as a basin. The people at Sungutolah do not consider the floods of this year any thing. Swam in the Damoodah, and then had a seriously pulling walk over the sands to the opposite bank above the Rugubpore piling. The piling is very much injured, it is worse than useless, and much serviceable timber and bamboos may be got by removing it. It is now so open, that there is a deep channel between it and Embankment. The Embankment is very fine: the floods of this

year scarcely rose upon it. The basin is pretty well silted up at the upper end, and where there is no water standing, the ground is tilled for rubbee. At the lower end, where the old Embankment juts out, there is a deep water channel: this should be looked to, and a brush-wood sunken spur made at the head of the branch. The cold-weather channel is altered much this year, and does not come in direct from Sungutgolah as formerly, but goes more middle-channel, with a back-water branch perpendicular to the piling.*

22nd November 1856.—Calcutta to Ooloobariah by water. Ooloobariah Bungalow built, flooring not completed, walls rough plastered, will be finished by Christmas: out-houses have to be built, ground to be drained and raised. Rode to Musraka.† New bungalow looks dilapidated on account of the plastering having blistered and peeled off, not only on the walls, but from the columns; the ceiling cloth of one room has come off its frame and is hanging down; the tiling in the verandah floors is badly done, joints open; it would appear that the lime mortar was deficient and bad; the sand also must, I think, have been saltish. The chur in the river at the ghât has increased greatly, and two deep channels run along the banks.

23rd November 1856.—Started, walked up to Gyghattee. The Embankment completed and good, has sunk in many places, and is receiving petty repairs, which will make it a good Embankment. Crossed the Gyghattee; pony got into boat and nearly upset it, falling into the Khal. Walked up to Mr. Martin's house. A four-anna rice crop visible everywhere, rising in places to six and eight annas. Outside the marginal Embankment, wherever there is room, the bank is prepared for rubbee. Going by a somewhat inland Embankment, we found the cultivation improving; the land very rich, and with irrigating channels prepared for rubbee cultivation; the same outside, and some rice crops within Embankments. Very large villages in country, with long belts of trees; a large pukka house unplastered; village prosperous: altogether the country we can see is doing very well and cannot be considered as *haja* in any way. If the fussil rice crop is poor, still the condition of the land will allow of *boru dhan* being grown.

The coal bunds have been raised. The floods come to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 foot of the floor of Mr. Martin's house.

24th November 1856.—Started from Amptah Monday morning; crossed Mondasoree Khal;‡ horses swimming; walked on to Calcutta; country behind a sheet of water.

* From the Rugbypore Bay, went into Bardwan. Examined Lieutenant Limond's Office and proceeded to Calcutta. Examined the 21-Pergunnah Office and went to the Revenue Board. Explained matters connected with the irrigation movement.

† Lieutenant Black joined me at Musraka and travelled with me.

‡ This is on the left bank.

A surveyed plan of the Embankments from Amptah Bungalow here is much required. Great difficulty in getting the ponies across the water; they were a quarter of an hour doing it, swimming round and round, and down the stream.

On the right bank, emerging from a sinking boat, and pulling myself up a perpendicular bank, found mustard growing. (Mynah Village below Tulleaseh.)

Ground inside high, and rubbee prepared; great number of paying trees, (date and tal); paper making; place and people look prosperous; bank high; Embankment curved (Tulleaseh), requires careful attention; path of river through old breach visible; no really *haja* land in sight. Followed the bank to Hendala: rice-golah on bank at Tulleaseh, magnificent soil, and good rubbee crops. All along to Hendala, where a large tree has fallen into the river. Nothing can be finer or more prosperous than the land along this bank, as far as you can see inland, which is only half a mile or so. The villages and trees inside the Embankment being continuous, we, be it observed, are on the bank (not Embankment.)

Crossed the Damoodah Khal, and found that the banks were not too much covered with sand, but that the soil had been tilled, and everything prepared for fine rubbee cultivation. Water was visible in the direction of Hurridulla breach. Passed on by the margin of the Damoodah, and found the land most rich and excellent for crops, and the whole of it prepared for cold-weather cultivation. The bank is high for the first 3 miles or so, and the water does not rise much over it. The few huts there are, are on high ground, and I am opposed to embanking such fine land, and to damming up the low end of the Damoodah Khal. Higher up there is a Chowhuddy and a marginal tortuous Embankment: rice is grown within. Much harm does not seem to have been done, there is water in the middle, and the rice is about an 8 anna crop.

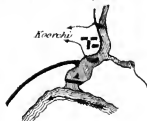
On the left bank water is visible, stretching away inland. It is now 11 A. M., and we have only got to Munsookah. It is quite a pleasure to look inland here—mulberry, sugar-cane, fine grass for mats, plantain, fruit trees, villages, all these fill up the space within view, and yet the man in front says the land is *bilkool haja*. Outside the Embankment, which is small, is mulberry, and in low patches sowings of *boru dhan* blind the eye with their intense green. The large village inland is Kalkapore. We crossed the Damoodah here to the left bank; crossed to Kurrella village; good crops on both sides; good rice on right bank; mulberry all along outside the Embankments—still a coss from Puspore, and half past 12.

Started again at 2 P. M.; crossed the river *en route*, walking for the Damoodah Khal.

At Tagranchuck there was a breach, which has become a bad place; bank being torn up, and appearance of Khal forming; sand deposited; fine fruit trees. Embankments very small, section 3 to 4 feet high. Further on the bund is of good section (repaired and raised), 6 feet high: rice-golahs on bank for selling grain (import). Silt behind the Embankment, which continues good, and where

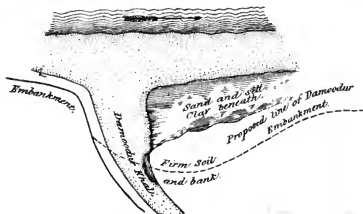
the view opens a little, rich red mould seen, prepared for rubbee, also plantains—fruit trees of kinds numerous.

Sibaneepore—a breach; no harm done; country behind open $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; large villages and topes bound the sight. Soil very rich; small rice crops; will give good rubbee crops; excellent rubbee outside Embankment. Dilkoss Telegraph Tower in sight on left bank. (Junglepara)—remarkably fine sugar-cane outside the Embankment—land, outside and in, good for rubbee. Deokhal in sight. Thakoorpore.—At Koorchhi a Khal has cut, as per Sketch below. It is now dammed up at A, and will help for irrigation. This Khal has damaged the village, but not the land, which is everywhere covered with a fat silt over rich earth.



A very high bank from Koorchhi to Hoodulpore and Ghola. The land as fertile and as rich as land can be. Plantains, sugar-cane, mulberry, and divers rubbee crops make the plain look most happy. These two villages on the bank are half gone. Above Ghola the bank is lower; the ground equally rich; the river on opposite bank and this side filled up with sand. Looking up, magnificent crops of sugar-cane and mulberry bound the view.

N. B.—Last year the channel of the river was into and under the right bank entering the Khal.



The Damoodah Khal should be dammed in dotted line. Crossed the river and rode back to Puspore in the dark.

25th November 1856.—Crossed at Puspore, just below a breach.* Some sand and silt accordingly; great number of fruit trees, many cocoanut. Mr. Scott† had sent his books to Burdwan—I could not examine them. The first distance, about half a mile depth, is all tilled for rubbee, and a rich red soil; beyond this is some sand, and on the South, rice very good in patches, the land also being good for rubbee, particularly for barley and chunna. The sand is on high ground, where the waters have been checked coming from a perpendicular breach of the river. Far as the eye can see looking South, the red soil is tilled and prepared for rubbee. Crossed the Damoodah Khal, embanked on both sides; rice and pea cultivation on bank, and on the West bank clay figures (capital clay). The channel wide, large, and an excellent reservoir. Passed by men with baskets of fish from Goopeeunge to Rajbulhat: chingrees very large, and other fish: all prosperous here, but men not numerous—villages in fruit trees. We now come to the most excellent paying land, a good natural road, with short rice on the South, and sugar-cane (very rich and abundant), rár, rice, rubbee; cold-weather crops wherever there is not rice, and fruit-trees plentiful, with villages in the topes (Sintipore); and this prosperity is an open view extending over a large area. We now cross a Khal embanked, and a pretty irrigation channel; capital rice on every side, rich, ripe, and close—sugar-cane helping the view. This ground appears pretty high, and is excellent property; the rice extends for miles in a circle all round, being shortest in the line we have come.

A line of channel embanked runs perpendicular to the Khal in the direction we have been taking (Oberampore on our left.) Capital for irrigation, first chop rice every where, and such a soil that directly the rice is removed, rubbee may be sown. There is a little water on the rice land, near this channel, making it panky. Another irrigation channel, and to our left a sort of enclosed space, with water, retained for *boru dhan*; beyond this, in the South direction, patches of sugar-cane glint in the sun-light; on the right hand and in front the whole land is covered with rice; and where the rice has been cut, the soil is turned over for a rubbee crop. Large patches of sugar-cane are near all the villages, which are picturesquely situated on raised sites, covered and hidden with trees, mostly fruit-trees. The rice has a rich ripe autumnal tint. We now come to Chingreea, a small village—up to it the crops are luxuriant on both sides, stretching as far as the eye can see. From Chingreea a large Embankment goes Westward; it has stopped the water, and a field of rice has been spoilt, but the surface is fat *pullai muttee*, and they may

* Crossed to right bank, striking across the tract to the Damoodah.

† Assistant Overseer at Puspore.

take rubbee crops off it, for water is near, there being a North and South water-course. On the left hand of the Embankment the crops are rich, particularly sugar-cane; and on the right hand, about 300 yards off, there are huts, trees, and sugar-cane, the intervening land being the destroyed rice field, which is about the same distance in length, and beyond that rice, but much shorter than the rice we have left, and then the rice on left of the Embankment, which is high and thick. We now come to a large Khal with deep water in it; the large Embankment continues along it, and the country inside is protected; beyond it looks as if heavy waters had passed over the land. Looking ahead towards the Roopnarin, there is no rice, but the soil is excellent, and there is no sand. In places it has been tilled for rubbee. This Khal leads into the Kana Dalkissur. Following the left bank, there is a cross dam, by which we did not cross. On both sides fine sugar-cane; land very rich and turned up for rubbee—I suspect that a rice crop has been taken off it—I am sure it has from the left side, which is protected by a large Embankment. “Malincha” on the left bank. This Embankment is nearly 12 feet high, and is a good one, for though of very pinched-up section, it is formed of good clay. We now come to the Kana Dalkissur, which we cross by a dam of weak section and insufficient height. Lutteespore is on the right bank, which is embanked; all the land is fit for rubbee, and most of it has been tilled for it: the sugar-cane is very rich here, and the villages are larger, closer, and show pukka houses: no fussil, but good soil for rubbee, and no sand. Breakfasted at Nowpara.

Very fair rice field directly West and South of village. Walked over soft wettish ground; there is no cultivation at present; but from the parcelling out of the land, they are in the habit of taking rubbee crops off the land, for which the soil is favorable. Looking South there is a sheet of water retained, perhaps for *boru dhan*. Westward villages and sugar-cane; this land is intersected by a bund, with water-courses on each side (North and South), also (East and West) making irrigation and drainage easy. These channels are dammed across for a road.

“Rajhuttee” to the right; ground has been high and dry for the last mile; good soil, about one-sixth inch of *pullai muttee* deposited; no cultivation as yet; many Embankments; in fact, the land seems parcelled out into squares and oblongs by Embankments. We are now between Rajhuttee and Sabut Singapore, and going South-West; ground low, and has been swampy, being just freed from water; worked across it to Nundpore, a large village; near the village the soil has been turned up for rubbee, and is excellent; plenty of mulberry and many fruit trees. Villages more thick, prettily situated, high banks of tanks and belts of trees.

Ground prepared for rubbee; excellent soil beyond this (S. W.) low and embanked across for *boru dhan*, which shows its bright green in the hollow,

where it has been sown to supply the seed for the large area. High ground unoccupied in parts, good site for hut. Got upon a large high Embankment; holes and hollows, bad smells, no view where it opens out. The Roopnarain River bund is in view; no cultivation between these numerous Embankments and the river one; a large herd of pigs; low jungle grass—Juggetpore.

Crossed a low grass plot of ground; good soil, but not cultivated; regular pig-sticking land. Approaching the Roopnarain the land is turned up for rubber, and soil is very good—then comes close mulberry, through which we pushed our way to the river, finding the bank high, without Embankments, and that we are opposite to Raneek Chuck. Crossed over and rode to Goopeegunge by the right bank Embankment.

The Government Embankment* opposite is over 10 feet high. The land inside Raneek Chuck is still a little under water, and the water will be retained and added to for a *boru dhan* crop. There is a temporary hut bungalow at Raneek Chuck. The Embankment from Raneek Chuck to the Chundessur Khal is high and strong, but has been subject to slips from percolation, which have rendered it most dangerous. The land within is flooded and the Embankment curves as in figure. The gorge dotted line should be adopted for a new Embankment; the old one, which is studded with butts, being left standing. Crossed the Khal, which has three branches. A good large sluice would be very useful, and enable us to carry



the river Embankment across to Goopeegunge, which is on the river. The opposite side of the Roopnarain is not embanked properly, and the land is under water.

26th November 1856.—Started from Goopeegunge to see the other Khals. Embankment good round to Khal (Mohunkhalee); followed the curve inland, came to a new and well-built sluice, good dimensions, really well built, and a large work; walls have a batter; the lower 3 or 4 feet are not plastered, and I see that great care has been taken in placing the bricks, which are excellent. This sluice gives me confidence in Black's building powers; it is as good a work as we have; *wants a channel cut*, and perhaps an *overfall*. The level of the Khal being low, another Khal turns Northward from the Mohunkhalee. We follow up and cross the Khal (Goomrie); it should be sluiced. The Embankment along the left bank of the Mohunkhalee is good; on the opposite bank bad, requiring much strengthening and raising. A slip in front of a small hollow makes an ugly place, which would be better protected by a deep tunnel to carry off the percolation.

* This is on the right bank of the Roopnarain. We have now finally left the Damoodah.

Above this is a large zemindaree sluice, with good retaining walls; it is in good strong order, but requires repairs. (Nischindeepore)—walked up to the Kulleah Khal, which goes inland from left bank, and is a small Khal, which may easily be sluiced—should be done at once to save a greater expense in Embankment. One opening of 10 by 4 feet (arch) should be commenced at once. Inside all along there is a good rice crop, and at this place, where the land is high, they are cultivating for ruhbee, and there are patches of mulberry. Good potter's clay all along the Mohunkhalee, and up above this a sharp river sand, good for building. Examined some bricks here, broke one, found it thoroughly well burned, cherry red through, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Walked to the Chundessur Khal main channel, and found that there was no difficulty in respect to a site for a sluice and for the Embankment. Saw some bricks, very good. The cross Embankments have been sanctioned, and as the sluices are required and their construction will be a great economy, I sanctioned bricks being made for them: the Embankments also will be commenced upon early. Returned to Goopeegeeunge—in all we have walked 8 miles this morning; afternoon, boat to Koila, wind in favor.

The opposite bank of the Roopnarain also is low, is unembanked, except by irregular zemindaree bunds, and any extra rise will be carried off on the opposite side. Comparing this side and that, and taking into consideration the extent and bad condition of the interior bunds, which will be thereby done away with, I have no doubt whatever; but approve strongly of Lieutenant Black's project for sluicing the four Khals and making cross Embankments.

Started from Koila Ghaut (13 miles) in the afternoon, landing at Mancore, Beyrampore, and Bagberra. The cutting at the former place is remarkable; that from the Buxee has cut away the Mancoor bank. The changes are shown by Lieutenant Black's survey, as are also those at the other two places. Beyrampore is a high bank, going gradually, and the retired line to the sluice will last for years. On the other side of the sluice, at Bagberra, the cutting has been very great. The chur on the opposite bank has increased, and the river is assuming a new curve here.

Arrived at Koila after sunset.

True copy of notes written as I went along.

J. P. BEADLE,
Superintendent of Embankments.

To Sulkeah

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See also page 10

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To

CAPTAIN J. P. BEADLE,

Superintendent of Embankments.

REPORT on the old channel of the River Damoodah, commonly called the Kana Nuddee, prepared with the view of considering the advisability of removing the dam constructed during the year 1853 over that river, near Selimabad, (*vide* tracing from map compiled from the surveys of Lieutenants Peile, Johnstone, Russel, and Jervis, Engineers, accompanying.)

From this tracing it will be seen that the Damoodah formerly turned nearly due East at Selimabad; in place of flowing towards the South, as it now does, held a South-Easterly direction for about 23 miles; then winding to the Eastward for 8 miles, finally took a North-Easterly course, and after flowing for a distance of about 30 miles, poured its waters into the River Hooghly, 10 miles above the town of that name. The usual effect of an inundating river is to raise the banks at the margin of the stream; in short, to incapacitate it from receiving the drainage of the country direct, which is then either led into the lower reaches of the river by inland Khals, or accumulates in hollows, causing swamps and marshes. The Damoodah records show that the latter was the effect of the inundations of that river above Selimabad. The Kana Nuddee channel bears the symptoms of an inundating river strongly from Selimabad to Baldangah; in a minor degree from the latter place to Gopalnuggur; has very high banks, which must, however, at some former period, have been overflowed as far as Raddabattee; while below that place, the evidence is plain before one inspecting, that the Damoodah has been a source of trouble not alone to the generations, since it adopted its present course. The Kana Nuddee neither receives tributaries nor gives off branch streams, till its junction with the Ghea Nuddee; it is a mistake to suppose it has any branch connected with the Mundarea Khal, which falls into the Damoodah at Amptah. These, combined, finally, fall into the Koontee Nuddee, which name this stream retains till its junction with the Hooghly. Now, by observing the mesh-work of water-courses shown in the tracing, and remembering the previous remarks on the Kana Nuddee banks, it will be perceived the Kana Damoodur and Ranaband Khal are the drainage channels of the country sloping inwards, from the left bank of the Damoodah and the right bank of the Kana Nuddee. The former loses itself in the Rajapore Jheel, about 8 miles East of Puspore, while the latter becomes the Mundarea Khal, joining the Damoodah at Amptah. We have ample proof that the latter, when the Kana Nuddee was open, was insufficient (it will be shown it received inundating waters,) by finding Embankments constructed along its left bank, which Embankments, formerly bearing the name "Tarajole Chucklah," were abandoned about the year 1853 or 1854, no doubt on account of these courses being equal

to the removal of the drainage of the country between the Kana Nuddee right bank and the Damoodah's left one, on the formation of the Kana Dam. The drainage of the country contained between the semi-circle of the left bank of the Kana Nuddee is carried off by the Ghea Nuddee and tributary Khals, of which there are several between the left bank of the Ghea Nuddee and the Grand Trunk Road; and the tract of country drained is such, that it has been found necessary to embank the lower parts of the former river.* The levels taken by Lieutenants Peile and Johnstone show that the drainage of the country between the right bank of the Koontee Nuddee and left bank of the Hooghly is inland from each river respectively, and is finally carried off by the Sarsati Khal. Hence, in this part, we have the Rivers Damoodah, Kana, and Hooghly, the main trunk streams, receiving in low reaches, by inland Khals, the drainage of the whole tract of country in question, with the exception of such as goes *via* Kana Damoodur to the Rajapore Jheel.

The Kana Nuddee is about 900 feet wide at the place where the great dam now stands; its banks without cannot now be defined from the construction of the Selimabad and Halara hussya bunds, together with the interval between having silted up, on the construction of the former work. Within they are about 6 feet high, and the channel has, consequently, a sectional area of about 5,400 superficial feet. Were the banks on either side topped, the water would pass inland and not return; the proof for the right bank being that the water passing through the Halara breach, now open, passes to the Ranaband Khal and Kana Damoodur, while that for the left being that the flood entering through the breach of 1855 in the Selimabad hussya bund did not return to the Kana Nuddee. About a quarter of a mile below the dam, the width =

$$240 \frac{\sin. 49^{\circ} 15'}{\sin. 39^{\circ} 17'} = 286 \text{ feet with a section } \begin{array}{c} 286' \\ \text{---} \end{array} \text{ and sectional}$$

area = 1,430 superficial feet. At the village of Paratal, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the dam, the width = $\frac{\sin. 56^{\circ} 40'}{\sin. 16^{\circ} 50'} \times 180 = 519$ feet, the sectional area = $519 \times 6 = 3,114$ feet. At the village of Kalla Pahar, about half a mile lower, the breadth

$$\text{of the channel} = 210 \frac{\sin. 52^{\circ} 15'}{\sin. 32^{\circ} 15'} = 311 \text{ feet, the section } \begin{array}{c} 261' \quad 40' \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

and sectional area = 2,574 superficial feet. At the village of Kanjata, 4 miles

* Ghea Nuddee.

below the dam the following is an approximate section



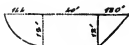
having an area of 2,015 superficial feet. To this point the removal of the Kana Dam is very unpopular, as the inhabitants say they will suffer much; and I herewith enclose a petition, forwarded to me by the Collector of Burdwan, against this step being taken. At the latter village the inhabitants were indifferent, but said that in a high flood of the Damoodah, the fields inland suffered much: they stated the water went into the South country, which is the case. Half a mile below Kanjata, the channel has the

following section



giving an area of 2,210 superficial

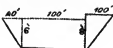
feet. At Joorool, half a mile below, it changes to



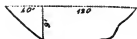
having a sectional area of 2,124 superficial feet. I have here to observe that the left bank of the river to this point is, generally speaking, much better defined and regular than the opposite one; and by local inquiries, I found that on the former side the proprietors used not to suffer to the same extent as those on the right bank. Placing these areas in the form of a table for convenient examination, we have—


NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Distance below dam.	Width.	Sectional area.
Selimabad ... ..	...	900	5,400
"	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile	286	1,430
Paratal	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	519	3,114
Kalla Pahar	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	311	2,574
Kanjata	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	175	2,015
"	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	220	2,210
Joorool	5 "	314	2,124

This is the limit at which the removal of the dam is unpopular. Passing to the village of Baldanga, the slopes of the bank become ill defined, having been sloped for agricultural purposes. Peas and sugar-cane are the produce of the bank. At this village the inhabitants say they never were inundated on the right bank, and that a small bund was constructed on the opposite side for the protection of the fields in rear; the section of the


channel is here  having an area of about 1,290

superficial feet. Proceeding about a mile lower, we came to the village of Cawnpore on the left bank and Moch Kamra on the right one. The removal of the dam is here popular; the inhabitants say their harvest has never been equal to what it was formerly. The former village lies in the talook of Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, the zemindar whose name headed the petition forwarded to the Chief Engineer, on the subject of either removing or double sluicing the Kana Dam. I here found a dam thrown across the river, to collect the rain water for irrigation purposes. It burst last year, and thinking it probable this might have been caused by the flood entering through the breach in the Selimabad hussya bund, I inquired if such was the case, and was answered in the negative. The width of the river here varies much. At Cawnpore the channel has a sectional area of $240 \times 7 = 1,680$ superficial feet. From the nature of the banks, both must have been overflowed to some extent; indeed, we find in the petition forwarded and before referred to, that "the waters greatly fertilized their lands and *also* gave them means for irrigation." About a mile farther on we arrive at the village of Kasheepore, at which the channel has a section of

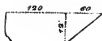
 and area = 1,260 feet. At Mudusudunpore, 2

miles below, the approximate section is  and area = 1,260

superficial feet. At Camalpore, a mile further down, the channel has a

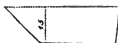
section of  and area = 1,840 superficial feet. At Polasy,

about half a mile below, the section of the channel is



and area = 1,800 superficial feet, and has a similar capacity of about 2 miles further, when it diminishes below the village of Puloo to $150 \times 8 = 1,200$ superficial feet. At Jadubbatti, a mile below, the width diminishes, but the banks are higher; the sectional area being $135 \times 18 = 1,620$ superficial feet. The channel here continues for miles without any perceptible change. At the village of Howrah, where

I halted for the night, the section is



having a sectional


area of 1,725 feet.

Placing these numbers in a table for facility of observation, we have --

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Distance below dam.	Width.	Sectional area.
Baldanga... ..	6 miles	330	1,290
Cawnpore	7 "	240	1,680
Kashipore	8 "	160	1,260
Mudusudunpore	10 "	210	1,260
Camalpore	11 "	230	1,840
Polasy	11½ "	180	1,800
Puloo	13½ "	150	1,200
Jadubbatti	14½ "	135	1,620
Howrah	23 "	130	1,725

Ere proceeding further, it may be not amiss to mention that both banks are entirely covered with the cultivation of the mulberry from Mudusudunpore ; at Jadubbatti it ceases on the left bank, but continues on the right ; moreover, that there are several dams across the river for the collection of water for irrigation purposes. With the exception of one, all were breached. This brings another point to notice. It must be borne in mind that this channel is the old course of the Damoodah, and formerly the main stream of the river flowed in this direction throughout the year. Now, above Selimabad, there are but


few tanks near the river, in consequence of the inhabitants being able to obtain from the river, throughout the year, such water as they may require; below that place there are many, most probably excavated formerly, when the river did not flow in that direction; but here complaints of want of water during the hot season were several times made to me. They say, in consequence of the course of the river being formerly in this direction, no tanks were dug, and from the change in the course of the river, and, finally, from the closing of the channel by the dam at Selimabad, they are much inconvenienced for want of water, having, in some cases, to go 6 miles to obtain it. I give their statements as they were made to me. Following the course of the river, the channel varies

from a section  with sectional area = 1,800 superficial

feet to one  with an approximate area = 1,800,

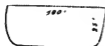
and, subsequently, to  having an area = 1,960 super-

ficial feet. The banks are generally cultivated, but not to the same extent as they are above. From Howrah to Gopalnuggur, there is, accordingly, no great difference in the capacity of the channel at any point, the average area being about 1,800 feet, not greatly differing from many of the sections shown in table No. II. The mulberry cultivation entirely ceases on the right bank, about 2 miles above Howrah, but re-commences about a mile below Gopalnuggur. The section at this place, 29 miles below the dam, is

 with an area of 2,100 superficial feet. After

proceeding about 2 miles, the river undergoes a sudden change, being about 180 feet wide, with perpendicular banks 25 feet high. They are covered with villages and thickly wooded to the very margin. Fine old trees of different

species, large bamboos, &c., abound, and this portion of the river is exceedingly picturesque. I here notice the commencement of a slight current. The river must receive good deal of drainage from the steep banks, down which there are several small courses; still the main drainage of the country goes to the Ghea Nuddea, as I find several Khals running inland not half a mile from the bank and ultimately joining that river. The section in this part is



with an approximate area of 4,500 superficial feet.

The fact of the drainage being inland, leads to the conclusion that these banks at some period were overtopped. But from this, at the village of Raddabatti, about 29 miles below the dam, there is a most sudden change. From passing along these high banks, when, from the thickness of the shrubs and other trees, it is difficult to pass, you suddenly emerge on an Embankment, and a low country lies stretched before you. The stream is not now fordable. (I have to observe that this day and the preceding night it rained incessantly.) The bunds are of a large size, having been evidently constructed for those days when the cultivators in this part had the full benefit of a Damoodah inundation. They vary from 15 to 25 feet in height, and I need hardly mention they are all in *very bad* condition. Years must now have elapsed since these have been put to their full use; their construction is evidently of old date; numerous villages are built upon them; in some places they are impassable from jungle, and many old trees stand upon them. The actual stream is here not above 30 yards wide, but the interval between the bunds, at their commencement, is upwards of half a mile. After halting for the night at Killara, a village about a mile inland, I resumed the track of the river, and, after proceeding about a mile, the Embankments became parallel at a distance of about 150 feet. The actual width of water is not more than 50 feet, but the volume of water, owing to the drainage of the left bank country, received by the Ghea Nuddee, greatly increases. The Embankments at this part are about 10 feet high. After proceeding half a mile, I came to a dry water-course, embanked, however, on both sides, striking to the South-east; this is probably the connecting Khal shown in the tracing as joining the Sarsati Khal; it was quite dry, and from its position I should think it very likely it has silted up in the centre. Numerous breaches must have occurred in this part, the Nullah bearing on the bund, which was retired in front of it in a semi-circular form, was unmistakeable. The width of the river continues the same to the Mugra Bridges; this must, however, vary constantly with the weather, but of one point there is no doubt, that the high position of both these bridges being about 30 feet above the water when I saw it, together with

the ample water-way allowed, added to the fact of the country being for a considerable distance above open, would entirely protect them from injury in the event of its being considered desirable to send any surplus Damoodah flood in this direction. A glance at tables Nos. I. and II., showing that in the short distance of 5 miles the channel is reduced to two-fifths of its size at Selimabad, that below this the capacity is nearly uniform, and it is at once evident that large quantities of water must be poured over the banks, principally, however, on the upper 4 miles of the right bank. In fact, the opening of the Kana Dam to its full extent is equivalent to taking down a portion of the Embankments on the left bank of the Damoodah; turns and gives to partial inundation the whole tract of country in rear to Amptah; would inevitably increase the size of the Rajapore Jheel, and, draw in, no doubt, numerous applications for the restoration of the Embankments in the Tarajole Chucklah. Added to this, although the land proprietors further down the Kana Nuddee might get their lands fertilized by the flood, such increase of prosperity would be obtained by the devastation of other people's lands. Finally, the construction of the Kana Dam has been a source of great benefit to the country, from Selimabad to Amptah; while, although the lands on the Kana may have suffered, their present appearance shows that such can have occurred in no great degree. Having considered the advantages arising from the work, it becomes now proper to consider the disadvantages arising therefrom. The zemindars, who were not entitled to obtain certain inundating waters at the expense of others, having their lands devastated, are, nevertheless, to the means of irrigation given by the channel of the river. *Secondly*.—The maintenance of two hussya bunds has been entailed, which practice shows, under present circumstances, cannot be done; and in one of which a breach has occurred yearly since their completion. *Thirdly*.—The construction of this dam has probably caused the inhabitants of the villages, on the upper part of the Kana, to suffer severely from want of water during seasons of drought.

It appears proper that a certain quantity of water should be passed through. The objections to sluices are three in number:—*1st*—They would be seldom available. *2nd*—When available, it might be dangerous to open them. *3rd*—No relief, to mention, would be given to the hussya bunds.

I do not think the zemindars can be aware of the extent of the silting up of the land between the Hallara and Selimabad Hussyas; that the supply of water will be very precarious; and that, unless they retain the same by cross dams, they will not benefit therefrom. The cut in the dam with rivetted sides proposed by you, in your letter No. 2350, dated 9th January 1856, would afford means of irrigation to the zemindars, but must be so regulated that a section of channel not exceeding 1,200 superficial feet will be filled. A course should be cut through the silted-up tract between the hussyas to render this

cut more frequently available. This, doubtless, would require clearing yearly, but the expense incurred thereby would be little, as the cut would not require to be deep. It would likewise tend to keep the current off the hussya hunds, and should be of width equal to the opening in the dam.

By reference to the levels of Lieutenants Piele and Johnstone, I find that the fall of the Kana Nuddee is about a foot per mile. Hence, by Eytelwein's formula, calling the hydraulic mean depth 10 feet, the discharge through a section of area 1,200 feet $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \times 10 \times 1,200 = 9 \times 44 \times 120 = 4,752$ cubic feet per second.

Now the height of water on the Kana Dam must depend on the manner in which the upper reaches of the river are treated. On the high flood of August 19th, 1856, which, although you consider a moderate one, is here held by all as higher than that of September 1854, the water only rose about 3 feet on this line, allowing for the depth of the proposed cutting 2 feet, and we have a total depth at the dam opening of 5 feet.

Water will here enter with Damoodah velocity, which can never be taken practically during a high flood. Those observed by Lieutenant DeBourhel, were of the stream during a falling one, and it must have done so greatly to enable a boat to go out. The similarity of the results with Captain Dickens' calculations from Eytelwein's formula shows that the latter is not applicable to the Damoodah, a river liable to sudden rushes. I consequently assume a velocity of 16 feet per second, or a little more than 10 miles an hour, which will be much nearer practice than any calculation.

Hence $5 \times 16 \times \text{length of cutting} = 4,752$, or the length of cutting we are justified in making in the Kana Dam is about 60 feet. An objection to this step was made by a zemindar on the ground that a road was in contemplation from the Railway Station at Mymaree to Jamalpore, and that they hoped to obtain permission to carry the same over the top of this dam; otherwise the communication of the road would be repeatedly interrupted during the rainy season. This zemindar had subscribed one thousand Rupees to the same. On reference to the Secretary of the Burdwan Ferry Fund Committee, I find the estimated cost of the road is Company's Rupees 10,600; that they will not construct the road unless half is subscribed by the surrounding land-owners, and that, with the exception of the above subscription from Baboo Kisto Chunder Roy, Company's Rupees 10 have alone been contributed. The Secretary, consequently, does not consider this line likely to be carried out. This objection is consequently disposed of. Now, the Kana Nuddee being the bed of the Damoodah, there is every reason to believe there exists sand to a considerable depth, and that whether sluice or rivetted opening be constructed, the foundation of either must rest on wells. The cost of the opening with rivetted sides I should accordingly think would

be the most economical as well as the most advantageous, but without a boring I am unable to forward estimate for either work. It would, I think, however, be more advisable to make a bridge with a span of 60 feet in the centre of the dam, as great inconvenience will be otherwise caused during the rains.

The cost of a cut through the silted interval between the Selimabad Halara Hussya would be about Company's Rupees 800.

DAVID LIMOND, *Lieut.*,

Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

BURDWAN,
The 29th August 1856. }

No. 8633.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

Fort William, 22nd April 1858.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

SIR,

WITH reference to para. 16 of this Office letter, No. 5839, dated 18th April 1857, I have the honor to submit in original a letter No. B, dated 20th instant, with enclosures, from Captain Short, Officiating Superintendent of Embankments, containing a Report relative to the effects of the removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah River, in the tract of country to the South of Burdwan.

2. It will be observed from Captain Short's letter, that of the 6 miles of Embankment remaining to be removed previous to the rains of 1857, to complete the 20 miles ordered by Government, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles were removed; and it would appear from Lieutenant Limond's letter, that he considers it would be objectionable to remove any more; the entire length yet removed is therefore $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

3. Captain Short has been called on for explanation regarding the works alluded to in para. 3 of Lieutenant Limond's letter, and a further Report on the subject will be submitted if necessary.

4. The return of the original enclosures is solicited.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. B. YOUNG, *Captain,*

Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

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No. B.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT OF EMBANKMENTS,

TO

CAPTAIN C. B. YOUNG, ENGINEERS,

*Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.**Calcutta, 20th April 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 7512 and 7711, of 15th and 19th March last, respectively; and in reply to submit a copy of letter No. 236, of the 9th April, and enclosure from Mr. Smith, the Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division of Embankments.

2. Mr. Smith, considering the question settled, did nothing in the way of removing Embankments, and at the same time did not visit the country to the interior to ascertain and report upon the effect of the measure carried out (which he might be directed to do during 1858-59); and as there is no record of the prosperity of the interior prior to demolition of protective works, and nothing is known positively of the devastation, by flood, to the interior (where the floods found their way,) after the demolition, Mr. Smith very justly remarks that it would be vain to offer any opinion. From Mr. Limond's letter it would appear, that the 4½ miles of Embankments on the right bank, alluded to by you as remaining to complete the 20 miles ordered by Government to be removed, have not been demolished; and "that their removal is "not only not necessary, but that, if carried out, the result would be most "disastrous."

3. I am compelled to admit that I do not understand portions of Lieutenant Limond's Report. In comparing seasons, it is necessary to show the nature of the respective floods in each, viz., how, and to what extent, they differed in height and direction. It is notorious that the Embankments along the right bank were ever extremely inefficient, and that the breaches had been few years left open to give vent to the flood; so that, in reporting on the relief afforded to the left bank, it is only necessary to state that, whereas *formerly* the excess flood found vent over the low sectioned works and through numerous open breaches, and thereby *scoured* the land to the interior and formed distinct channels, the same flood, finding a clear *spill* of so many miles over the right bank, swept over the surface land more *regularly*, finding vent through the various channels to the South; but as to a comprehensive and truthful statement of the loss, *whether increased or not by the total demolition*, no Officer, without personal enquiry, can form an opinion.

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4. No doubt the left bank (owing to the free spill opposite Burdwan) is secured, and the object of saving the more valuable property thereon gained; but when the volume spilt over the right bank is known, I do not think it candid to endeavor to mitigate the evil which was foreseen when so severe a remedy was recommended; and although Lieutenant Limond does not consider the inhabitants on the right bank suffered more than formerly, I presume that they were so miserable formerly, that they were passed all feeling latterly.

5. The best proof, that the crops are swept away by the free spill, is that, failing these, recourse is had to damming the Damoodah, in order to irrigate the land, which measure in 1857-58 failed (owing to causes reported on by me); but this season the most complete success has attended the damming of the Damoodah low water, and diverting, it irrigates some 15 to 20,000 biggahs of land, which has yielded a fine crop.

6. In my letter No. 1261, of 3rd September last, I informed you that a Deputy Collector was engaged in making enquiries respecting the loss sustained by the country flooded, and the result of these investigations, if obtained through the Revenue Board, will give an approximate estimate of the actual loss, to which must be added the actual suffering. The circumstances under which the two breaches on the left bank occurred have been detailed in my letter No. 3087, of the 3rd March 1858, para. 6, and every care will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

In conclusion, I hope to see the day when the excess waters of the Damoodah will be stored *above*, the Embankments along the right bank restored and efficiently constructed, sluices provided for drainage and irrigation, the banks attended to and protected against sets of the current, the deposits in the bed cut into and levelled, the channel improved, and last, though not least, the Damoodah secured against excess inundation, and, at the same time, made navigable throughout the year, and connected (as Colonel Cotton proposes) with the Hooghly by a navigable Canal.

The original enclosures of your letter No. —, of —, are returned.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. D. SHORT, *Captain*.

Officiating Superintendent of Embankments,

Lower Provinces.

No. 236 of 1857-58.

FROM

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BURDWAN DIVISION.

To

THE OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT OF EMBANKMENTS.

EMBANKMENT.

Burdwan, 9th April 1858.

SIR,

IN reply to your letters Nos. 3367 and 3368, of 20th ultimo, respectively, with their accompanying enclosures Nos. 7511 and 7512, of 19th and 20th ultimo, from the Chief Engineer, I have the honor to state that, immediately on receipt of these communications, I wrote to Lieutenant Limond, the late Executive Engineer of this Division, requesting he would furnish an explanation of the circumstances under which he had discontinued the demolition of the 6 miles of Embankments referred to in your letters above quoted.

2. Enclosed is a copy of Lieutenant Limond's reply, to which I have nothing to add, as the circumstances alluded to in the correspondence occurred long before I took charge of this Embankment Division; and immediately after the transfer was made to me, orders from Government came to discontinue all works (excepting a bungalow) in the Division.

3. With reference to the 2nd para. of your No. 3367, requesting me to state my opinion on the effect of the removal of the right bank Embankments, on the country between the Dalkissur and Damoodah, and to attach any remarks made by intelligent Overseers who were eye-witnesses, I am unable to offer any opinion upon so important a subject, as I am necessarily unacquainted with the previous state of that tract of country; and without being fully acquainted with all the local circumstances both before and since the demolition of the Embankments, it would be vain to offer any opinion upon the subject. Serjeant Jackson and Sub-Overseer Hossein Nuddy are the only two from whom any remarks might be expected, but on referring to them, I find the information they could give is only from hearsay, and I therefore do not attach any importance to it.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) WM. SMITH, C. E.,

Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

(True Copy)

J. D. SHORT, *Captain,**Officiating Superintendent of Embankments,**Lower Provinces.*

FROM

LIEUTENANT D. LIMOND, ENGINEERS,
Late Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division,

TO

W. SMITH, ESQUIRE,
Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

Electric Telegraph Office, 26th March 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 100, of the 25th instant, regarding the demolition of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah.

2. To reply in a satisfactory manner, it becomes necessary to enter at some length upon the features of the flood of July 1856, as compared with that of September 1854. In the latter case, the Embankments were standing on the right bank of the river, and the great breach of Kistopore open; in the former, the Embankments not exposed to the direct action of the river (or immediately before villages) had been demolished from Sungutgolah to Sadespore; but the Kistopore opening had been closed against direct spill, though a vent to the reversed current was still left. The removal of the Embankments referred to was most efficacious towards securing the safety to the town of Burdwan, the Railway and Grand Trunk Road, as from Rugubpore to Salalpore the flood of July 1856 was much lower than that of September 1854. But the enormous volume formerly carried off by Kistopore was not appreciated, and in the central reaches of the river the rise was unprecedented. The Bulrampore line of Embankment was topped and almost bodily swept away—two small breaches formed opposite Jamalpore—the breaches of Oozurpore and Sialec formed on the right bank of the river, and on the left bank the great breach of Soonaghur, which threw some 80 square miles under water to a considerable depth, and caused great damage. I have alone here enumerated the breaches caused by the Embankments being topped, as that circumstance alone bears upon the question. The Jamalpore Hussya Band of the Kana Nuddee was, however, undermined, and was also breached. These results were, I must say, not anticipated; the disaster on the left bank at Soonaghur was most mortifying. I do not however consider the inhabitants on the right bank suffered more than formerly.

3. The results attending the removal of the Embankments were not attended with the general ruin anticipated; damage to any extent alone occurred in such places where the *banks* had been breached, and the flow of water inland continued after the river had fallen below the level of the top of them.

Complaints and petitions to the Collector alone came from the villagers whose lands lay on the sides of the inland Khals formed at such places : were this evil guarded against, there would be no ground of complaints. I accordingly submitted my views to Captain Beadle, the Superintendent of Embankments, who approved of them, and sanctioned the steps I proposed, and which I trust have been carried out by you.

4. The remedial measures adopted in the central reaches of the river now come in their turn.

5. Lateral spill is efficacious in relieving the channel of a river, but not nearly so as when the current acts direct upon the bank.

6. The consequences are alone disastrous when the banks give way — Kistopore and Paezerporo being instances of such ; while at Bulrampore (the line of Embankment in front of which place I have before mentioned was almost entirely swept away) the rice crop was most luxuriant—I never saw finer. It became necessary to relieve the central reaches of the river. The lines of Embankments specified in your letter were removed, giving direct spill in one portion, and lateral spill as much as the system upon which the Embankments from Sungutgolah to Sadeepore were removed allowed of ; in addition to this, a vent channel was formed from the Jamalpore Hussya into the Kana Nuddee, behind the dam, across the same, which, while relieving the river, gave means of irrigation to the zemindar, who held lands on the banks of the old course of the Damoodah, for which they had frequently petitioned Government. Every possible advisable relief to the river channel had now been given as far as Soonaghur. The great breach at that place, together with the erosion of the bank, rendered a new line necessary, which was carried out, and the opening at Oozurpore was closed.

7. From Siale to Poorsoora, the villages continuously extending along the right bank, will not allow of the demolition policy, added to which, in this portion, the very great difference of level of the bank 'outside the Embankment and country in rear would at once put a *veto* to the proceeding. I myself did not think any more relief was wanted, but Captain Beadle was desirous of making sure surer.

8. The Embankments on the left bank, from Soonaghur to Champadanga, *i. e.* the opposite portion of the bank corresponding from Oozurpore to Poorsoora, judging by the highest water marks, have never been tested to any thing like the extent they could stand ; those on the right bank were on low average 6 feet lower ; they were consequently raised by the economical and, in my opinion, very effective step of crest raising, the standard slopes not being considered. You will find a Report in the Office Records, in which I point out that, in the event of a high flood, I do not expect there will be no breaches, but I do, that there will be none above the portion where the crest raising ends ;

and in the event of such proving the case, the same policy could be adopted in the lower reaches of the river.

9. If further demolition take place, I consider the consequences will be most disastrous. If you have not inspected this line of country with reference to this question, I would strongly urge your doing so.

10. Under present circumstances there is no great ground of complaints, and if the system of irrigation, which failed in the first instance on the Damoodah, from the opinions of the Engineers not being above consulted, be carried out, there would be none whatever.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) D. LIMOND, *Engineers,*
Late Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

(True Copy)

(Signed) W. M. SMITH, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

(True Copy)

W. D. SHORT, *Captain,*
Officiating Superintendent of Embankments,
Lower Provinces.

No. 1498.

To

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF ENGINEER,
LOWER PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS, REVENUE,
IRRIGATION.

Fort William, 19th May 1857.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8633, dated 22nd ultimo, submitting a Report from the Superintendent of Embankments on the result of the removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah.

2. Of the 20 miles of Embankment authorized to be removed by the orders of the Government of India, No. 133, dated the 4th May 1855, 15½ miles have now been removed, and after what is said by Lieutenant Limond of the danger which would attend any attempt to carry out the plan further, it is of course out of the question that the experiment should be continued.

3. The result, so far as the country to the West and East of the river is concerned, may be pronounced to be satisfactory. The safety of Burdwan, the Grand Trunk Road, and the Railway, has been secured by the removal of the Embankments, and a large tract of land on the left bank of the Damoodah effectually protected from inundation.

4. In regard to the effect of the operations on the tract of country lying between the Damoodah and Roopnarain, to the South and West of the former river, the information which has been obtained is not sufficiently complete to lead to any satisfactory conclusion. Indeed, this tract of country does not seem to have been examined at all since the removal of the last portion of the Embankment by Mr. Limond in 1856-57. It is very essential in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, that this important subject should be thoroughly investigated, with a view to ascertain whether the effects of the substitution of the gradual diffusion of the superfluous waters of the Damoodah over the adjacent country for the occasional but violent inundations to which it was previously exposed have been beneficial or otherwise. I am to request, therefore, that you will make arrangement for having carried out, during the months of November and December next, (which appears to be the best season of the year for the purpose,) a careful and complete enquiry into the present condition of the tract in question, as compared with what can be learnt respecting it from local investigation, from the Reports of Captain Beadle and Mr. Limond, from official records, or from other sources; and that the result may be reported without any unnecessary delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1503.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS, REVENUE,
IRRIGATION.

Fort William, 19th May 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your office letters noted on the margin, calling for a Report on the results with
No. 4676, dated 3rd October 1856.
No. 4854, dated 8th October 1856.
which the removal of portions of the bunds on the right bank of the Damoodah has been attended, I am directed to forward, with the following remarks, a copy of three Reports* from the Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, and of their enclosures, together with a Map in original, prepared by Captain Beadle.

2. The orders of the Government of India, No. 133, dated the 4th May 1855, authorized "the removal of the 20 miles of Embankment "on the right bank of the Damoodah above and below Burdwan." Nothing, however, was done in that year, in the way either of removal or of repair, and the bunds remained in the state in which they had been left by the floods of the previous year.

3. The floods of 1855[†] were comparatively moderate; the great vents at Kistopore were open, and only one breach occurred on the left bank, and that of no great importance. It occurred in a newly constructed Embankment, on the North side of the Kana Nuddee, (an old course of the Damoodah,) between its junction with the Damoodah and the dam by which it is crossed.

4. During the dry season of 1855-56, 14 miles of bunds were removed, the operations being confined exclusively to that portion of the river where its course is nearly from West to East, above and below the town of Burdwan. Captain Beadle explains that the plan of operations was "to remove the Embankments whenever the path of the current is "parallel, or nearly so, to the bank, and to strengthen the Embankments "at curves, and whenever the set of the river is upon the bank,

* No. 3013, dated 3rd November 1856, with five enclosures; No. 5830, dated 18th April 1857, with three enclosures; No. 8633, dated 22nd April 1858, with three enclosures.

" particularly where, as in many of these places, the bank is low and of light formation."

5. In accordance with the latter part of this plan, the great breach at Kistopore, situated a short distance below the point where the river bends to the Southward, which for three or four years had carried off a large portion of the superfluous water, was filled in, and other similar repairs and re-constructions were effected.

6. The result of these measures, as respects the waters of the river, was, that although the rains of 1856 were unusually heavy, the flood in the long reach of the Damoodah, South of Burdwan, never rose higher than 16 feet, being a reduction of at least 4 feet from the height of the dangerous floods of previous years.

7. The partial closing of the great breach at Kistopore, and the filling up of other breaches lower down, where the general course of the river is North and South and very winding, had the effect of greatly confining the stream, and by forcing its waters into the narrower reaches cause the flood to rise there too much above the usual height. In consequence the flood at Jamalpore, near the junction of the Kana Nuddee, was the highest ever known, and in this neighborhood two breaches occurred in the bunds of the left bank, one of no great consequence in the side Embankment of the Kana Nuddee, opposite to the breach of the previous year—the other lower down at a place called Soonaghur. Here the Embankment, which is said to have been too low, was over-topped, and a very bad breach occurred, by which the country bordering on the river as far South as Amptah was flooded ; but fortunately a retired Embankment prevented the inundation from extending to any great distance inland. Numerous breaches were made in the bunds on the right bank, that at Oozurpore, nearly opposite to Soonaghur, being the worst.

8. It was evident that the channel in this part of the river required further relief, and this relief it was intended by Captain Beadle should be given to it in 1856-57, in the same manner as had been done higher up, by the removal, in favorable situations, of an aggregate extent of 6 miles of Embankment, which, with the removals effected in the previous year, would make up the whole 20 miles ordered to be removed. Captain Beadle confidently anticipated that this further relief would sufficiently reduce the flood level in this portion of the river and effectually secure the bunds on the left bank. "I have no fears," he writes in his letter of the

6th March 1857, "we shall be able to control the Damoodah floods, " when we have given to them a free spill over 20 miles of bank."

9. From the correspondence forwarded with the Chief Engineer's letter of the 22nd April last, it will be seen that only $1\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 6 miles of Embankment were thrown down by Lieutenant Limond in 1856-57; the reason given by him for his discontinuance of the operations being that "from Siallee to Poorsoorah, the villages continuously extending " along the right bank will not allow the demolition policy; added to which, " in this portion, the very great difference of level of the bank outside the " Embankment and country in rear would at once put a veto to the proceeding." Moreover, Mr. Limond "did not think any more relief was wanted," and is of opinion that, "if further demolition take place, the consequences will be most disastrous."

10. If the conclusion at which Mr. Limond has arrived, in regard to the danger of carrying out any further the plan of removing the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah, be well founded, there can be no question as to the necessity of discontinuing it; and the success or failure of the operations must be judged of by the effects of the removal of the $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bunds, which is the extent to which the experiment has been carried.

11. The danger apprehended by Mr. Limond relates, of course, to the country to the South and West of the Damoodah, while his remark, that no more relief is wanted, must have reference to the country to the North and East of the river. If so, the latter opinion certainly derives confirmation from the fact that, during the rains of 1857, only one breach was reported, which was traced to have been caused by the Embankment having been cut by the villagers of Puspore. It may, indeed, be affirmed, that the safety of Burdwan, the Grand Trunk Road, and the Railway, has been secured by the removal of the Embankments, and a large tract of land on the left bank of the Damoodah effectually protected from inundation.

12. It remains to be considered what has been the effect of the abandonment and partial destruction of the bunds on the right bank, on the tract of country on that side of the river lying between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain; and it is to be regretted that the information which the accompanying papers give on this point is not sufficiently complete to lead to any satisfactory conclusion.

13. It may be assumed that the removal of the Embankments, during the season 1855-56, caused no aggravation of evil, except, perhaps, in some portions of the tract of country lying towards the North. Lower down the inundation does not appear to have been higher than in previous years, since the first discontinuance of the repair of the bunds, nor does it seem to have been complained of as unusually destructive. Lieutenant Limond and Mr. McGuinness, who passed over that portion of the inundated country South of the Calcutta and Bancoorah Road in August 1856, near the height of the inundation, give a lamentable account of the desolation produced by allowing the waters to spread,* and speak of the deterioration of the country as dating from the time that the bunds were neglected. In one part of the Report, however, it is stated that a great flood in 1823, and repeated inundations since, had carried away all houses not built on high mounds; but that "this has not occurred to any extent this year." In another part the mischief is traced to a flood in 1840, and the land is said not to have been cultivated for seventeen years, so that, as regards the state of the country and the removal of the bunds, nothing like the connection of cause and effect has been established by the observations of these Officers, though from what they heard and saw they were led to advocate a restoration of the Embankments.

14. Captain Beadle made a survey of the Embankments in November 1856, after the inundation had subsided, following, for the most part, the course of the rivers; and his description of the country is much more favorable than that of Lieutenant Limond and Mr. McGuinness. He states generally, "that the country on the right bank of the Damoodah has not suffered nearly so much from the floods of 1856 as might reasonably have been expected;" and for particulars he refers to his notes taken on the spot. But from these notes it is not very easy to collect a general idea of the state of the country, or of the effects of the floods. He crossed the tract in two places, *viz.* along the line of the Bancoorah and Calcutta Road, and again further South from Puspore to

* Mr. Limond seems to have seen cause to modify the strong opinion he had recorded on this point, for, in his subsequent letter of the 26th March last, he speaks as follows on the same subject:—

"The results attending the removal of the Embankments were not attended with the general ruin anticipated; damage to any extent alone occurred in places where the *banks* had been breached, and the flow of water inland continued after the river had fallen below the level of the top of them. Complaints and petitions to the Collector alone came from the villagers whose lands lay on the sides of the inland Khals formed at such places. Were this evil guarded against, there would be no ground of complaint."

Ranee Chuck, as marked in the map which accompanies his Report. But the greater part of his observations were made upon the banks of the rivers, where (as observed by Colonel Goodwyn), and especially on the bank of the Damoodah, the land is much higher than further inland, and was specially noticed by Lieutenant Limond as forming an exception to the waste condition of the country. Along the line of the Embankments of the Damoodah, both inside and outside, the cultivation is stated to be generally luxuriant, and there is rarely mention of the floods having left any deposit of sand over the land. Towards the centre, however, the rice cultivation, if there was any, would appear to have been destroyed by the "inundating column." In those localities where the bunds were removed, the inundation seems generally to have passed quietly over the bank; but in one place, near the end of the reach at Tamna, the bank was torn away and sand heaped over the land for a considerable distance. This was, probably, owing to the high rise of the flood in the embanked portion of the river below, and the cause of the mischief would, it was expected, be removed by the levelling of the 6 miles of bunds in that quarter, which remained to be carried out in the following season.

15. So far as can be gathered from Captain Beadle's notes, with reference to the frequent mention of the appearance of the soil, and to the fact of cultivation flourishing outside the Embankments, where the lands must be annually submerged, it would seem that the deposit of the Damoodah is not generally of an injurious character, and that sand is only deposited, at least in any considerable quantities, under peculiar circumstances and conditions. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the greater height of the inundation must have the effect of preventing, to a considerable extent, the cultivation of the staple rice crop, and of obliging the people to have recourse to *rubbee* crops and the *boru dhan*, a kind of rice which is grown by irrigation in the dry season.

16. No examination of the country has taken place since the rains of 1857, so that the effect of the removal of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Embankment, by Mr. Limond, in the preceding season, has not been ascertained. Indeed, the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel satisfied that this important subject has at any time been properly and thoroughly investigated, and it is essential in his opinion, that more extended observations and enquiries should be made before any decision can be arrived at as to what have been the effects, whether beneficial, or the reverse, of the substitution of a

gradual diffusion of the superfluous waters of the Damoodah over the adjacent country, for the occasional but violent inundations to which it was previously exposed. The Chief Engineer will be directed to make arrangements for carrying out, during the next cold weather, a careful and complete enquiry into the present condition of the tract in question, as compared with what can be learnt respecting it from local investigation from the Reports of Captain Beadle and Mr. Limond, from official records, or from any other sources. The result of this enquiry will be duly reported to the Government of India.

17. There are other matters more or less directly connected with, or arising out of, the subject of the removal of the Damoodah Embankments, which are noticed by Captain Beadle and other Officers in the correspondence herewith forwarded. These topics the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it advisable to discuss in the present Report, the immediate object of which is a compliance with the requisition contained in Secretary Colonel Baker's letter No. 4676, dated 3rd October 1836.

18. The return of the map is requested.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2150.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE, IRRIGATION.

Fort William, 15th July 1858.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 1498, dated the 19th May last, having reference to the result of the removal of a portion of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah River, I have the honor to annex, for the information of Government, copy of a letter No. 602, dated the 23rd ultimo, from the Superintendent of Embankments.

2. The 1st para. of Captain Beadle's communications simply acknowledges the receipt of the orders of Government conveyed in your above letter, and the remainder relates to some important passages in my predecessor, Colonel Goodwyn's letter No. 5839, dated the 18th April 1857, on the above subject.

3. I would request the return of Captain Beadle's book of notes which accompanied the above quoted letter, in order that a copy of it may be furnished to Captain Beadle, as requested in the last para. of his letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. B. YOUNG, *Captain,*

Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

No. 602.

To

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF ENGINEER,

LOWER PROVINCES.

Midnapore, 23rd June 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 912, dated 4th instant, the subject of which shall have my best attention ; and after communicating with the Commissioner of the District, I trust to be able to arrange some plan for the examination of the country exposed to inundation on the right bank of the Damoodah, that shall be satisfactory to Government.

2. In connection with this subject, I have perused Chief Engineer's No. 5839, dated 18th April 1857, and desire to submit the following remarks, in correction of some important passages.

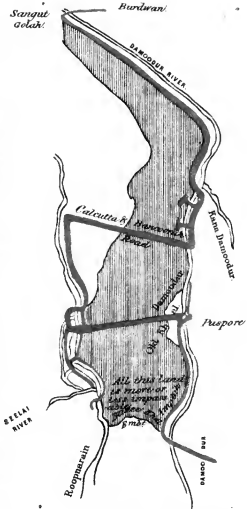
3. The 8th para. recapitulates the Report made by Lieutenant Limond and Mr. McGuinness, of their boat journey over the lower portion of the tract between the Damoodah and the Roopnarain, below the Bancoorah and Calcutta Road, when the floods were out, and only a few spots and higher portions of the land were visible.

4. The 10th para. describes my tour made afterwards in the month of November. It says that "it is worthy of observation, that the route followed "by me lay principally along the margins of the rivers which are especially noted "as exceptions to the waste condition of the country in Lieutenant Limond's

"and Mr. McGuinness' Report," and that, "though the latter may naturally have received a sombre tint where, under the desolate aspect of tract and population deluged by water, I believe it to be quite as consistent as the brighter hue of Captain Beadle's description, which was taken three months later, and when the waters had subsided."

5. It is very discouraging to find that my movements and proceedings have been laid before Government with such remarks. I repudiate altogether the coloring matter ascribed to my notes written on the spot, stating and descriptive of facts of which there could be no mistake; Lieutenant Limond being with me during one-half of the journey, and Lieutenant Black during the other half.

6. I walked in two lines across the tract, from the Dalkissur or Roopnarain to the Damoodah, and from the Damoodah to the Roopnarain; and I walked up the Embankments on the left bank of the Roopnarain, and up and down the Embankments and bank of the right bank of the Damoodah. The route followed by me was the very best that could be taken for seeing the country. The longest views are obtainable from the highest lines, and these are the Embank-



The red lines show the route I followed. The shaded portion is the tract inundated.

(Sd) J.P.B.

ments. In crossing the tract, which I did twice, I had to go between fields of high rice.

7. The object of my journey was a simple one. I went to see what sort of crops were on the ground and what had been grown, and what preparation were being made for the later crops.

8. The Chief Engineer's letter goes on to say, that "I viewed the district when the inhabitants had recovered from the discouragement evinced by them at seeing their early crops of rice* washed away and submerged, and whilst endeavoring to repair these losses by the culture of the later rubber crops† (especially along the marginal lands), they must, to a certain degree, have obliterated the traces of the inundation, and by ploughing up the soil have removed from its surface, or partly covered over, the sand or other evidence of the passage of the floods."

9. This was falling into the error of Lieutenant Limond and Mr. McGuinness, who imagined, from seeing the floods out and raging over the country, that the cultivation was destroyed.

10. The rice was submerged, but not washed away, and while the Report of Lieutenant Limond and Mr. McGuinness stated what they did see, which was water over the land, the state of the cultivation beneath that water was matter of conjecture, not of fact; but when I journeyed over the track, the land was dry, the crops were all visible, one could see the actual state of matters; and I recorded the fact without any special pleading, and having for witness an Executive Officer with me.

11. I abstain from placing myself in a better position respecting the irrigational works undertaken in 1856 than Colonel Goodwyn has assigned to me. It would occupy too much time to meet the whole of the letter, but where the Chief Engineer states, in the 13th para., that he "regrets this occurrence, for it will damp the hopes of the ryots in the inundated Districts, who now must feel that their means of livelihood will depend on the successful culture of the rubber crops," I must place this right by asking whether my Report of the rich crops‡ on the ground, in November 1856, is to be set aside as high coloring and to be ignored, as the Chief Engineer has ignored the facts stated in my notes; for throughout his Report, in spite of my notes, he adheres to the position that the orders of Government, for the removal of the 20 miles of

* My notes show that the rice crops were very fine. Lieutenant Limond was with me.—(Signed) J. P. B.

† My visit was made in November, before the rice fields had been cleared. The rubber cultivation is commenced after the rice crop is cleared off the ground. Where there was no cultivation in the track of the old Kistapore branch, the soil is a stiff clay, and the people would give a great deal for some sand to help them with the rubber crops.—(Signed) J. P. B.

‡ Rice.

Embankment, have given up to annual inundation 350 square miles of land, upon which the ordinary rice crops cannot now be grown ; whereas facts have hitherto shown that, if we deduct the portions that have always been open to inundation, and as such even entered as Kharija in Rennell's Map, published eighty years ago, and also the tract rendered barren by the volume of waters pouring over the country through the great breaches at Kistopore and Sadeepore closed by me on my own responsibility, at the same time that I removed the other Embankments, the areas of land upon which the ordinary rice crops are not cultivated will be found to be very small.

12. It will be my business, at the close of the rains, to prove this more satisfactorily, but it has seemed to me a duty to protect myself from the way in which the Chief Engineer has commented upon my inspection and report of the state of the country on the right bank of the Damoodah, after the rainy season of 1856 ; and I solicit that this letter may be submitted to Government.

13. I find my "Notes" submitted with No. O, of 6th March 1857, are not forthcoming in this Office, and request the favor of your furnishing me with a copy of them.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) J. P. BEADLE, *Captain,*
Superintendent of Embankments.

(True Copy)

C. B. YOUNG, *Captain,*
Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

No. 3198.

FROM

MAJOR R. STRACHEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

A. R. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Dated the 14th July 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1503, dated the 19th May last, reporting on the manner in which the measures determined upon in May 1855, for the control of the Damoodah floods,

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and the remedy of the main defects of the old system of management, have been actually carried out up to the end of the last working season.

2. In reply, I am to state, that the Hon'ble President in Council considers that the papers submitted fully bear out the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, that this important subject has not been properly and thoroughly investigated, and that more extended information and enquiries are essential to a decision on the effects of what has been already done and of the steps yet to be taken.

3. At the same time I am to remark, that it is much to be regretted that Captain Beadle's plan, which was in itself only experimental, and preliminary to a very general removal of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah, was not fully carried out, or that it was not shown to be incapable of being carried out with safety; for it is evident that the great evil, namely, the insufficiency of the channel between the Embankments below the great turn to carry off the quantity of water in the river during flood, which makes dangerous breaches in great floods a matter of certainty, has not been corrected.

4. Lieutenant Limond's proceedings, in neither carrying out the design as ordered by Captain Beadle nor bringing pointedly to notice at the time that he had not done so, are considered by the Government of India to have been reprehensible. It is to be regretted that greater attention was not paid by the superior Departmental Officers to seeing that the plans of Captain Beadle were properly carried out, so far as they had received the sanction of Government.

5. As Captain Beadle has returned, the Hon'ble President in Council would suggest that it should now be left to him to carry out his plan for relieving the lower part of the channel so far as he may find it safe to do so.

6. The enquiries into the results of the operations that have been already carried out, which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has in view, are very necessary, and their prosecution is approved by the Government of India. But I am directed to suggest, whether they may not, with advantage, be so extended as to constitute, in combination with the former valuable labors of other officers, a complete and systematic investigation of the physical facts of the engineering problem with which we here have to deal. Till we obtain a perfectly clear apprehension of the objects at which we are aiming, of the nature of the obstacles which we have to overcome, of what is possible and what impossible in dealing with the floods of a country like Bengal, it is certain that nothing but disappointment and failure will attend us.

7. The Engineers, in instituting these additional enquiries, should recall clearly to mind the matter in hand. It is so to deal with the river channels of Western Bengal as will secure the passage of the flood waters to the sea with the least possible injury to the general face of the country. To accomplish this successfully, it is obvious that the very first step is to obtain a complete knowledge of the form of the surface of the region in which operations are to be carried on. The extent of the inundations, and the direction, the velocity, the depth, and the general destructive powers of the flood waters, of course directly depend on the levels of the surface, and until these levels are accurately ascertained, the Engineers will, in a great measure, be working in the dark. The first thing to be got, therefore, is a contoured map of the country. No very great detail need be gone into, but the work should be undertaken in a systematic way, so that the essential features shall be developed by the first operations, and so that further details may be filled in afterwards, as opportunity or necessity arises. Particular attention should be paid to have all future levelling operations connected with fixed points of the general series of levels, so that all freshly obtained information of this sort may at once be brought into relation with the data that existed before.

8. A large part of these necessary data exists in the levels already taken, and the completion of those ordered by the Government of India in the letters quoted in the margin should enable the Engineers to draw out a proper contoured map to the extent required, with very little further field work.

No. 133, dated 4th May 1855.
" 2124, dated 15th Oct. 1855.

9. Next to this, is wanted a precise knowledge of the way in which the rivers behave in times of flood. For this there should be systematic records kept throughout the year at various places on the main lines of drainage, of the height of the water, and the direction and velocity of the current. Simultaneous records of the rain fall, at a sufficient number of points over the basin of drainage, should also be made.

10. We should then have all the elements of the problem to be solved, and the Engineers on such data would be able to go into any engineering questions that arose regarding these rivers, in a detailed and systematic manner.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. STRACHEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
The 14th July 1858. }

No. 2277.

To

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF ENGINEER,
LOWER PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Port William, 23rd July 1858.

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 1498, dated the 19th May last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for your information and guidance, and for communication to Captain Beadle, the Superintendent of Embankments, the accompanying copy of one from Officiating Secretary Major Strachey, No. 3198, of the 14th instant, and to request that you will give your early and careful attention to the subject, with a view to carrying out the instructions of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

2. The correspondence on the subject, as noted on the margin, together with these orders, will be printed, and copies will be forwarded to you for distribution among those Officers of your department whom it concerns or is likely to interest.

Letter No. 3013, of 3rd November 1856, from Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, with 5 enclosures.

Letter No. 2943, of 7th ditto, to ditto.

Letter No. 6839, of 18th April 1857, from ditto, with 3 enclosures and a map.

Letter No. 8633, dated 22nd April 1858, from Officiating ditto, and 3 enclosures.

Letter No. 1408, dated 19th May 1858, to ditto.

Letter No. 1503, dated 19th May 1858, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

Letter No. 2160, dated 16th July 1858, from Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, and enclosure.

Letter No. 8198, dated 14th July 1858, from Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

3. The orders of the Government of India, quoted on the margin of Major Strachey's 8th para., were communicated to you with this Office letters Nos. 963 and 2184, dated, respectively, the 10th May and 17th October 1855.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. —

FROM

A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE

BOARD OF REVENUE, LOWER PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS,

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 23rd July 1858.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Board, and for communication

Letter No. 8013, of 3rd November 1856, from Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, with 5 enclosures.

Letter No. 2843, of 7th November 1856, to Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

Letter No. 5839, of 18th April 1857, from Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, with 3 enclosures and a map.

Letter No. 8633, dated 22nd April 1858, from Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, and 3 enclosures.

Letter No. 1466, dated 19th May 1858, to Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

Letter No. 1503, dated 19th May 1858, to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

Letter No. 2150, dated 15th July 1858, from Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, and enclosure.

Letter No. 3198, dated 14th July 1858, from Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department.

Letter No. 2277, of this day's date, to Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces.

to the Revenue Officers under their control whom it may concern, or is likely to interest, the accompanying twenty printed copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, connected with the operations for the removal of a portion* of the Embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah, with a view of controlling the floods of that river, and of substituting a gra-

dual diffusion over the adjacent country, of the surplus waters of the river when swollen, for the violent inundations by which it has hitherto been annually submerged.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

* Fifteen miles and a half.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS

OF

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT,

Published by Authority.

No. XXX.

REPORTS

ON THE

DISTRICTS OF POOREE AND BALASORE,

BY

HENRY RICKETTS, Esq.

1853

Calcutta:

JOHN GRAY, "BENGAL HURKARU" PRESS.

1859.

Harvard College Library

NOV 27 1911

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Prof. A. C. Coolidge

MEMORANDUM of Proposals contained in this Report.

PARAS. 19 to 27.—The immediate revision and renewal of the Khoordah Settlement.

29.—The transfer of the Abkarree Department to the Collector.

35.—Sale of the present Moonsiff's Cutcherree, and the addition of two rooms to the house in which the Collector sits, for the Moonsiff's accommodation.

41.—That Baboo Nilmonnee Burm, Deputy Collector, should be vested with the powers of a Deputy Magistrate.

43.—That the Rajah of Khoordah, the Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath, be vested with power to exclude persons, for a short period, from the Temple.

49.—That the Magistrate of Pooree should have a discretionary power to employ any number of temporary Police for the protection of the Pilgrims and to maintain order in the Temple, the Rajah personally being absolved from responsibility in that respect.

64.—That the plan of the Pooree Jail should be altered.

70 & 71.—That the Khoordah Jail should be kept up and improved.

76 to 82.—That the Pooree Pilgrim Hospital should be improved and made fit for the reception of women, and a female attendant appointed.

80.—That a thin coating of paint should be given, every second year, to the Government buildings at Pooree.

81.—That two skylights be opened in the Record room.

82.—That four skylights be opened in the Pilgrim hospital.

85.—That a Lock-up room be made at the Thannah.

90.—That a separate Executive Engineer be appointed to the Pooree District, with a view to the complete restoration of the Embankments.

91.—That the School room be removed to a more fit situation.

99.—That the Dāk Stages between Cuttack and Pooree be increased from five to six, and a Dāk Mohurir established at Khoordah.

100.—That 6 Rupees per annum, now paid to Boatmen on other Rivers, be transferred to the Boatmen at Kujoorce.



REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF POOREE.

1. Pooree, the Southermost of the Bengal District, on the West shore of the Bay of Bengal, contains 2,679 square miles, of which, at the time of Survey, 885 were under cultivation. The population, as ascertained by the Survey Officers, is 5,00,963, or 232 inhabitants per square mile. The Land Revenue of the District is 4,73,947.

2. There are but eight Mahomedan Zemindars; all the rest are Hindoos. There is not one European holding land in the District. Of the 275 Estates, 112 only have been held for twenty-five years by the families now in possession.

3. Sugar, Safflower, Tobacco and Cotton, are produced in small quantities in favorable spots. No Indigo is grown in the District. The cultivation of Cotton* is somewhat increased, but the quantity is quite insignificant, and is grown by wandering families who, in the manner common in other parts where there are hills and forests, burn the jungle, and having taken one, or at the most two, crops from the soil, abandon it to recruit, and resort to other places.

4. The staple of the District is Rice, of which about one-fifth is exported to Cuttack, Ganjam, and the Tributary Estates. The opening of the Cuttack and Ganjam Road is said to have contributed greatly to the advantage of the District; but the cultivation of the extensive tracts of virgin soil in Arracan, the produce of which per acre is about double the average produce of an acre on the Cuttack side of the

* The estimated quantity is 1,600 Maunds, of which about half is consumed in the District, and half exported to the neighbouring Districts. It is all of a coarse quality.

Bay, and the consequent large exports from that Province, have acted injuriously to the markets* here.

5. There are 101 Estates, paying above Rupees 1,000 Land Revenue. The owners of 13 of these live on their property; 88 are non-resident; but of these 88, 70 reside in the District, 18 are absentees. None of the resident proprietors have received any superior education. Those named on the margin are considered the best informed among the Zemindars; but their knowledge is very limited; they can read and write Ooreeah, and speak Hindoostanee a little. The first-named attempted to learn English, but gave it up; the last-named has a turn for Mechanics.

6. The people are very ignorant, and, for the most part, very poor. There is a great variety of character. The Mahomedan ryot of Banpoor, South West from Pooree, is restless and suspicious, jealous of insult, and unwilling to undertake any labor except that of tilling his own land. The Hindoos of the Northern Pergunnahs are tractable and simple, but little given to labor. Those on the Coast will labor hard as Molunghees; but they are discontented, and given to complain about trifles more than others.

7. The diet of all is rice and dāl, with salt fish or vegetables. Of tens of thousands the morning meal is but rice cooked the day before. For 1 Rupee and 12 Annas per mensem, a man may have as much as he can eat twice a day of wholesome food, with sufficient variety to prevent disgust.

LAND REVENUE.

8. Of the Rupees 4,73,947-7-2½ Land Revenue collected from the District, Khoordah and Paunchhur,† settled by Mr. Wilkinson with

* A statement of prices in the Bazaar of Pooree and Khoordah does not confirm this; prices have not fallen off, though there is no export.

† The Estates of the Rajah of Khoordah.

the Mokuddums and Pudhans, pay Rupees 1,56,516-2-0½; Rahany, Chobeescood and Serain, the property of the heirs of the late Kishenchunder Singh, held khas in consequence of their recusancy at the Settlement, pay Rupees 61,495-4-3; two Mehals belonging to the Government pay Rupees 6,795-3-10, and the remaining Rupees 2,49,140-13-0½ is collected from 268 Zemindars holding their Estates for thirty years under the Settlement commenced in 1835, and concluded in 1843.

9. Khoordah and Paunchghur are managed by Baboo Muddoosoodun Putnaik, Deputy Collector, with his Head Quarters at Khoordah.

10. Rahany, Serain and Chobeescood are under Deputy Collector, Baboo Neelmonee Burm. It is to be observed that, though styled khas management, the collections are not made from the actual Cultivators; the Settlements recognized the right of the Village Mokuddums and Pudhans to possession of the villages with an income suited to the labor and responsibility of making the collections. They were Village Settlements, and that they

Mchal.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
Khoordah and Paunchghur.	1,56,238 12 4	1,54,128 13 4	2,109 15 0
Rahany, &c. ..	72,935 3 8	65,404 7 10½	*7,530 11 9½

* Actual balance at the end of 1959, after deducting remissions, Rupees 1,660-9-8.

Khoordah there is little left uncultivated that at the Settlement was considered culturable.

11. A Statement furnished by the Collector shows that in ten years previous to the Settlement, the sales for arrears of Revenue were five, being, with reference to jummah, 131 of the District, and with reference to the numbers of Mehals, about 2½ per cent, and that in ten years subsequent to the Settlement, the sales were 15, with reference to jummah, 246 of the District, and 7½ per cent of the number of Mehals. The remissions on account of droughts and floods between

1835-36 and 1842 were Rupees 5,36,030-15-1 $\frac{1}{2}$; from 1842-43 to 1852-53, only Rupees 1,17,091-1-9.

12. These are very striking statistics. Twenty Mehals only sold for arrears in twenty years. The number of Mehals sold both before and after the Settlement is so small, that no inference can be drawn from the increase unfavorable to the Settlement, while the decreased remissions may be accepted as proof that the jummah imposed at the Settlement was, on the whole, moderate and proportionably assessed.

13. Of course complaints of over-assessment were preferred; but in one case only it appears to be generally admitted that some relief is called for.

14. Pergunnah Kotdes was given up by the Zemindar to be held khas in 1833, and it remained under khas management for ten years. During that period the average net jummah, after deducting expenses and malikana, was Rupees 72,878, and the average remissions on account of unfavorable seasons, Rupees 23,093. At the Settlement, the sudder jummah imposed was Rupees 81,103, Rupees 8,205 more than the average jummah under khas management! I find from Mr. Mills' report on the Settlement that there were innumerable complaints made by Serberakars and Ryots of over-assessment, and that the Zemindar was dissatisfied with the Settlement, and clamorous for an allowance of 20 per cent. 20 per cent was given to the Morusee Mokuddums, 15 per cent only to the Zemindar.

15. Since the Settlement, 48* of the Mokuddums have been sold out for arrears of Revenue, and the whole are said to be so impoverished, excepting those situated in the portion of the Estate settled by Gooroo-persad Bose, Deputy Collector, that the sale of their tenures within a short period is inevitable.

16. The average assessment on the whole Estate was Rupees 1-12-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, which certainly is a high average for a large tract of Country in

* The jummah of these Mehals was Rupees 11,974-4-7 $\frac{1}{2}$; the balance was Rupees 7,064-8-2; the amount sale proceeds, Rupees 12,053. From this I do not gather proof of over-assessment.

Orissa having no extraordinary advantages of any kind. The Zemindar begged for a revision of the Settlement with a view to a reduction of the rates imposed on the Ryots. I told him that both he and the Mokuddums having accepted the terms offered, after the most careful examination by Mr. Mills, a revision could not be sanctioned, but that he might be released from his engagements if he desired it. The Settlement will then be tested by khas management. Should the assessment be found suitable, and the difficulties the consequence of bad management on the part of the Zemindar, he should be excluded for a very long period; on the other hand, should a mistake have been made, and the assessment prove disproportionate, he might be restored when revision shall have been completed.

17. The complaints of the inefficiency of the Embankments and of the want of Sluices, were very general. It was ruled by the Government in 1846 that in these unsettled Districts Sluices should be made, where required, at the expense of the Government, and I have answered a letter from the Military Board on the subject by informing them that they are correct in their supposition that in the Province of Cuttack, Sluices necessary for the drainage of the protected Lands, or required for the safety of the Embankments, are to be made at the public expense, the Collector and the Executive Engineer being the judges whether a Sluice is necessary or not.

18. I found the Records in admirable order, arranged as prescribed by the Board; all but the Miscellaneous Papers, of which about 500 bundles remain to be classed and entered in the Registers. When this shall have been completed, a large quantity of papers will be destroyed. I have proposed to the Board to assist the Record-keeper by allowing him five Mohurirs, at Rupees 8 each per mensem, for six months, in order that the completion of the arrangement may not be longer delayed, for the rooms are very much crowded, and the early destruction of the useless papers consequently much needed.

19. Mr. Wilkinson's Settlement of Khoordah will expire in three years from this time. Next year the Mokuddums and Serberakars will begin to prepare for re-settlement. The inhabitants of Khoordah

differ in character in many things from our Native subjects in other parts; but I fear they would prepare for a re-settlement in the manner common in other places, by allowing much land to remain uncultivated.

20. For many reasons it appears desirable to make arrangements forthwith for a renewal of Settlement. The cultivation this year is complete, prices are good, and the people are contented. There will be no time for throwing land out of cultivation, which will tend to the advantage of the State, and prevent the demoralization, which must be the consequence of a hundred thousand people all leaguering together to effect a general cheat. It is most desirable that the revision of Settlement should be made by a public Officer of Mr. Drummond's character. He is patient and able, has taken great pains to make himself acquainted with the affairs of the District, and is thoroughly sensible how necessary it is to proceed carefully and considerately in dealing with the Khoordah people. He is willing to waive all claims to promotion for a year if the Most Noble the Governor should approve of my suggestion that the Settlement shall be revised and renewed by him.

21. After consulting with the Collector, the Deputy Collectors and other Officers acquainted with Khoordah, I recommend that the revision should be conducted in the following manner.

22. Mr. Wilkinson's Pottahs to stand for the quantity of land they cover. There has been no such alteration in the price of produce as to make a general revision of rates necessary.

23. Mr. Wilkinson's Papers show that at the time of his Settlement, 64,314 beegahs of land fit for cultivation were uncultivated. It is said that nearly the whole of this is now cultivated, and that in some parts considerable tracts of land, considered by him unfit for cultivation, have been made productive. I propose that (with the exception of a few villages in which large continuous tracts besides the land called culturable at the Settlement have been cultivated) if the Mokuddum or Pudhan of the Village admits that the whole of the land called

culturable has been cultivated, no measurements nor inquiries shall be made, but that quantity shall be accepted as representing the new cultivation.

24. It may, I think, be admitted, that the land found uncultivated at the Settlement must have, for some reason or other, offered fewer advantages than the land found under cultivation, or it would not have been left when the other was taken. To assess the new land at the lowest rate current in the village would be reasonable; but the Settlement of 1836 was in Sicca Rupees; it is proposed, therefore, in imposing the new assessment in Company's Rupees, to take the rate above the lowest rate as a suitable assessment for the new land. Thus, where the rates were 8 Annas, 6 Annas, 5 Annas, 4 Annas,—5 Annas will be the rate; where it was 7 Annas, 6 Annas,—7 Annas will be the rate. From a cursory examination of the Papers it appears that the average assessment on the new land will be about 5 Annas per beegah. The culturable land at the Settlement was 64,314 beegahs; an assessment of 5 Annas per beegah on that quantity will yield Rupees 20,098-2-0, from which 10 per cent for the Mokuddums and Pudhans must be deducted, leaving a net increase of Rupees 18,088-5-0.

25. I have said that in some few places large tracts have been cultivated which at the Settlement were considered unfit for cultivation. These tracts will be measured and assessed on the principle above explained; on the other hand, in some few places considerable losses have been sustained by diluvian; these will be examined into. It is supposed that the gains on these extra new lands and the losses by diluvian will almost balance each other, leaving the gain by the revision as above, about Rupees 18,000. I propose to impose the increase gradually in four years, from 1856-57 to 1859-60, by equal instalments, and to renew the leases for twenty-four years from October 1856.

26. These proposals have the concurrence of Mr. Drummond and the Deputy Collector in charge of Khoordah, Muddoosoodun Putnaik, who is himself a Khoordah man and has much influence with the people. I earnestly recommend them for adoption.

27. There are six Kanongoes in Khoordah. The revision will be commenced, employing them only, to each of whom two chain men must be allowed. Should extensive measurements be found necessary, the jurisdictions of the Kanongoes must be divided and extra Officers employed. This is considered preferable to assisting the Kanongoes by placing Mohurirs under them. I would allow sub-division of the Kanongoes' jurisdictions to any reasonable extent so as to secure the completion of the work by the end of April next.

ABKARREE.

28. The Abkarree Revenue of this District is under the Superintendent stationed at Cuttack. The establishment in the Pooree District is a Darogah at Pooree, a Mohurir at Piplee, and a Mohurir at Banpore. The proceeds are insignificant. The engagements of the Abkars on the 1st May aggregated only Rupees 1,041-9 7 per mensem, or Rupees 12,739-0-0 per annum, of which nearly two-fifths are derived from the one article of "Ganjah." From enquiries I made, it appears that nearly the whole population in and about Pooree consume Ganjah in some shape or another. Of course, some take it in excess, but in moderation it is supposed to contribute to health, by promoting digestion and giving vigour to the nervous system. The Officers of the Department acknowledged that the taxed article could be little more than a tithe of the quantity consumed. The illicit drug is brought from the Tributary Mehals, and is much preferred by all the more wealthy classes, as being more mild, and possessing all the medicinal qualities of the Ganjah imported from Bengal, without any of its deleterious properties. I was informed that a good sample of Ganjah from Ungool will fetch any price demanded.

29. It has now been ascertained that the Ganjah of commerce, grown in Rajeshaye and Bogra, and consumed all over Hindoostan, is the leaves of the male plant, whereas a specimen of the Ganjah so much approved here, which I procured, was composed of the flowers of the female plant. It certainly is desirable that this article should be brought under taxa-

tion, and it will be my care at Cuttack, in consultation with the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals and the Abkarree Superintendent, to inquire further.

30. The Statement on the margin shows the result of the new system

Years.	Total Collection.			Total Disbursement			Net Profit.		
From 1841-42 to 1846-47, while under the Collector	68,719	4	1½	5,451	14	3½	63,267	5	10
From 1847-48 to 1852-53, under the new system	1,16,351	2	0½	29,386	7	1½	86,964	10	11½
Increase ...	47,631	18	10½	23,934	8	9½	23,697	5	1½

as compared with the management under the Collectors. In six years there is an increase of Rupees 23,697-5-0, though the expenses have been five times what they were under the old system. It is now proposed that the

department should again be placed under the Collector, and I think the change may be advantageous, especially in the Pooree District, where it is very necessary that some example should be made of Ganjah smugglers, and of some of those who habitually provide themselves with the smuggled drug.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

31. The Miscellaneous Revenue in this District calls for no remarks. The Stamp receipts are, on an average of five years, Rupees 10,898-3-0 only. There is little litigation, and transfers of property are few.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

32. The only Civil Court in the District is that of the Moonsiff, stationed at Pooree. The Office being closed for the holidays, I had no opportunity of being present when the Court was sitting. Though there is but this one Court, the quantity of business is inconsiderable. There are but six Vakeels attached to the Office.

33. Between the 1st January and the end of September, when the Court closed, 399 cases were disposed of, of which 150 were decided on trial. Of these 150 cases, the oldest case had been on the file ten months and one day; the shortest period within which a case was disposed of I found to be one month and seventeen days; the average time was five months and one day.

34. On the 15th July a petition was submitted to Government by certain residents at Pooree, requesting that an Officer with the powers of a Sudder Ameen might be stationed at Pooree instead of a Moonsiff. On this petition being referred for report to the Sudder Court, on the 22nd July the Court opposed the re-establishment of a Sudder Ameen's Court at Pooree on the grounds that twice a Sudder Ameen had been stationed at pooree, and twice been removed as not being required. It appears that during the last six years only 46 suits have been instituted at Cuttack, which could have been admitted by a Sudder Ameen at Pooree. Though it is possible that the number of cases would increase were a Court to be opened, it is not probable that the average of 7 per annum would so much increase as to warrant the increased expense. I heard nothing at Pooree to lead me to suppose that compliance with the petition is called for. I ascertained from the Judge that when there was a Sudder Ameen at Pooree from 1838 to 1846, the average number of cases instituted in his Court was only 27. Nothing has since occurred to induce a supposition that a Court so little wanted then would be a convenience now.

35. Under the head of Civil Buildings I have recommended that the house in which the Moonsiff now sits should be sold, and a new Office erected near the other public Offices.

36. On closely examining the books of the Moonsiff of Pooree, I found that habitually little or no business was transacted during the first week of each month. For instance—

From 1st to 7th January	No cases decided.
„ 1st „ 4th February	One case.
„ 1st „ 6th March	No case.

From 1st to 6th April.....	No cases decided.
„ 1st „ 6th May	Ditto.
„ 1st „ 6th June	Ditto.
„ 1st „ 5th July	Ditto.
„ 1st „ 7th August	Ditto.
„ 1st „ 7th September	Ditto.

37. The Moonsiff explained this by representing that his establishment was so weak, the Officers were always employed, during the first days of each month, in preparing the Monthly Statements for the Judge, and that, consequently, no business beyond the routine of recording papers and examining witnesses could be transacted. I communicated to the Judge the result of my inquiry at Pooree, and requested him to ascertain, by a careful examination of their books, whether such a system prevailed in the Offices of other Moonsiffs. The result will be related in my report on Cuttack.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

38. The Courts of Criminal Justice in the Pooree District are three,—the Magistrate's, the Assistants exercising special powers, the Deputy Magistrate's, with Head Quarters at Khoordah.

39. An examination of the Returns for three years gives results creditable to the Authorities. Of 14,763 witnesses examined, 12,639 were discharged having been detained but one day, and only 9 were detained above six days. In heinous offences there were 876 convictions to 381 acquittals.

40. The criminal business is not heavy ; the average number of cases of all sorts for these years is only 1,423, of which 905 were petty assaults, but, nevertheless, it was of a nature to occupy much time, for I find the average number of witnesses examined was no less than 4,921.

41. I recommend that Nilmonee Burm, Deputy Collector, should be vested with the powers of a Magistrate. He is very able, and

has for several years been prominently noticed by the Board of Revenue, in their Annual Report, as a distinguished Officer. The Collector and Magistrate is next month to visit the Embankments, which is tantamount to saying he is to visit every part of his District, for the Embankments are like a net-work over the whole. Nilmonee Burm will remain at Head Quarters in charge of the Treasury, and it will be a great assistance to the Collector and Magistrate if he is vested with powers to enable him to dispose of such criminal cases as may occur in the Thannahs at a distance from the Magistrate's camp, and near the Station ; moreover, Nilmonee Burm, with the powers of a Magistrate, will be able effectually to prevent disorder in the Temple, and to afford protection to the Pilgrims.

42. The Rajah of Khoordah presented a petition, complaining of the anomalous position in which he is now placed as the Superintendent of an Establishment comprising from 4 to 5,000 persons over whom he has no control, and remonstrating against the proceedings of the Authorities, who, in the case on which twenty-two people were crushed to death in the month of July last, desired to hold him answerable, notwithstanding his having been declared free from all responsibility in such cases on his agreeing to provide and pay for a Jemadar and 20 Burkundazes to keep order in the Temple.

43. It is impossible that any one should keep order among such people as the Pundas, Purrarees, and other Officials in the Temple without some authority to punish trivial offences against the Rules of the Institution. The Commanding Officer of a Paik Corps is allowed to punish trivial offences by eight days' confinement in a lock-up place, or a few days' extra drill. The Captain of a Ship is authorized to punish offenders in a manner suited to their position. This Institution is also necessarily beyond the operation of the Rules for maintaining order generally in the Community, and I would give the Superintendent such powers as would enable him to maintain his authority among the body over whom he is placed. I would allow the Superintendent to prohibit an offending

Official from entering the Temple for a short period. This is all he asks, and I think his request reasonable.*

44. The second article of his remonstrance is beset with some difficulties. It appears from the correspondence in the Commissioner's Office that in 1842 a female Pilgrim having been murdered in the Temple, the means by which crimes within the Temple could be prevented for the future came under consideration. In his letter of the 18th April 1842, the Magistrate of Pooree proposed that a Jemadar and 20 Burkundazes should be entertained to preserve order in the Temple, to be paid by the Rajah and to be nominated by the Rajah if he desired it, but to be immediately under the orders of the Pooree Darogah. In his 4th Paragraph the Magistrate writes—"By this arrangement the Rajah would "be relieved from all responsibility, and crimes and offences of every "description would be more effectually checked by the Police than "they can possibly be under the present plan."

45. The Commissioner approved of the plan, and in his Police Report, dated 1st September 1842, Paragraphs 54 and 55, stated the case as follows :—

"The Magistrate called on the Rajah to keep up a light at each gate and minor door, to appoint four Durwans at each gate, and a Jemadar and ten men to patrol within the walls. The Rajah objected to the arrangement, and after some negotiation, it was finally settled that a Guard of one Jemadar and sixteen Burkundazes should be entertained at an expense of Rupees 70 per mensem, payable by the Rajah and chargeable to the general expenses of the Temple for Police purposes. Four Burkundazes are posted at each of the four gates, and four form a patrol."

* The Sudder Court ruled in a case decided by them that the Rajah might prohibit an offender from entering the Temple in any Official capacity, but could not forbid his entering to worship. As it is in practice impossible to prevent his exercising his calling, if he enters at all, this order almost entirely extinguished the authority of the Rajah over the Priests and others connected with the Temple.

Appended is a Memorandum of another case showing, I think, that the Magistrate should have authority summarily to interfere to prevent the Superintendent from excluding Pilgrims with a view to extortion. When a person has come from a long distance and is desirous immediately to return, a reference to the Civil Court is not justice.

"The Police Darogah supervises, and the Magistrate has sole control and authority over the Guard, *the Rajah being relieved from all responsibility in regard to crimes and offences committed within the Temple walls.* I moreover directed that the Police Officers should be strictly prohibited from interfering or meddling with the Temple concerns."

46. The resolution of Government, dated 18th October 1842, approved this arrangement in these words:—"His Honor entirely approves of the precautionary measures adopted by the officiating Magistrate in concert with the Superintendent of the Temple and under the instructions of the Commissioner (as detailed in Paragraphs 53 to 55 of the Report) for the prevention and detection of such crimes for the future."

47. Orders were accordingly issued to the Rajah, informing him that he was no longer to be held responsible for crimes and offences within the Temple walls, and he pleads that to place him on his defence as a criminal in such a case as that which occurred in July last is to depart from the compact of 1842.

48. The Guard employed under the arrangement of 1842, though sufficient on ordinary occasions, is quite unequal to the preservation of order at the great Jattras. The Purarees, finding their calling less lucrative than the business of the Pundas, are like them becoming conductors of Pilgrims instead of mere Conservators of the Peace, and the Rajah having no power to punish, they set his authority at defiance.

49. The complete renovation of all the doors and railings of the Temple, and the erection of barriers on such a plan as shall effectually prevent the Pilgrims from crowding on each other, will do much towards the prevention of accidents, but cannot be entirely effectual without the employment of a strong Police Force at the periods of the great Jattras. The Rajah is powerless. Vested, as I have recommended, with authority to punish trivial offences, he may be able to maintain some order and regularity in all matters connected with religious observances in the Temple, but he cannot keep the peace. I would carry out the principle which ruled the orders of 1842, and leaving the Rajah to super-

intend and control the religious observances, take the duty of keeping the peace and maintaining order entirely into the hands of the Magistrate, to be conducted by means of Officers whose presence in the Temple cannot be offensive to the Hindoos. I would leave it discretionary with him to employ such a number of Police Officers as he may consider suitable to the occasion at each of the great festivals. Badges and dresses, such as will make them easily distinguishable by night or by day, should be provided, and the whole expense charged against the Temple allowance.

50. Of course it will be provided that the Police are to interfere in no way directly or indirectly with the Pilgrims, their guides, or deceivers. They are merely to preserve order and keep the peace, as they would at a fair, without interfering with the buying and selling.

51. Mr. Drummond, the Magistrate of Pooree, agrees that in the present state of the Temple, the safety of the Pilgrims cannot be effectually provided for by any other plan.

52. The Zemindars and others, in a petition presented to me, complained of the great disorder allowed to prevail in the Temple, representing that since the occurrence of these disagreements and disturbances, great delay constantly occurs in presenting food to the Idol, and that, consequently, Pilgrims who will eat only of the food which has been presented, and many inhabitants of Pooree, who will not break their fast till food has been presented to the Idol, suffer great inconvenience. They assure me that all cause for complaint will cease if the Rajah is empowered to punish to the extent I have proposed.

POLICE.

53. The District is divided into six Thannahs, each Thannah on an average containing 449 square miles.

54. Dacoity and affray are unknown ; I do not find a single case in the Statements for three years which I have examined. Forgery is

said to be common ; but the supposition is not borne out by the Returns, for I find only two cases reported in three years. The crime of burglary used to be very common in the Cuttack Districts ; the average for three years is only twenty cases. The crime of administering intoxicating drugs to travellers, formerly prevalent, has been quite put down ; there is not a case in the three years' Returns I have examined.

55. Heinous crimes are not concealed in Cuttack. It may always			be admitted that the Returns are not far from the truth. The list given on the margin of heinous offences in <i>three years</i> tells of a very satisfactory state of things, when it is considered that the District contains 5,00,000 people very ignorant and very poor.
Murder.....	10		
Wounding with intent to murder	1		
Dacoity	0		
Highway robbery	0		
Affray	0		
Incendiarism	0		
Rape	2		

56. There is little necessity for a very active Police in the Pooree District. The people are naturally inclined to peace, and though poor, they are more contented with their lot than most people. Jealousy and envy will sometimes occasion atrocious crimes as in other more civilized Communities ; but the list would bear comparison with the criminal statistics of the most civilized Countries.

57. The Statements show that in three years there were 698 persons apprehended by the Police, of whom 310 were punished. In the last year the proportion of convicted to apprehended greatly improved, the number being 104 out of 185.

58. On the whole, the Police appears to be quite sufficient for the work they have to perform, which, compared with many of the Bengal Districts, is very easy.

59. There are no public Ferries in this District, that at Manick Puttun, on the Chilka Lake, having been abolished by the orders of Government, dated 25th February 1851. The surplus in hand, Rupees 2,144-8-5, was made over to the Executive Engineer to be expended in metalling the Pooree Road.

60. Two of the six Police Darogahs receive the higher salary of Rupees 100 per mensem. The Magistrate reports that in his opinion since the increase in the pay there has been considerable improvement as respects personal honesty, especially in smaller matters, but that persons of repute have not been induced to enter the Service.

POOREE JAIL.

61. All the improvements recommended by the Magistrate are highly necessary. His representation that any child might break out of the existing Jail is not in the least exaggerated. There are now the remains only of the mud outside walls, and the doors of the wards are the common jilmill doors used in dwelling-houses.

62. The plan of the alterations appears, in some respects, objectionable. The Civil Jail will be within the walls of the Criminal Jail. All the Criminal wards stand between the door of the Jail and the house assigned to the Darogah and a part of the Guard.

63. The females, in order to get to their wards, have to pass the whole length of the Jail compound. There is no ward for females under trial. The store rooms for tools and supplies are inside the Jail, and the South wall is within 30 feet of the Hospital, making a wholesome current of air impossible. All these objectionable arrangements may be remedied at a very trifling cost by a little alteration in the plan.

64. The door must be moved further West. A wall should run East and West, dividing the Civil Jail and the wards for females from the Criminal Jail. The Darogah and the store of tools should both be close to the Guard and the gate. The ward for females must be moved from the S. W. corner to the S. E. corner. The present ward for females may become a ward for prisoners under trial; a small room should be added for females under trial. The Hospital should be a little enlarged by throwing down a wall between it and the adjoining room, and the South windows of the Hospital, now only 5 feet by 3, must be enlarged so as to improve the ventilation. The Store room and the Guard

room inside the Jail may be converted into rooms for insane patients and prisoners under condemnation. The South wall must be removed 50 feet further South. A revised plan is appended, together with an estimate of the increased expense that will be the consequence of these alterations.

65. I found three Civil prisoners confined in one of the wards of the Criminal Jail. The irregularity was pointed out to the Magistrate. He represented that owing to there being no outer walls to the Jail, and the wards being so insecure, a separate Guard could not be furnished for the Civil Jail, and therefore there being but three prisoners they were put into one of the Criminal wards. As there were no others in the room with them, the irregularity was no really serious hardship.

66. The dieting system has been completely carried out, and the use of Opium and Tobacco prohibited.

67. The cost of the subsistence of a laboring convict is Rupee 1-3-3 per mensem.

KHOORDAH JAIL.

68. This Jail is merely one large ward, built of mud and surrounded by mud wall. In it are confined the prisoners sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Khoordah, and it has been usual to confine in it prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, as they suffered in health if confined either at Pooree or Cuttack. The average number of prisoners in confinement in 1852 was $22\frac{1}{2}$, of which six were prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.

69. Under the Orders of Government, dated the 12th February 1850, all prisoners from the Tributary Mehals sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment, are sent to the Khoordah Jail, and on the 25th April 1851, the experiment was pronounced to have been attended with excellent results.

70. I find on enquiry that during the years 1851 and 1852, 133 prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals were confined for different periods in the Cuttack Jail; of these five died. In April last thirty-two were transferred to Khoordah.

71. As there must be a Jail of some sort at Khoordah in which to confine the prisoners sentenced to short periods by the Deputy Magistrate there stationed, as the experiment of confining at that place the prisoners sentenced by the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals has answered, and as I perfectly recollect the great mortality which occasionally took place amongst Hill people in the Cuttack Jail, I recommend that the Khoordah Jail should be kept up, and I would erect one good ward of masonry capable of containing fifty prisoners.

72. Women are never, under any circumstances, confined in this Jail. It is entirely unfit for their reception.

73. In the general ward, windows with iron bars should be opened to the East.

74. The new strong ward might be placed where the proposed new Hospital is placed in the plan submitted by the Judge of Cuttack with his letter of the 30th April. A new Hospital will not be necessary.

POOREE PILGRIM HOSPITAL.

75. This Institution, which is an Hospital and Dispensary, is supported by the Government. The cost of the existing establishment is Rupees 234 per mensem.

76. It is a building 29½ feet long by 20 wide. The ward for men is divided from the ward for women by merely a canvass screen, and the ward for women is within 40 feet of the public road, and entirely exposed. There are no female attendants in the establishment, though in June 1853, sixty women, and in July 1853, twenty-two women were admitted. The monthly average of patients since October 1851, has

been men twenty-eight, women eight. In order to make the Hospital fit for the reception of women, except those in the very lowest state of moral degradation, a part of the long ward ought to be divided off by a wall in the manner shown in the annexed sketch, and surrounded by a wall high enough to make it private, and not so high as to exclude the air, and a female attendant should be appointed. It appeared to me that there should be a nurse and a matrannee. The Surgeon represented that he thought a matrannee, on such a salary as would secure the services of a useful person, would be sufficient; but seeing that the average number of female patients is between eight and nine, and that at times there are as many as sixty in Hospital, I think there should be a nurse and a matrannee permanently attached to the Hospital. I would recommend a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem for the nurse; probably, with this sum, the services of a Portuguese woman, with no caste prejudices, may be obtained.

77. On the West side of the Hospital there are hamboos and other trees and shrubs only 35 feet from the building, which effectually exclude the air. I would recommend that 65 feet of ground be taken possession of on this side of the building, to be added to the Hospital compound, and enclosed with a wooden railing.

78. The Surgeon recommends that seven sky-lights should be opened in the roof of the building for the sake of ventilation. They appear to be necessary, for the Hospital is always crowded at the hottest season of the year. There are but twenty-five bedsteads; twenty-five more should be allowed.

MARINE.

79. The Marine at Pooree consists of three surf boats and a boat's crew. The boats were built in August 1852. They are in good condition. The crew receive Rupees 2-8 each. When not wanted for the boats, they are employed in pulling the Cutcherree punkahs and other miscellaneous work. The crew should be kept in practice, for it is practice alone that can make an efficient boatman. I directed the Collector to have them practiced at least once a month.

CIVIL BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

80. The Offices provided for the Magistrate and Collector, Assistant and Deputy Collector, are commodious and well-arranged ; but I cannot say that I found the public buildings generally in good order. In the Collector's Office and in the Record room, the beams are not all safe. In the Moonsiff's Office I found one *beam on the ground* and the roof in a dangerous state. In the Circuit House, one door is altogether gone, and a second is hanging by one hinge. Iron corrodes so fast, and wood so soon decays, exposed as they are here to salt damp, that I think a thin coat of paint, every second year, to the doors and beams of all Government buildings, might be advantageous.

81. Two sky-lights are much required in the Record rooms of the Collector's Office, which, from high almirahs being ranged in rows four deep, are so dark, that in many parts of the rooms it is impossible to read or write at noon.

82. The Civil Surgeon represents that seven sky-lights are required in the Pilgrim Hospital. Under that head I have mentioned the alterations required in the buildings. I think four sky-lights would suffice.

83. The Moonsiff's Office is very badly situated. It stands by the side of the road close to the Attara Nullah Gate, and was formerly the Office of the Collector of Pilgrim Tax. It was well to place the Collector of that Tax where the Tax could be most conveniently collected ; but it is the very last place in which a Civil Judge should sit. Always uncomfortable, at the time of the great Jattras it must be quite intolerable. All the Pilgrims from the North, both coming and going, pass about 25 feet from the Moonsiff's chair ! The dust of their feet and the stench of their heated bodies must be stifling, and they say the room, sometimes for hours, is so dark from the passing crowd, that business is interrupted. Moreover, the distance from the other Offices—one-half miles—is inconvenient. I recommend that the building should be sold, and accommodation for the Moonsiff be provided near the other Cutcherries. Two rooms added to the West end of the Collector's Cutcherry for the Moonsiff's use would afford ample accommodation.

84. In a petition presented to me by a considerable number of Zemindars and others, one of the requests preferred was that the Moon-siff's Office should be removed as I have proposed.

85. There is no place at the Sudder Thannah in which prisoners can be secured. All must either be placed in the stocks, or allowed to escape if it suits them to try. I recommend that a room of masonry, capable of containing six or seven persons, should be erected. The Thannah consists of a few mud huts of the commonest description, with on one side a broad open verandah, the walls of which are beautified with a little white-wash. In this business is transacted.

86. The Embankments in this District measure 273 miles, on nineteen different Rivers, all branches of the Mahanuddee, which is a mountain torrent of much the same character as the Damoodah. The people complain greatly of the state of the Embankments, and it is true that floods happen continually, indeed they happen whenever the Rivers fill. As represented by the Collector, Sluices are quite as necessary as Embankments, and in consequence of there not being a sufficiency of Sluices, a mischievous system has prevailed of making secret Nullahs of tiles through the Embankments, by which means water, when wasted, is procured for irrigation at the risk of the destruction of the Embankments when the floods come down.

87. The Collector represents that if a regular system was introduced, instead of the present miserable patch-work, and Sluices made when required, there is no reason why breaches should ever occur in his District; but seeing that the Mahanuddee sometimes rises 18 feet in twenty-four hours, and runs with very great velocity, it is difficult to say what works would be necessary in order to prevent inundation. At present the Embankments are no protection; it would be better to abandon them at once, and grant remissions whenever injury may be sustained, than to continue to lay out money on works which never stand.

88. Annexed is a Statement showing the number of breaches in the Pooree Embankments during the last ten years, and the sum annually expended on repairs.

89. The works are, some of them, of great magnitude, not *less than thirty feet high*, but constructed with no regard to Science and with no attempt at a uniform level. The protection of the Country is most difficult, for the beds of the Rivers afford *less* water-way as they approach the Sea. Engineering Science of the first order is necessary, and of late years the works have often been in the hands of Officers of no Science at all.

90. I recommend that for two years there should be a separate Executive Engineer for the Pooree District. His first care must be to survey all the Embankments, and having ascertained, by the taking of levels and examination of the Country, which are required, to place them in a state of complete efficiency, and to build such Sluices as he may consider necessary. This work, with the metalling of the Juggernaut Road, the reconstruction of that part which has been carried into the Koakye River, and the erection of several Bridges which are much required, and the alterations ordered and proposed in the Jail at Pooree, will give an active Officer occupation for full two years, for every foot of the 273 miles of Embankments must be examined by himself. I beg most emphatically to represent that it is worse than useless employing invalid Serjeants and persons of that class in such duties. The immediate want in this Province is *Scientific* arrangement. The Divisions should, for a time, be reduced to such a size, that the Scientific Officers will be able themselves to see that the works are not executed in a style of which a Mahratee mistree would have been ashamed.

EDUCATION.—POOREE SCHOOL.

91. Up to this time the Pooree School has been merely a Vernacular School; the only expense, a Teacher, on Rupees 20 per mensem. Henceforward it is to be an English School. An English Master has been appointed on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem. English was introduced by means of a subscription of the residents in October 1851, and the number of Scholars quickly rose from 32 to 75. The Collector having given employment to six boys taught at the School, admission is eagerly

sought, and there are as many as can be accommodated, most of them being young boys of an age to derive full advantage from the improved constitution of the School.

92. I find that of the 75 boys who attend, 40 are the children of the Native Officers on the different Establishments, and 35 are the children of the Zemindars, &c., of the District. There is not one connected with the Priests or other Officers of the Temple.

93. The School room, which was built by subscription, is small and badly situated. It stands in the street through which the Pilgrims pass to the Temple, and in which all the ceremonial processions connected with the Jattras take place. I would recommend the removal of the School to a spot nearer the Sands, where the European Officers reside, and where all the public Offices, except the Moonsiff's, are situated. A new School room on a suitable plan should be erected by the Government.

94. As represented by the Collector, the demand for education among the Ooreeahs is at present small enough. Their Literature, till within these few years, consisted of fables and romances connected with their religion scratched on palm leaves. The utmost ambition was to know enough of the language to conduct the business of the Courts, and I cannot say that it is otherwise now. Two or three little Works have been translated ; but the Ooreeah books in existence may be read through in a few days !

95. The establishment of an English School, and the employment of those educated in it, may create a demand for education, and assuredly there is no District within the British dominions in which the general diffusion of English would have so many advantages. Ignorance and superstition are nowhere stronger. Those speaking Ooreeah are so few in number, and so poor, there never can be an extensive Ooreeah Literature, for there is not that wherewith it could be supported.

96. Till English shall be the language of the Courts and of the people, justice must be administered either in a language unknown to the people or unknown to the Judge, for the Authorities, with a very

few exceptions, never have been, and never will be acquainted with Ooreeah. I have always considered it a misfortune that Hindoostanee was not introduced into the Courts instead of Ooreeah. A considerable section of the people understands Hindoostanee. Ooreeahs go all over Hindoostan in search of Pilgrims, or in search of bread. Many teach their children Hindoostanee to fit them for callings in which a knowledge of that language is necessary to success. The Mahomedan population all speak Hindoostanee. Had Hindoostanee been introduced, the Ooreeahs would have partaken in the advantages of the rapidly rising Literature in that language; they would always have had public Officers among them acquainted with the language used in their Courts, and so large a portion of the people would have thoroughly understood all that passed in the Courts, that the remainder could have had no difficulty in becoming acquainted with the proceedings. As it is, while the Hindoostanees and the Bengalees are progressing in knowledge and acquirements, the Ooreeahs must stand still, and must always have public Officers ignorant of the language of those whom they examine, and in which their proceedings are recorded. But I fear it is too late for change. We must look to the far distant, time when the fruit of the seed now sown shall spread far and wide, and English shall be the language of the Courts and the people.

POST OFFICE.

97. The entire establishment between Cuttack and Pooree is under the Post Master at Cuttack. The Post Master of Pooree, on the 11th May last, proposed that the control of the establishment should be transferred to the Pooree Office. He at the same time proposed an increase of establishment, and the division of the distance (49 miles) into seven stages instead of five, and also that a Dāk Mohurir should be stationed at Khoordah.

98. On a reference to the Post Master at Cuttack, he concurred with the Pooree Post Master in the propriety of the transfer, and recommended that there should be six stages, as the bags are always very

light. He saw no occasion to shorten the stages to seven miles. He agreed in the propriety of establishing a Mohurir at Khoordah on a salary of Rupees 5 per mensem.

99. At present the Dāk runners have to carry the bags nearly 10 miles. If the stages are increased from five to six, they will have each 8½ miles ; if increased to seven stages, each will have 7 miles. The bags are always light. It matters very little whether the Pooree Dāk is half an hour earlier or later. I recommend that the control of the Dāk in the Pooree District be transferred to the Pooree Post Master, that the stages between Cuttack and Pooree be increased from five to six, and that a Dāk Mohurir, on Rupees 5 per mensem, be allowed at Khoordah, where there is a good deal of business which has hitherto been performed by the Police Mohurir.

100. The Authorities also desire to transfer Rupees 6 per annum, now paid to Boatmen on the Rivers at Bulwuntah, Balkattee, and Janakiepore, to the Boatmen on the Kujoorce. This entails no increase of expense, and may be sanctioned.

101. In this Agency Salt is made by means of solar evaporation, as well as by boiling brine. Last year 4,51,000 "kurkutch" or solar evaporation Salt, was made. It is all sold for consumption in the District, Sumbulpore and the Tributary Mehals, at Rupee 1-8 per maund. In the two last years the sales were as follows :—

	1851.	1852.
For District consumption	93,717	93,853
Sent to Cuttack	28,578	77,803
To Sumbulpore	48,877	38,530
To Tributary Estates	25,657	40,809

102. It has been mentioned above that the population of the District is 500,963. At 8 seers per head per annum, 93,853 maunds, the quantity sold last year, is supply for 4,69,265 persons, leaving 31,698 persons consumers of smuggled Salt. In a producing District this must be pronounced very satisfactory. Of course the Census included all

those engaged in the manufacture who cannot reasonably be expected to buy the taxed article.

103. The boiled Salt is all exported to Calcutta, there being no demand for it in the District except on occasions when, in consequence of wet seasons, "kurkutch" is not procurable.

104. Seven or eight lakhs of maunds of "kurkutch" could be made and landed at Calcutta at about Rupees 46 per 100 maunds. It would be advantageous to the District, and might tend to keep down prices in Bengal if Merchants were allowed to contract for the manufacture of "kurkutch" Salt at Pooree and to import it into Bengal, paying the duty of Rupees 250 per 100 levied on foreign Salt.

105. The highest rate at which the boiled Salt has been stored during the last six years is Rupees 55-7-8; the lowest is Rupees 49-5-4. It cannot be made at less cost. The highest rate for kurkutch has been Rupees 53-3-1; the lowest, Rupees 28-13-7. In favorable years if the order were to be unlimited, it might be manufactured at a considerably lower rate, and although in appearance less pure than boiled Salt, it is much preferred by all classes in this part of the Country.

• • • • •

HENRY RICKETTS.

Purport of a Petition presented by the Zemindars of Pooree, with remarks on the same.

1st & 2nd.—That Regulation XXXI. of 1841, under which there is no appeal from a sentence of fine of 50 Rupees and imprisonment for fifteen days, be repealed.

Quite inadmissible.

3rd.—That appeals in criminal cases should be heard by the Commissioner, instead of the Judge, because the Judge, from want of leisure, cannot dispose of appeals before the expiration of the sentence appealed against.

I called for a Statement showing in how many cases, since the 1st January 1852, orders had been passed after the expiration of the term of imprisonment awarded. The Return (annexed) shows that in six cases the term had expired before orders were passed.

4th.—That in criminal cases poor prosecutors should receive from the accused their expenses, and the half of any fine imposed.

Magistrates have discretionary power to allow poor witnesses their expenses, and Act XVI. of 1850 provides that a fine may be inflicted and the proceeds thereof distributed to those who have suffered.

5th.—That Regulation V. of 1840 be repealed, and all ignorant witnesses sworn on the Ganges water or Mahapersad, as previous to the enactment of that Law.

Quite inadmissible.

6th.—That Zemindars should be allowed to dismiss Chowkedars without the sanction of the Officers of Police.

Wholly inadmissible.

7th.—That corporal punishment should be inflicted on dacoits and thieves.

Ditto.

8th.—That the value of stolen property not recovered should be realized by the sale of the property of the parties convicted of the robbery.

It does not appear unreasonable that a convicted thief should be compelled, if it be practicable, to make good the value of the property stolen, if the property itself be not recovered; but in this Country, if such were the Law, the value of the property stolen would always be overstated, and attempts would frequently be made to procure the conviction of innocent parties, in order to make their property answerable.

9th.—That the Judges and Sudder Ameen do not employ Juries.

The Judge represents that he has been deterred from employing Juries by the difficulty of obtaining capable persons in whom suitors have any confidence, and that in all ordinary cases, he sees no advantage in departing from the ordinary course.

10th.—That Civil cases above Rupees 5,000 and under one lakh of Rupees should be heard by the Principal Sudder Ameen, in appeal by the Judge, and in special appeal by the Sudder Court.

It is for the Legislature to determine whether any alteration of the existing Law is necessary. This is no local grievance.

11th.—That the Sudder Court should admit all cases appealed.

Ditto.

12th.—That expense of precedents produced by parties in Civil suits should be included in the costs.

The Judge reports that it never has been usual in this Court to include in the costs the expense of Stamps in which proofs are engrossed; but he thinks the presiding Officer should have a discretion to include such costs, and he will take an early opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the Sudder Court on the subject.

13th.—That the Stamp duty should be decreased on all documents except petitions of plaint and miscellaneous petitions.

This is not a local grievance.

14th.—That the Moonsiff's office should be removed to a spot near the other Cutcheries.

This I have proposed.

15th.—That the Settlement should be revised, whenever requested, with a view to reduction of jummah, should the revision show that imposed to be excessive, that in all cases malikana at the rate of 50 per cent should be allowed, that in seasons of calamity claims to remissions of the Zemindars should not be granted, but that they should be compelled to make suitable remissions to their ryots.

The Settlement was made after the most careful and patient investigation. I would allow no revision; but should a Zemindar find himself unable to meet the demand of the Settlement, I would release him from his engagement, and take his estate into khas management, allowing him at first 5 per cent malikana only. Any further concession to depend on the state on which the Mehal may be found. Should it be clearly proved that a mistake was made at the Settlement or that deterioration has taken place, which the proprietor could not have prevented, the allowance might be on a more liberal scale.

16th.—That the Collector should be vested with authority to make inquiries as to the repairs of Embankments and Sluices.

This has been done.

17th.—That all sub-tenures should be sold for arrears twice in the year, as Putnee tenures are in Bengal.

A draft Act has been submitted by the Board making tenure saleable in execution of summary decrees at any season of the year. I see no reason why all tenures secured to the owners for the term of the Settlement should not be sold for arrears in the manner desired; an Act of the Legislature would be necessary.

18th.—That the Dustuck system should be abolished, and estates be sold for arrears on the 1st June and 1st December.

The Dustuck system has been abolished, though the orders have not yet reached Cuttack.

19th.—That demand of the Putwarries' Papers should cease.

This will be recommended.

20th.—That lakraj lands under 10 beegahs which have been resumed should be relinquished.

This is not necessary.

HENRY RICKETTS.

STATEMENT of Number of Appeals decided or struck off the File of the Session Judge, after the expiration of the sentence, appealed from during the period intervening the 1st January 1852 and 31st October 1853.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Names of Appellants.	Date of Sentence appealed from.	Date of presentation of Petition of Appeal to Magistrate.	Date of receipt of Petition of Appeal by Session Judge.	Date of receipt of Notice by Session Judge.	Date of decision of Appeal.	REMARKS.
Dhoroopram	1 month's imprisonment 28th January 1852.	3rd Feb. 1852	7th Feb. 1852	12th Feb. 1852	24th March 1852	Session Judge engaged in Sessions duty from 12th February to 17th March 1852, and in addition thereto 24 Foul-darry appeals were disposed of during the latter month.
Sunatun Pansograbee, &c.	30 Bapees fine or 16 days' imprisonment. 4th June 1852.	14th June "	—	28th June "	30th July "	Session Judge engaged in Sessions and Criminal duties, 13 days in the month of July. Only 6 days remained prior to the expiration of the sentence on receipt of the Notices.
Harry Raot, &c.	2 months' imprisonment. 25th June 1852.	5th July "	—	23rd July "	29th Aug. "	3) Foul-darry appeals were disposed of in July and 17 in August, and it must have been through oversight that this case was not decided, as 1 day up petitioner's case first as general rule. Magistrate directed to file the transcripts of Notices in future, sentence having expired on date of receipt of Notices. 3) appeals were disposed in September and 24 in October.
Gurood Mallick	1 month's imprisonment. 28th August 1852.	10th Sept. "	20th Sept. 1852	29th Sept. "	29th Oct. "	Only 3 days remained prior to the expiration of the sentence on receipt of this Notices.
Mokood Bullab Kundyt.	1 month's imprisonment. 9th October 1852.	15th Oct. "	27th Oct. "	6th Nov. "	10th Nov. "	Magistrate ordered to send Notices with petition of appeal in future. Only 5 days remained prior to expiration of sentence on receipt of Notices.
Bhagbut Chowdry	1 month's imprisonment. 24th March 1853.	15th April "	15th April "	19th April "	2nd May "	N. B.—Column 4 appertains to Zillah Cuttack only. It was formerly customary to forward the petition of appeal without the Notices in the first instance, and to wait till the Notices was called for, which was always done immediately, but finding that delay and inconvenience was thereby experienced, I ordered the Notices to be forwarded with the petitions.

M. B. GILMORE,
Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S OFFICE, ZILLAH CUTTACK, }
24th 25th November 1853.

MADRAS PILGRIM RAJAH vs. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNATH.

On the 30th April, Rajah Munnee Raj Deo, a highly respectable Zemindar from the Madras territory, complained to the Magistrate of Pooree, that the Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath, in contravention of a sunnud which he produced, would not allow him the usual facilities of worship for the females of his family (called "Shood,"*) without payment of a sum of money. The Mooktar of the Superintendent admitted the sunnud, but denied the asking for a present, or prevention of the Pilgrim performing his worship in the usual way. The Superintendent was admonished not to annoy respectable Pilgrims like the complainant, who was referred to the Civil Court. On the 4th May the Pilgrim again petitioned, representing that he had come from a great distance, that he had now been waiting nine days without being able to effect his object, and that if he went away without performing his worship he would be for ever disgraced, and he therefore prayed that he might have the aid of the Police for the protection of the females of his family. He was informed that no special orders could be issued, but the Darogah would be instructed to afford all necessary protection. This led to a complaint from the Superintendent that the Darogah was going to interfere with the management of the Temple, which he was positively forbid to do, and in reply to a report from the Darogah that he was ready to afford protection to the Pilgrim, but that he wished him to clear the Temple for him, and requesting instructions he was told not to interfere and that the Pilgrim might sue for damages in the Civil Court. I subsequently had the accompanying correspondence brought to my notice, and receiving daily complaints from the Pilgrim of the hardship of his case, I told him that if he was prepared to prove that the non-fulfilment of his worship was caused by his not complying with the Superintendent's demand of a present, I would interfere, and on the 12th May he presented a petition, stating the entire circumstances of the case, and that the Superintendent demanded Rupees 600 before he would allow the "Shood." The petition was corroborated on oath, and the circumstances were substantiated by three witnesses and much more strongly by the fact of the Pilgrim having been

* Explained in the accompanying correspondence.

detained at great personal inconvenience, for nearly three weeks, at the hottest season of the year, without having effected his object. The complaint was met by the Superintendent by a simple denial of what had been stated.

Finding that Regulation X. of 1840 had never been translated into either Ooreeah or Bengalee, I carefully explained its provisions to the Mooktears of the Superintendent, and passed an order that as he might possibly have acted under a misconception, or in ignorance of the Law, further opportunity should be allowed him of permitting the Pilgrim to perform his worship; and on the following day, finding that he still persisted in refusing it, I fined him Rupees 200 for a breach of Act X. of 1840, and informed him that I should renew the fine upon every fresh complaint of the Pilgrim proved in due form.

The Pilgrim was then allowed to perform his worship, and the Superintendent appealed to the Sessions Judge who, on the 23rd July, confirmed my order. Meanwhile a correspondence had ensued regarding the proper designation of the offence in the Monthly Criminal Statements, which resulted in the Letter, dated 19th August, (of which Copy is annexed) from the Nizamut Adawlut, and on the 14th September, the Superintendent appealed to the Sudder Court. On the 18th the Court (present Mr. J. R. Colvin) on the *ex-parte* appeal of the Superintendent, supported by copies of the proceedings of the Magistrate and Sessions Judge, without calling for the record, or giving notice to the opposite party, or to the Government Vakeel, passed the following decision :—

“Since from the circumstances of this case obtaining money by force or intimidation or using any other description of compulsion or violence towards any person is not proved, no fact is established punishable in the Criminal Department, consequently the orders of the subordinate Courts must be reversed. Let it, however, be understood that if any one considers himself entitled to complain on the score of right against the Superintendent regarding matters within his jurisdiction connected with the Temple, he can bring his suit, according to rule, in the Civil Court.”

The intent of Act X. of 1840, according to the preamble, is "to abolish the exaction of all taxes or fees upon Pilgrims, and to transfer the charge of the Temple to a Hindu Superintendent under a full responsibility to the established Courts of Justice for the redress of any violence or wrong upon the application of any party interested."

The offence charged against the Khoordah Rajah in this case was extortion contrary to the provisions of Act X. of 1840, and of this he was convicted by the Magistrate, whose order was confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge. Setting aside the question of the legality under Act XXXI. of 1841 of the reversal of this sentence *by the Nizamut Adawlut* without calling for the record, it seems strange that when a man of rank had come many hundred miles for a particular object, the non-fulfilment of which would involve him in disgrace and render his journey futile, the acts of the Superintendent, by which he was prevented fulfilling this object, unless he consented to certain illegal terms, should not, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, constitute a criminal offence, nor evidence the use of any description of compulsion towards any person, though a large party of Pilgrims were thereby subjected to the greatest possible annoyance, to escape which any moderate exaction would readily have been submitted to ; if this be not compulsion, it would, I think, be very difficult to say what is.

EDMOND DRUMMOND,
Magistrate.

STATEMENT of Breaches, the Cost of Repair and Amount of Yearly Estimates.

Division.	Year.	No. of Breaches.	Cubic Feet.	Amount of Earth-work including Sodding.	Amount of Estimate, including Inspection Bungalows, &c.	REMARKS.
Southern Division	1841-42	4	47,355'	52 0 7 3	3,331 5 3 1	During these eight years of Captain Rigny's incumbency, the breaches were few and varied in number as the floods were more or less heavy. The Embankments were kept in efficient repair at an average yearly expenditure of Rupees 11,560-0-0.
Ditto	1842-43	121	5,653,458'	619 3 5 3	14,084 0 6	
Ditto	1843-44	53	1,283,806'-3"	141 9 10 3	10,041 1 7 3	
Ditto	1844-45	11	25,308'	27 14 0	9,489 13 3 1	
Ditto	1845-46	..	....	.. ..	18,389 10 3
Ditto	1846-47	15,308 10 1	Captain Rigny's successors during the next two seasons, considering (1 suppose) the Embankments useless, or carried away with a zeal for the satisfaction of Government, decreased the annual expenditure in two seasons by the very large amount of Rs. 18,300-0-0.
Ditto	1847-48	..	....	.. ..	10,634 10 4
Ditto	1848-49	..	....	.. ..	11,740 0 0
Ditto	1849-50	2	4,127'	5 12 9	2,576 14 5	
Ditto	1850-51	10	1,74,007'	90 4 0 6	2,243 9 6	
Ditto	1851-52	43	4,43,929'	405 3 10	13,476 1 11 1	The above ill-judged measure tended to increase the number of breaches yearly, and no amount of patchwork would suffice to give consistent Sections; and the result of important Embankments being so grossly neglected has been 298 breaches, the greater number extensive, and a scene of inundation that requires to be seen to be understood. Nothing but a systematic and scientific repair of these important Embankments would suffice to prevent another such flood as that of 1852-53 sweeping away the whole.
Ditto	1852-53	119	10,29,047'	1,255 11 7	12,905 5 1	
Ditto	1853-54	223	....	.. ..	.. ..

(Signed) W. D. SHORT, Lieutenant,
Cdn. Executive Engineer, Cuttack Division.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CUTTACK, }
The 12th November 1853.

REPORT
ON THE
DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

MEMORANDUM of Proposals contained in this Report.

- PARA. 18.—That Putwaree Papers should no longer be demanded.
- „ 22.—That two Sky-lights should be opened in the Collector's Office.
- „ 23.—That in future in all rooms, *built especially* for records, the floors should be covered with zinc, and the beams be of iron.
- „ 31.—That the jumma of Talook Noanund be decreased to Rupees 995-10.
- „ 32.—That the system of allowing a share of the Tulluhana levied on defaulters to certain Amlah, be prohibited.
- „ 45.—That the Salary of Mohurrirs of Native Thannahs be raised to Rupees 25.
- „ 47.—That a Thannah Office of Masonry be built at Balasore.
- „ 67.—That a Survey be made of the Coast, and an estimate prepared of the expense necessary to keep out the Sea from the boundary of Kunka to Chooramun and from the Balasore to the Panchpara Rivers.
- „ 73.—That the Wings of the Bridge at Nunneojoree should be lengthened and large stones thrown down on the lower side of the Bridge to prevent the foundation being undermined by the rush of water.
- „ 85.—That Rupees 2,000 out of the sum at credit of the Balasore Ferry Fund be allotted to the Balasore Pilgrim Hospital.
- „ 86.—That the Head Quarters of the Paik Corps should be at Balasore, rather than at Cuttack.
- „ 92.—That $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sum he has saved the Government by his excellent superintendency of the Salt export, be awarded to Mr. Alfred Bond, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Balasore.
- „ 98.—That the Salaries of Golah Darogahs be raised.
- „ 107.—That an account be kept of the passengers at Rajghat on the Snbernreeka, and on the Mohanuddee with a view to relinquishing the tax on foot passengers.
- „ 112.—That all Public Officers in the Province be directed to report, once a year, to their respective Official Superiors, that in writing Ooryah, the words are not all strung together, but separated from each other as in Bengalee and English.
- „ 113.—That English be taught in the Bhadruck School, and that the Ooryah Books now used in the Government Schools be printed by the thousand in the cheapest form and distributed to the indigenous Village Schools.
- „ 114.—That 30 Biggahs of land be given to Kesoram, Jemadar, and 10 Biggahs each to two Sepoys, invalidated from the Balasore Paik Company for life, in Talook Noanund, the property of Government.

(Signed) HENRY RICKETTS.

REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

GENERAL.

1. Balasore or the Northern Division of Cuttack contains, including Pergunnahs Futtehabad and Bhellarachour on the North bank of the Sooburnreeka River, 12,65,825 Acres or 1,977 square miles.—The population is said to be 5,00,000.

2. The Estates paying revenue are 1,140. The jumma of the District is Rupees 3,89,182-6-0, so that the average revenue paid by each Estate is Rupees 341.

3. There are only four Estates paying a sudder jumma above Rupees 10,000. Seven paying between 5 and 10,000, and sixty-six paying above 1,000 and less than 5,000, of these 77 considerable Estates, fifty have been held by the present proprietors for above 25 years.

4. Of the 1,140 proprietors, 393 reside on their Estates, and 747 are non-residents, 1,053 are Hindoos,

Mehal Deenamardlinga	42	7	3
Putnee Oolundazessahie	97	4	11
Putnee Mister Koochur	8	1	7
Khas Mehal Muddoo-			
soodunpore	5	12	10
Mehal Beerse	755	0	0
Talook Noanund ..	15,076	13	11
Juggernath Road ..	141	12	5
Khas Mehal Nurhur-			
reepore	24	9	11
Lawarees ZoolfearKhan			
(2 Mehals)	0	12	0
Acct. Rebtee Bewah..	1	1	0
Aurang Kotkatta ..	16	0	0

Sold by Government Orders.
Transferred to Midnapore.

75 are Mahomedans, 12 are held by Government. There is not a European Land-holder in the District. None of the Zemindars of the Northern part of the District have received an education out of the commou routine. Puddumlochun Mundul, a resident of Balasore, who is an enterprising merchant, and has lately become a considerable landed proprietor, is in many respects much

in advance of his countrymen in knowledge and in the liberality of his opinions. In the South part of this District, Bindo Madub Bose and Radha Madub Bose, who hold charge of Estates, were educated at the Hindoo College. From the absence of litigation on their Estates the management must be good, but no advance in the system of agriculture is anywhere observable.

5. Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco are produced in small quantities in different parts of the District, but only sufficient for home consumption; there is no export. The quantity of each is said to have increased since the settlement, but there is no authentic record.

6. There was an Indigo Factory at Jellapore in the Soobernreeka River, but it did not answer and has been given up since 1835.

7. As in the two other Divisions of the Province the staple produce is Paddy, which is exported in considerable quantities. From 1836 to 1843, the exports amounted to 18,94,332 giving an yearly average of 2,36,800 Maunds. From 1845 to 1852 the exports have been 53,37,822 Maunds being an average of 6,67,300 nearly treble. Besides this, a considerable quantity is exported by land to

	<i>Maunds.</i>
1853-54	3,92,279
1854-55	4,39,731
1855-56	5,75,347
1856-57	7,28,453
1857-58	*3,69,180
	<hr/> 25,04,990
Annual average	5,00,950

Midnapore. In 1831 there were but 56 vessels belonging to the Port, there are now 167, notwithstanding the loss of 44 in the gale of October 1851. The chief Bazar of the Town, which, 15 years ago, was composed of, for the most part, mud huts, contains now several handsome buildings, and the houses and temples of the Native Merchants are greatly improved. There is every sign of increasing wealth and comfort, and the Estates North of Balasore, which for some years after the hurricanes of 1831 and 1832 remained for the most part waste, are again becoming cultivated. The Collector instances seven, in which, when first settled, there were only 261 biggahs cultivated; at the last Settlement the cultivation had increased to 2,043 biggahs.

* Year of scarcity.

LAND REVENUE.

8. The Land Revenue of the District is Rupees 3,89,182-6 paid by 1,140 Zemindars, of these 608 pay their Revenue directly into the Collector's Treasury, 532 pay to the Deputy Collector stationed at Bhud-druck. The 532 Mehals are composed of one large Estate, belonging to the Government which is held khas, 525 Mehals, the jummah of which is less than Rupees 200, and six Mehals, the jummah of which is above Rupees 200, the proprietors of which requested to be allowed to pay their Revenue in that Treasury.

9. Here, as in Cuttack, representations were made that the assessment was more than the lands would bear, and I made enquiries of the same nature as those instituted at Cuttack.

10. From 1832-33 to 1841-42 three Estates were sold, the price realized was only three times the sudder jummah. From 1842-43 to 1851-52 12 Estates were sold, they realized six times the sudder jummah of the Estates settled previous to May 1840, when the increased Malikana allowance was sanctioned, five have been sold, the price was a fraction less than six times the sudder jummah.

1852-53....	0 ..	0 0 0	
1853-54....	4 ..	5,013 0 0	
1854-55....	2 ..	3,685 0 0	
1855-56....	2 ..	2,930 0 0	
1856-57....	1 ..	420 0 0	
1857-58....	2 ..	2,800 0 0	
Total.	11 ..	14,908 0 0	
Average ..	..	1,355 4 4	

11. From 1832-33 to 1841-42 the remissions of Revenue amounted to Rupees 9,24,176-10-2, from 1842-43 to 1851-52 they were only Rupees 1,02,870-1-8.

12. From 1840-41 to 1845-46 the remittances of Treasure to Calcutta were Rupees 5,67,893-7-9 being an average of Rupees 94,648, from 1846-47 to 1852-53 the remittances were Rupees 18,98,995-1-2 being an average of Rupees 2,68,427.

13. Since the completion of the Settlement in 1843 thirteen Mehals have been under the Court of Wards. In ten the jummah of the Settlement has not been realized, in three the average collections

have exceeded the jummah of the Settlement, there have been no Mehals in this District under attachment by the Courts.

14. It will be observed that the results are much the same as in Cuttack. The value of property when brought to public sale has trebled, that cultivation has spread in this District, is acknowledged by all, no one pretends to deny it, but remissions commensurate with the losses have not been granted, and, as in the two other Divisions the embankments have been neglected, but the works of that nature in Balasore are on a very small scale compared with those in Cuttack and Pooree, and cultivation does not so much depend upon them, consequently the complaints on this score in this District are not as loud as they are in Cuttack and Pooree.

15. This year, losses have been sustained, caused by inundation and drought. There was scarcely any rain till September, and then, there was a flood.

16. Since the Settlement, eighty Mehals have at different times, and for different periods, been held khas, and managed by Government Officers. In twenty-six Mehals the collections have fallen short of the jummah assessed at the Settlement. In fifty-six Mehals the collections exceeded the Settlement jummah. This is confirmatory of the general impression, that upon the whole, the Settlement is lighter in Balasore than in Cuttack.

17. There are only five Mehals now held khas in Balasore. In three there has been a trifling decrease in the Settlement jummah, in two a trifling increase. So trifling on both sides 79-15, and 17-14, as to show that the jummah of the Settlement was not inappropriate. These Mehals should be given up to the proprietors, if they will take them with Malikana at 40 per cent.

	<i>Settlement Jummah.</i>	<i>Jummah Collected in 1857-58.</i>
In 1858—1 Mehal		
Kherree Mouza		
Nurhurreepore..	26-10-0.	24 9-11.

18. The Collector of the District agrees with the authorities of the other Districts that the demand for Putwaree Papers should cease, and

the Canoongoes be dismissed. The system prevalent in Cuttack and Pooree has also obtained here. Only those who have filed papers proposed instituting Summary suits; and a late Collector, Mr. South, having directed that no time should be wasted in classing and arranging papers which he considered of no value, the Officers of the Collectorship cannot even tell me what Zemindars have filed their papers and what have not.

19. I found the records admirably arranged, but there are many useless papers to be destroyed; a list of which is under preparation.

20. As on examining the bundles I found two, partly worm-eaten, I desired a strict examination to be made, the result of which was the discovery of worms in several bundles containing records of the Settlement. In each bundle the worms had been generated in some course paper used by the Deputy Collectors. The Collector was directed to separate the bundles from the other papers and to submit to the Commissioner an estimate of making copies of the papers injured.

21. I have, under the head "Jails," recommended that the authorities should be positively prohibited from using the inferior paper made in the Jails, or that the Jail authorities should be directed to make paper fit to be used for public records, which none of the paper made in these Jails is. There cannot be worse economy than the use of paper of such a description, and it is universally the practice.

22. Two sky-lights are required in the Collector's Office, so placed, as to throw light into four rooms, and a verandah to the South is necessary. The Collector sometime ago recommended the verandah, he did not sufficiently explain how necessary it was, and the Board refused to support the proposal. But the rooms to the South are all either filled with papers or with writers, and with the strong South winds which prevail at this place, without a verandah, either the rooms must be darkened by shutting the doors, or the papers and the people there employed must get wet. There is now a thatched verandah to a part of the building, it should be removed, and a pukka verandah be built

the whole length of the building, wide enough to prevent the rain beating in.

23. As is the case everywhere the record-keepers complained of white ants, though there must be many specifics for keeping white ants out of floors, and as many for keeping them out of timbers, we still continue to build rooms for the special purpose of record-rooms without taking any precaution against white ants. We find every where zinc sheets, stone saucer plates of tin, coats of grease, coats of tar and other inefficient remedies, and still when a new record-room is wanted no attempt is made to keep the enemy out of the building. If there are no cheaper remedies, the beams of all rooms, *built for records*, should be of iron, and the floors should be laid with sheets of *zinc* all over.

ABKAREE.

24. As mentioned in my Report on Pooree and Cuttack it has been proposed to transfer the Abkaree Department to the Collectors. Moon-shee Abdool Rouf, the Abkaree Superintendent, will be pensioned, and the duties performed by the Collector and Deputy Collectors under him.

25. The new system has existed in this district six years. On a comparison with the last six years of the Collector's management, there is an increase of Rupees 24,861-1-0 in the Opium Department, and a loss of Rupees 9,497-13-0 in the other Departments, the net-gain being Rupees 15,364-4-0.

26. The use of Opium has greatly increased. It is the only drug
 Opium sold in 1857-58 52,537 consumed in any quantity. Gunja, which, as
 Estimate for 1858-59.. 58,212 I have mentioned, is universally taken in
 Cuttack and Pooree is not approved of here. By all accounts, used in
 moderation, Gunja is not only not injurious, but contributes to health,
 and I think it might be advantageous to the people if the Abkaree
 Officer were to take measures for introducing the mild Gunja of the

Tributary Mehals from Cuttack. If they must have some drug, a mild infusion of Gunja flowers, is, in every point of view, less injurious than Opium eating. When a licensed trade shall have been established in Cuttack, I should think, this, comparatively speaking, very innocuous drug might easily be introduced.

27. The Surbarakars of this Mehal complained to me, that, when Talook Noanund, the property of Government, I made the Settlement, I brought all their fruit trees under assessment, and imposed a prospective rent on all the waste lands fit for cultivation, by which they had been much distressed.

28. This Settlement was one of the first made in Cuttack, and in those days the more fair and liberal views, which prevailed afterwards, did not prevail.

29. The jumma assessed on the fruit trees was Rupees 314-9-4. As it is unusual now to impose such taxes, I recommend, that where the land on which the trees stand has been assessed, the tax on the fruit trees should be relinquished.

30. The whole Estate consists of sixty-seven Villages,* of which sixty were held by Surbarakars having a prescriptive right of possession. The sum of Rupees 1,253-5-2 was assessed prospectively on waste lands. Nine Villages, in which the prospective jumma amounted to Rupees 268-4-0 have passed into other hands, the remaining fifty-one Villages are still in the possession of those with whom the Settlement was made. In three Villages† on the Surbarakars falling into balance and being dispossessed, the Collector was obliged to reduce the jumma to Rupees 650-6-10 being less than the Settlement jumma by Rupees 184-15-8. The remaining six Villages were farmed at the jumma of the Settlement. I will not say that the Settlement was undeserving of all the praise bestowed upon it, but such terms would not be exacted now. I recommend that half the jumma imposed on the waste lands in the 51

* Assessed at Rupees 13,785-13-2.

† Assessed at Rupees 835-6-6.

Villages, still held by the Surbarakars, be relinquished, and that the Collector be directed, on opportunity offering, to restore the dispossessed Surbarakars with a similar reduction.

31. The whole reduction will amount to Rupees 941-3-11 on a jumma of Rupees 13,785-13-2. The sacrifice is in-
Corrected from Rupees 995-10 at the request of Mr. Ricketts. considerable, and all will then be reconciled to the Settlement which I would extend for 10 years. No such change has taken place as can make it necessary to institute any further investigation. The existing Settlement was for 30 years which will expire in 1863.

32. In the Sub-division of Bhuddruck a system exists, under which the issue of process against defaulters and others is a direct advantage to the Omlah of the Deputy Collector and the Tehsildar. In certain cases one-fourth of the tulubana goes to the Mohurrir on the establishment of the Deputy Collector, and in certain cases to the Tehsildar. I would prohibit this and direct that the peadas should be hired at the lowest rate of tulubana, at which their services are procurable and should receive the whole.

33. The Criminal Courts in the division of the Province are those of
 Criminal Justice. the Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate stationed at Cuttack.

34. The work is heavy, in the three years from 1850 to 1853, 10,593 witnesses were examined, of whom 3,029 were detained one day only, and 468 above six days. This is a less satisfactory return than those of the other two Districts, in which the lengthened detention of witnesses is much less common.

35. There were in the three years 311 convictions in heinous cases to 302 acquittals.

36. The location of a Deputy Magistrate at Bhuddruck has been a great convenience to the people, and in every respect a beneficial

arrangement, but it should be borne in mind that the Deputy Magistrate of that place should always be a European, or if a Native, a man of more than usual independence and self-reliance.

37. I find that since the beginning of 1834 the Deputy Magistrate has disposed of no less than 825 Criminal cases of all kinds, has received and passed orders on 5,850 reports, and disposed of 1,339 petitions.

POLICE.

38. The District is divided into six Thannahs containing each, on an average, 329 square miles.

39. Violent crimes are more prevalent than in the other Divisions of the Province. I find in the Statement, ten

In three Years.		
Murder	10	dacoitees and two highway robberies, four of the
Dacoity	10	dacoitees were committed in the Thannah imme-
Highway robbery	2	diately South of the Balasore Thannah, six in
Affrays	1	the Thannahs North of Balasore, not one in the
Incendiaries	5	large Thannah of Bhuddruck which adjoins the Cuttack District. I
Rape	1	have examined the Magistrate's reports connected with these cases.

40. The circumstances are not creditable to the Police of the District, and when a conviction had obtained, the sentence was altogether disproportionate to the offence proved.

41. In the ten cases 138 persons were apprehended by the Police, of whom thirteen only were convicted at the Sessions. In one case, about 12 o'clock at night, dacoits attacked the house of Dhoub Gheera, they carried lighted torches and were armed with swords; when they broke through the outer-door, the prosecutor retreated into an inner chamber in which the valuables were, the dacoits broke the door but Dhoub Gheera defended himself and his valuables with an axe, they then threatened to burn down the premises if he did not come out,

and threw lighted straw in upon him; he was burned about the legs and looted, hut he was seized and much beaten by the dacoits who plundered the house and retreated in the presence of the assembled villagers. Six persons were convicted by the Sessions Judge in this case, and *sentenced to seven years' imprisonment*. In his Police report, dated the 28th February 1853, the Magistrate remarks, with some justice, I think, "gang robbery will not be suppressed by sentences of this kind."

42. There were in the three years 1,995 crimes of all sorts, of which 265 only were of a petty nature.

43. The average number of persons apprehended was 1,060, the convictions 471. The total number of convictions in heinous cases was 311 to 302 acquittals.

44. Of the six Darogahs, 1 is in the first grade, 2 in the second grade, 3 in the third grade. They were all in office previous to the promulgation of the orders of 1845, so the Magistrate can give no opinion as to whether the increased pay has had the effect of inducing persons of respectability to enter the service founded on experience in this District. Two of the Darogahs are very respectable Mahomedan Zemindars of the District. They are brothers, the elder brother was appointed by myself 19 years ago, and his representations must have induced the younger brother to enter the service.

45. The Magistrate is of opinion that increase to the pay of the Mohurrirs is no less necessary than was the increase to the Darogahs' pay, as they have constantly the same duties. He observes that he has tried appointing young men of good character and education Darogahs of Police, but from want of experience they were useless. A salary of Rupees 25 as a Mohurrir, with a prospect of becoming a Darogah, when some experience had been acquired, and of rising ultimately to a Deputy Magistracy, would induce many persons of education and character to commence, where they must commence, to be successful in the lower grade.

46. Were the salary of Mohurrirs Rupees 25, and of all Darogahs Rupees 75 and 100, I believe, whenever a vacancy occurred it might be filled, if desired by the younger branches of all the most respectable land-holders in the District but much depends on the character of the District Officer; they will not, on any terms, accept office under some men, they will accept any office of respectability under others.

47. The Thannah has no lock-up place. It is merely one large thatched range, with a dark hole at one end, called the Jemadars room. Since 1841 the sum of Rupees 915 has been expended in repairing the thatch of this building. I recommend that a Thannah office should be built of masonry. It would be convenient and save many references and much trouble, if plans were prepared for 1st Class, 2nd Class and 3rd Class Thannahs, both of masonry and thatch, so that, whenever a Thannah was to be built, it would be necessary to do no more than sanction a Thannah of either class, when, as a matter of course, it would be erected in the standard plan.

48. I cannot report the Public Buildings in good order. The plastering and painting appear to be very bad. Many of the doors have scarcely any paint left on them, and have altogether a neglected appearance.

49. In speaking of the Records, I have said that two sky-lights are required to light four rooms in the Collector's Cutcherry. A plan is annexed. It was, I imagine, originally intended that the Verandah all round should be left open, but in order to provide room for papers and officers some walls have been built and others knocked down, and the Verandah converted into rooms, all of which are full. The Collector now desires to have another Verandah thrown out all along the South front of the building, for when the weather makes it necessary to close the South doors the whole building is dark. This should be done. The office is very much crowded, and now that the Abkaree Department is to be again placed under the Collector, it will be still more crowded. I would add four rooms to the West end of the Cutcherry, and bring the Post Office, the Moonsiff's Office and the Abkaree Office, all into the building, and sell the separate house, three-quarters of a mile off, in

which the Moonsiff and Abkaree Superintendent sit. It is an expensive house and the distance is inconvenient.

JAIL.

50. The Jail is in good order, but it has the appearance of not having been painted for years. Here again I find the objectionable arrangement of the Women's Ward being inside the walls of the Jail. The Civil Jail is a room over the Criminal Jail, so is the Hospital, but at the opposite end. These arrangements were originally made to save expense in buildings and separate guards, but they are all bad arrangements. The Hospital, the Ward for Women, and the Civil Jail should all be apart from the Criminal Jail for male convicts. The consequence of having the Ward for females inside the Criminal Jail were shown not long since. A person who had been confined in the Criminal Jail and released was detected trying to scale the walls and get into the Jail again near the Women's Ward.

51. If the expense is not an objection to a complete re-arrangement, I would convert the Women's Ward into a work-shop and enlarge it. The convicts might then all be worked inside the Jail. I would build at the South-west corner of the Criminal Jail, small separate buildings for a Hospital, a Jail for female convicts and a Civil Jail.

52. If the expense cannot be sanctioned, then I would divide the Women's Ward from the rest of the Jail by a wall, as shown in the annexed rough sketch, and make the entrance from the West. The only objection to the arrangement is that it would in some degree interfere with the free circulation of air in the Criminal Jail.

53. The Magistrate is desirous that the three small rooms marked a a a in the sketch should be thrown into one, they are now useless, there being no draught of air through them, or ventilation, while the three together would make another excellent Ward. The arrangement appears very desirable.

54. Inconvenience is experienced from the want of a Hospital for the sick of the Detachment, Paik Corps, stationed here. For the present the Magistrate proposes to make over to them one of the rooms at the entrance of the Jail, hitherto used as a store room, and it appears to be the best arrangement within his means, but the room is wanted and the locality is unsuitable. There are now sixty men of the Paik Corps at Balasore. The sick will seldom be more than 3 or 4 at a time, a small room capable of containing the few sick comfortably might be built near the new Jail Hospital, but so placed as to be entirely separate from it.

55. The prisoners of Cuttack and Balasore are chiefly employed in making paper which is extensively used in all the offices. This paper is sized with a preparation of rice in which worms will breed, and in a few years, not only will the records of the present time be eaten up, but the old papers will be injured. Either another sort of sizing should be used, or arsenic should be mixed with this sizing, or the public officers should be positively prohibited from using the Jail paper, except for covers of letters, and such purposes. They should not even be permitted to use it for records which are not to be preserved beyond a few years, for the worms spread; one infected bundle will cause the destruction of a whole shelf of papers. I have said that I found some of the Balasore records much worm-eaten, so much that it will be necessary to copy them at a considerable expence. In all the bundles it was evident that the worms had originated in some very coarse paper, used by the Deputy Collectors, employed in the measurement. Possibly the generation of worms might be prevented by boiling the sizing before it is used. As paper-making is now becoming very common in the Bengal Jails, it appears well worth while to cause careful inquiry to be made, and either to prohibit the use of rice sizing, or to mix with it arsenic or some other equally effectual poison. Blue vetriol will keep away worms, but will itself, in the course of years, destroy the paper by making it so brittle that on being handled it breaks to pieces.

56. The expences proposed in the Balasore Jail and much of the expence proposed for improving the Pooree Jail might be saved if all

prisoners, male and female, sentenced to beyond three months at Pooree, and beyond six months at Balasore, were sent to Cuttack. My proposal to remove the women of the Cuttack Jail from the Ward in the Criminal Jail to a Ward prepared for them in the Civil Jail, will make another Ward available for male prisoners, and should additions be required in the Cuttack Jail, they certainly could be made at a less expence than all the improvements proposed in the Pooree and Balasore Jails would amount to.

57. The Post Office at Balasore is a large mud hut, at a short distance from the Collector's Cutcherry, I propose to sell the hut and bring the Office into the Cutcherry. The Abkaree Office is three quarters of a mile from the Collector's Office, the house is expensive. I have in para. 49 proposed that all should be brought into one building.

58. The embankments in this Division measure 91 miles, many of them are of inconsiderable dimensions, but others are very large works, or rather, I should say, ought to be very large, to be of any use.

59. The orders of the 20th October last, direct me to report on the propriety of restoring the embankments in
 Embankments of Chuck- the propriety of restoring the embankments in
 la Bhuddruck. "Chuckla Bhuddruck," Zillah Balasore. Though
 called "Chuckla Bhuddruck" the correspondence really refers only to a
 large embankment in Pergunnah "Aukoora". This embankment was
 nearly all destroyed in the gale of 1831. I visited the country after-
 wards, and did not recommend its restoration, not seeing a prospect of
 any suitable return for the outlay it would occasion. It appears that
 in 1840 the sum of Rupees 3,500 was laid out, but the expenditure
 of such a sum must have been quite useless, and since then the embank-
 ment has remained in ruins.

60. I saw every Village in the neighbourhood of this embankment and examined the country minutely. Had there been an embankment of 12 or 15 feet high to Seaward and works on the banks of the Mantai and Chooramun Rivers, the lives of about 7,000 people would have been saved in 1831, and though they have since built further from the Sea there are now some thousands living in a portion, which, in the event

of such a storm as that of 1831 again occurring, would be exposed to almost certain destruction.

61. Moreover, it appears that the Sea has since encroached at a low spot called "Parapookree" and that, even this year, though the gale in September was by no means very severe, the salt water made its way across Pergunnah Aukoora into Mouza Beerso, in Pergunnah Bebra, the property of Government. It would answer no purpose to make a small embankment in such a locality. Should the blue line* be selected, which, as affording the greatest natural advantages, it certainly would be, perhaps, an embankment ten feet high with a slope of five to one to Seaward, and two to one inside, with a crest of ten feet would afford ample protection.

62. From the boundary of Kunka to Chooramun it is 15 miles, an embankment of that length, and of the dimensions above-mentioned† would cost about Rupees 32,000. But that embankment alone would not suffice, there must be a dam of great strength across the "Parapookree" nullah, and at each end of the canal which was cut many years ago from the Mantai River to Chooramun, and the South bank of the Chooramun River and the North bank of the Mantai for many miles inland must be protected. It is useless to throw up Sea embankments unless inundation from the Rivers is prevented. I cannot estimate the cost of complete works for the protection of Pergunnahs Aukoora and Bebra at less than Rupees 50,000. The sudder jumma now paid by the Estates which would be protected is Rupees 41,783, the Zemindars are disinclined to enter into engagements to pay any increase in their existing jummahs; should protection be afforded, and the interests of the Government in the khar lands of Beerso are not sufficient to warrant such an outlay, I do not think that in a mere financial view of the question the outlay should be increased. The first cost would not be the only expense, the yearly repairs of such a work would amount to a considerable sum, but it is quite certain that unless protection of the sort be provided, some day or other, the loss of life and property will again be as great as it was in 1831.

* See Sketch which is in the bundle from the Secretary's Office, dated 1840.

† At 800 feet per 32,000,000 Cubic feet.

63. As the events of that year are forgotten, as those who saw them die off, and those who were then unborn or too young to recollect them, become the stronger party. Cultivation again is extended towards the East and houses are again erected in exposed positions.

64. The inundation of 1831 cost the Government 26,000 subjects and many lacs of Rupees. Nearly every year a hurricane occurs somewhere at the head of the Bay. Balasore's turn may shortly come round and the storm will find it even less protected than it was then.

65. Although there is no prospect of the immediate return of fair interest for the money, it might, I think, be well to lay out a certain sum every year in gradually providing complete protection from another irruption of the Sea.

66. I have estimated the cost of protecting the South Pergunnahs at Rupees 50,000. A Zemindar, interested, has given me an estimate making it Rupees 45,000.

67. I have, on reporting on Cuttack, recommended that an Executive Engineer should be appointed for each division of the Province. The restoratin of the internal embankments, the complete repair of the Juggernath road, and a complete survey of the coast, and the preparation of estimates for works to prevent an irruption of the Sea, would occupy the time of a very efficient Officer in this District alone for two or three years.

68. The greatest loss of life occurred in these Purgunnahs, the propriety of protecting which is now under discussion, and the Pergunnahs, immediately North of Balasore River "Chunwa" and "Sortha." In these last mentioned the whole population was drowned. I learn that the cultivation has again been carried to within a short distance of the Sea-shore. About the same sum would afford protection in this locality. There are really no Engineering difficulties. The country is all a dead flat. The soil is a stiff clay and a good embankment, half a mile from high water mark would be an effectual and certain protection, but it would be necessary also to embank the North side of the Balasore River, and

both sides of the Panchpara River to such a distance inland that the flood from the Sea could not overflow and take the embankment in the rear : many large sluices in these embankments would be necessary by which to let off the surplus rain water.

69. The people now fear the floods from the Hills more than the flood from the Sea. The damages done by the former they see every year, the universal destruction caused by the latter, is, already with the greater part of the population, mere tradition, and they would prefer to run the risk of another irruption of the Sea, rather than any impediment should be offered to the free course of the floods from the hill towards the ocean.

70. As the people have extended cultivation so much without any protection, and with a certainty that a hurricane from the Westward would again destroy, not the crops only but all those living within ten miles of the coast, it may be supposed that if protection was offered, the Country would again be completely cultivated and inhabited up to the foot of the embankment. Here as in Ankoora there would be no immediate payment of the interest of the money expended, but a jumma amounting to Rupees 4,264 and a considerable interest in the Salt Department would become secure, instead of depending entirely on the wind not blowing long enough and strong enough from the East to raise the Sea above its ordinary level.

71. A survey of the whole would not cost much, and it is impossible to witness the blind confidence with which the people are again approaching the coast without desiring to protect them.

72. When the different dangerous localities shall have been surveyed, and the expense of protecting each ascertained, the Zemindars might be induced to bear part of the expense by an intimation that where most assistance was offered, there the works would be first commenced, but seeing the manner in which the embankment work has been performed of late, that the works regarded by the Officers of the Department as suitable works, have availed nothing. It cannot be surprising that they are unwilling to take part in works of much greater difficulty and with much

more ambitious objects when they see that our River embankments have this year failed in 1,100 places, they can have little faith in our endeavours to confine the Sea.

73. I carefully examined the Nunneajoree Bridge, as desired by the Military Board, it stood well in a very heavy flood this year, and it appears likely to stand, if the wings are made longer. They are now too short, and the water gets behind them and washes the earth away. If lengthened about 20 feet, there would be no fear of the Bridges not standing. On the lower side large stones should be thrown in to prevent the rush of water from undermining the foundation of the Bridges. The water rushes through with great velocity, and washes away the earth. On the upper side of the Bridges it is now quite dry, and the earth is level with the foundation; on the lower side, immediately on the edge of the masonry bed of the Bridges, there is 12 feet water. About four miles West of the Bridges there are some very large stones or rocks. They might be blasted into portable dimensions at a trifling expense, and, if thrown in on the lower or Eastern side of the Bridge would be a great support. The water-way, although much increased by the second bridge, is not sufficient to allow the water to pass freely. This year it was at one time many feet higher on the West than on the East side of the Bridges. Here, as in many other places, more water-way is required still in order to make the road safe. I saw several places in which the flood had passed over it, in one, the stream over the road must have been several hundred yards wide.

74. Before any considerable expense is incurred in metalling, more Bridges should be built in the low parts where it is not uncommon for the floods to pass over the road.

MARINE.

75. The Marine Establishment at Balasore is the Master Attendant and the Honorable Company's Schooner "*Orissa*." His duties are to

regulate the vessels trading in the Port, to look after the buoys in the Balasore and Damreh rivers, to collect the buoyage duties, to assist distressed vessels, to take charge of wrecked property, to ship treasure, to convey the annual supplies of opium, stationery, &c. to Pooree, Cuttack and Balasore, &c.

76. The vessels of the Port of Balasore have of late rapidly increased. They now number 167, notwithstanding 44 having been lost in the gale of 1851, and the trade of the Port is yearly increasing.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

77. The value of the Imports for the last five years has been as follows :—

1848-49	...	...	...	...	83,158	6	4
1849-50	...	...	...	...	94,829	3	4
1850-51	...	...	...	..	1,15,626	13	5
1851-52	..	...	...	...	1,41,524	6	6
1852-53	...	...	...	...	1,00,909	12	6

78. The falling off was in the following articles—Beetul Nut. The quantity has diminished but little, but the value has decreased considerably. This is the case in other markets, notwithstanding the greatly decreased produce of the Eastern Districts, occasioned by a blight which has fallen on the plantations and destroyed thousands of trees.

COPPER, EUROPE THREAD, BRASS-WARE.

79. The falling off in these articles is not accounted for, indeed the trade is on such a small scale, that the changes are beyond the reach of investigation. The Balasore Custom House is established merely as a

check to prevent goods being imported at that place in order to evade the payment of duty in Calcutta.

80. The value of the Exports was in—

1848-49	...	...	..	...	1,26,716	11	6
1849-50	...	...	...	...	2,64,175	12	0
1850-51	...	...	...	...	3,49,793	12	1
1851-52	...	...	...	...	1,74,733	13	1
1852-53	...	...	...	...	1,99,437	3	1

nearly the whole is duty on rice and paddy.

81. The falling off is attributable to the storm of October 1851, in which one-fourth of the whole shipping of the Port was destroyed.

82. The aggregate duties for five years from 1848-49 to 1852-53 amounted to Rupees 12,287-11-5. The expenses were Rupees 6,183-15, so that the check is obtained at no cost, but on the contrary produces a trifling income.

83. In my report on Cuttack, I have suggested that Rupees 3,000 cash and Rupees 75 per month should be transferred from the Annorchuttai Fund to Balasore Hospital. for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the proposed Hospital at that Station. It can hardly be necessary to describe how useful such an institution will be at Balasore. Eighty miles from Midnapore and 110 from Cuttack, many way-worn travellers will be there saved from a most miserable death. It seems to me impossible that the funds should be more suitably expended. The expences of the Hospital are estimated at Rupees 150 per mensem, and the Government has been moved to make up the sum required, till the fund at Cuttack shall be in a condition to allow an increase of the monthly transfer.

84. The Surgeon and the Magistrate recommended that the Hospital should be built at a spot South West of the lines, but I do not by any means approve of this situation. There is not a hut of any kind within a

quarter of a mile, and it is above a mile from the Dhurumsala or travellers' rest. I should prefer a spot about 200 yards North West from the travellers' rest near a small tank, which might be enlarged for the use of the Hospital. There is a bazar near at hand, at which provisions and other necessities for the sick may be procured. It is not so near the travellers' rest that any inconvenience will be experienced, and being in the neighbourhood, its existence cannot remain unknown to the Pilgrims.

85. Of the sum of Rupees 8,375, now at the credit of the Balasore Ferry Fund, I propose that Rupees 2,000 should be expended on this Hospital. Nearly the whole has been collected from the Pilgrims. This sum, added to the 3,000 Rupees to be received from Cuttack, will suffice for the erection of a substantial building strong enough to resist the furious storms which prevail on this Coast.

86. The merchants and others residing at Balasore, represented to me their great dissatisfaction at the removal of the Paik Company from that place, all the Country is now so quiet and the Rajahs of Mohurbhunge and Neilgherry are so entirely inclined to prevent their subjects from being guilty of any violence in the plains, that I cannot see any reason for the merchants being dissatisfied. Nevertheless, it must be allowed that the Balasore Treasury is within a few miles of the confines of the Tributary Mehals, within which the Magistrate has no jurisdiction, where a plan for robbing the town might be matured without the possibility of his taking any measures for its prevention. Upon the whole, I am inclined to think, it might have been better, had the quarters of the Paik Corps been fixed at Balasore rather than at Cuttack, where they cannot possibly be wanted. It does not appear to me any advantage that the Paiks may there have the opportunity of learning to act with a body of men. They never will be wanted to take part in any movement on a large scale. It is only necessary that they should be quick in obeying command, and so expert with their fuzes as to be thoroughly self-confident. They are not sufficiently practised with blank and ball cartridge. In a Corps of this description, employed in small parties in remote places, no

man should be retained in the service who cannot really make good use of his arms. They should be constantly practised.

87. The Salt of this District has always had a high character in the market for purity. It is now more sought for than any other Salt manufactured, and the arrangement in the District and the management of the export are so good that, notwithstanding the distance and the greatly increased risks, the Government is enabled to offer it for sale at Sulkea, one Rupee per 100 maunds cheaper than the Salt from Hidgelee. By all accounts, this very creditable state of things is mainly the consequence of the unwearied exertions, and intelligent superintendence of the Post Master and Assistant Agent, Mr. Alfred Bond.

88. *2nd.*—The average quantity of Salt manufactured during the six years from 1840-41 to 1845-46 was 4,94,940 maunds, for the six years from 1846-47 to 1851-52 it was only 3,29,810, the manufacture being limited in consequence of the large importations from Europe.

89. *3rd.*—In this agency the charge has been brought down to Rupees 62,877 per 1,00,000 maunds landed and stored at Sulkea, including all the Golah charges, and should the produce be increased to 7 or 7½ lacs of maunds, which I believe it might be, the cost would be still less.

90. *4th.*—In 1839-40 the management of the whole of the export, and many details of the agency were placed under Mr. Bond, and the Agent has submitted some returns showing what has been the effect in that time of his excellent superintendence. The statements go to show that in the 14 years the advantage to the Government in one way or another, by his having the management of the export, has been no less than Rupees 13,78,450.

91. *5th.*—Previous to the arrangement which placed the whole management under Mr. Bond, the export of the Salt was conducted by Contractors. A statement is forwarded showing the results of the last 5 years of their management. The results are most creditable to Mr.

Bond. Under the Contractors the loss by wastage was nearly 3 per cent., under Mr. Bond less than 1 per cent. On an export of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of maunds they lost Rupees 13,331 on an export of upwards of 42 lacs of maunds, he lost Rupees 4,900. The Contractors received Rupees 20 2 Annas per 100 maunds, Mr. Bond has exported at Rupees 10.

92. 6th.—Altogether I do not recollect ever to have met with a case of such extraordinary success, and telling so plainly of long continued uniform attention to the interests confided to his care. The local authorities have always spoken favorably of Mr. Bond, but they ought long since to have brought the result of his persevering care more prominently forward, in order that it might be noticed as it deserved.

93. 7th.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount he has saved to the Government would be Rupees 21,000. He has received Rupees 9,240.* I submit that a donation of the balance Rupees 11,760 would not be an unsuitable recognition of his services.

94. 8th.—The Contractors who export the Salt under Mr. Bond's superintendence are desirous of having contracts for four or five years. I would accede to their wishes. The certainty would be a great advantage to them, and no disadvantage to the Government. A clause may easily be introduced making the contract void should any complete change of system be introduced in the department.

95. 9th.—The sale of Salt for consumption in the District has, for the last seven years, averaged 77,125 maunds, and last year was 82,396. This at 8 seers each, is supply for 4,11,980 persons. The population is estimated at 5,00,000, so that 88,020 consume smuggled Salt, considering the very large space over which the manufacture in this District is spread, perhaps a better return could hardly be expected.

* He is paid Rupees 200 per month during the export season from 25th October to 10th February, which has given him an average of Rupees 55 per mensem during the 14 years.

					<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>	<i>Pie.</i>
96.	10th.	—The Salt is sold at four Golahs—						
		Bhuddruck	...	..	...	2	0	0
		Soroh	...	...	...	2	1	0
		Balasore	...	...	...	2	2	0
		Bustah	...	...	...	2	2	0

97. The price is raised in the Northern Golahs in order to the prevention of smuggling into Midnapore.

98. 11th.—By an arrangement made some years ago, all the Salt from the supply of the Soroh and Bustah Golahs, is, in the first place, brought to Balasore, and their weighed into the Balasore Golah under the inspection of the Assistant Mr. Bond, and forwarded thence to the Bustah and Soroh Golahs as wanted. The Salt is carried 30 miles instead of 10 miles, in order that it may be weighed by the Assistant, and any malpractices by means of an understaunding between the Aurung Darogahs and Golah Darogahs, prevented. It is generally supposed that when Salt is taken direct to a sale Golah, a considerable surplus is smuggled into the Golah, which the Golah Darogah disposes of by giving over-weight to all dealers, and receiving from them a suitable douceur, which he divides with the Aurung Darogah who supplies the surplus to be so disposed of. A Statement furnished at my requisition, shows that the check provided really costs Rupees 5,917 per annum in increased carriage and increased wastage.

99. 12th.—The check is complete, for Mr. Bond superintends nearly all the weighments in the Golah himself, but instead of making all the Salt pass through the hands of the one honest man at Balasore, it would, I think, be better to lay out the Rupees 5,917 in purchasing the services of honest men as Golah Darogahs at Soroh and Bustah. It cannot be said that the whole of the Rupees* 5,917 per mensem is

* The Statement furnished shows the result of four years—

Increased Cost of Carriage	Rs.	12,674	6	8
Ditto Wastage	"	10,995	9	11
		23,670	0	7 or
1-4th per annum	Rs.	5,917	8	1

actually thrown away, for something more than one-half is paid to the carriers, but the lesser half is sheer loss, for it is comprised of increased wastage in the storing and transit.

100. 13th.—The Darogahs at Soroh and Bustah at present receive Rupees 30 per mensem, and have to provide security. If the salary of the Darogahs were increased to Rupees 150 per mensem, the services of men might be procured, who would be above entering into a conspiracy with the Aurung Darogahs to defraud. The salaries of two Darogahs at 150 per mensem, would amount to Rupees 3,000, from which deducting Rupees 720, the aggregate of their present salaries, the increased expense will be Rupees 2,280 per annum, but the saving, by taking the Salt direct from the Aurungs instead of *via* Balasore, would be Rupees 5,917, being a net saving of Rupees 3,637 per annum.

101. 14th.—But, if it be necessary to pay such salaries at Soroh and Budruck in order to secure the services of persons proof against the many temptations which beset a Salt Officer, and to avoid the cost now incurred, it would be equally necessary to raise the salaries of the Darogahs of the other Golahs in the Province. I believe it is. These Officers are all under-paid with reference to their responsibilities and their temptations.

102. 15th.—There is a case something similar with reference to the Jellasure Golah in the Midnapore District. That Golah and the other Golahs near it, are supplied from Golah Ramnugger in the Hidgelee Agency, distant 40 miles, though much better Salt for the supply of those Golahs could be procured from the Balasore Aurung at a little more than half the distance. All this extra expense is occasioned lest the Darogah of the Balasore Aurung should induce the Jellasure Darogah to sell smuggled Salt on his account. Here again, instead of spending money in bringing Salt from Ramnuggur, I think the Superintendent of Chowkies stationed at Jellasure, should superintend the storing of the Salt, which I would bring from the nearest Balasore Aurungs. I shall return to this subject when reporting on Midnapore.

FERRIES.

103. Though the Ferries in Cuttack and Poree are all free, in this District, they have been brought under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1819 as public Ferries.

104. Many complaints were made to me of the exactions practised at these Ghâts. In Cuttack the Ghât Manjees hold Jagheers, and they are allowed to demand a small fee for crossing passengers.

	<i>Rupces.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>	<i>Pie.</i>
A Palkee and Bearers	0	1	6
Hackery and Bullock	0	1	0
Horse	0	0	6
Passenger and load	0	0	1½

105. In Balasore on all the four Ghâts the sum demandable is for—

	<i>Rupces.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>	<i>Pie.</i>
A Palkee and Bearers	0	4	0
Hackery with Bullock	0	3	0
Horse	0	3	0
Each Passenger	0	0	6

The Ghâts are all farmed.

	<i>Rupces.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>	<i>Pie.</i>	
Rajghat	1,000	0	0	} per annum
Poilarwar	734	0	0	
Byturnee	324	0	0	
Salindee	80	0	0	

and there is now a balance in hand of Rupees 8,375-15-7.

106. To make all Balasore Ghâts public Ghâts, and to allow all the Cuttack Ghâts to remain as they have hitherto been in the hands of the Ghât Manjees controlled by the Magistrate is an inconsistency

which should be rectified. It is the same road. The rivers are all of the same character, torrents are dry for some months of the year, and the passengers are all for the most part pilgrims. There is no travelling on this road for pleasure, and for eight months of the year it is in such a state that no Merchants attempt to move goods by it. The tax falls almost exclusively on the pilgrims.

107. The boats in the Cuttack District are excellent, and so long as the Ghâts were managed by the Magistrates without the intervention of farmers, there were no complaints.

108. The subject of bringing the Cuttack Ferries under the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1819 having been submitted to Government, the orders of the 22nd March 1831 disapproved the measure. No change, in any of the circumstances connected with these Ferries, has taken place, which can be referred to as evidence of the inapplicability of the orders of that period to the existing state of things. I have already said that the state of the road is as bad as ever.

109. I recommend that from the 1st of April next, an account should be kept of the passengers at the Ghâts on the Subernreeka and on the Mohanuddee near Cuttack. Should it be found that the sum, levied from other sources than foot passengers, at the rates now levied at the Balasore Ghâts, would suffice to keep all the boats in the state of efficiency now existing, I would allow all foot passengers to pass free.

110. As the sum of Rupees 8,375, now at credit of the Ferry Fund at Balasore, has nearly all been collected from pilgrims, I have recommended, in another part of this Report, Rupees 2,000 should be expended on the new Hospital to be established at Balasore.

SCHOOLS.

111. There have been for some years Oorya Schools at Balasore and Bhuddruck, an English School is now authorized at Balasore. The

Collector recommends that the Oorya School should be closed as a sufficient knowledge of Oorya is acquired at the Village Schools, and that a Bengalee School, subordinate to the English School, should be substituted.

112. Thirty-seven boys have been enrolled in the books of the new English School, but it does not appear that the desire for an English education, which I found so strong at Cuttack, prevails to the same extent here, these thirty-seven names have not been obtained without some exertion on the part of some of the more influential inhabitants.

113. It seems now to be generally admitted that a mistake has been made in endeavouring to improve Oorya, instead of introducing Hindoostanee or Bengalee, but as I have said in reporting on Pooree, the time appears to have passed for effecting a change. If Hindoostanee were made the language of the Courts, so few now write the Persian character that for some months there would be many difficulties.

114. Some years ago I took much trouble in endeavouring to make all Public Officers instead of stringing their words together, divide the one from the other as in English and Bengalee. It increases about 10 per cent. the trouble of the writer, and decreases about 30 per cent. the trouble of the reader, and as most papers are read by more than one person, the advantage of the change was considerable. I would direct all Public Officers to insist on the improvement being introduced, and to certify once a year to their immediate superior that it has been in the Offices subject to their control.

115. The Oorya School at Bhuddruck is badly attended, there are 52 in the list, but the average attendance is 15 only. I would teach English in this School also. As I have said in reporting on Cuttack, there are so few Oorya books they may be all read through in a few days. Such as we have, I would print by the thousand in the cheapest form possible, and distribute with a liberal hand to the Village Schools, and with the object of imparting a grammatical knowledge of the language and teaching a correct and uniform system of spelling. Now every man spells as he likes.

116. I think it behoves me to bring to notice in this place the case of three old servants* whom I found here, Kesoram Havildar. one of them in extreme distress, actually penniless. Kesoram Jemadar, enlisted as a Sepoy in the Dacca Provincial Battalion in 1808, was made a Naik in the Orissa Provincial Battalion in 1823 and served till the Battalion was disbanded in 1829. He then volunteered for the Paik Company, became a Havildar in 1834 and Jemadar in 1843. In 1851 he was dismissed as incapacitated from age for further service and offered 50 beegahs of land in *Ungool*.

117. Being too old to go and clear jungle in a new and wild country, he declined to take it. He had no connexion here but one daughter, and he felt that such an enterprise was hopeless. He served 43 years. I beg to recommend that he should be allowed 30 beegahs of land in the Government Mehal of Noanund in this District, and that the Sepoys, whose circumstances are of much the same character, be allowed 10 beegahs each in the same Mehal rent free for life. There is waste land in some of the Villages, the grant will really cost little or nothing, it can form no inconvenient precedent, and it will place these three old servants beyond want for the short time they may yet live. Kesoram cannot say how old he is, but he must be near 70.

The Sepoys are some years younger.

* Kesoram, late Jemadar, Pursotum Panee, late Sepoy of the late Balasore Paik Company, and Sheik Roshan, late Sepoy.

Petition presented by the Zemindars and Merchants of Balasore with remarks.

The Proclamation of 1805 promised a permanent Settlement, the promise has not been kept.

The promise was conditional on the approval of the Court of Directors, and a permanent Settlement was not approved.

2. At the Settlement under Regulation VII. of 1822, different rates were adopted for Thannee and Pahee lands.

The distinction was adopted with the approval of the parties, and the petitioners admit that the distinction has always existed.

3. Complains of the Settlement and demands 50 per cent. Molikana.

No revision can be allowed. Neither is revision necessary. If 50 per cent. were to be allowed, still remissions would be necessary, or in a few years all the Oorya Zemindars would be dispossessed.

4. Requests that all the Estate on the Coast may be re-settled on easier terms.

Reference was had at the Settlement to the condition of the Mehals and their exposed situation.

5. Complains of the Salt monopoly.

There is less reason for complaint in this District than in any District within the British dominions.

6. Complains of the resumptions.

This is no local grievance.

7. Complains of having to go 110 miles to Cuttack to prefer appeals both in the Criminal and Civil Departments, desires, that an Officer should be stationed at Balasore with power to hear appeals. Suggests that either the Commissioner or the Judge should be located at Balasore.

This is a grievance. A journey of 110 miles over the Cuttack road for 8 months of the year, is a most laborious undertaking. I do not see how a remedy can be provided. I have proposed that the Criminal appeals should be transferred to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner relieved of some of his duties in the Office of Superintendent of Tributary Mehals, so as to enable him to attend timely to appeals. This arrangement will ensure early decision, but the distance appears beyond remedy.

8. That a Native Judge with powers to dispose of cases of above Rupees 1,000 be stationed at Balasore.

At present the Officer stationed at Balasore is Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff, he might also be vested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, to try the few cases above Rupees 1,000, which are instituted.

9. That the order prohibiting interference with claims by Merchants on the Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals be abrogated.

I would by no measures alter the orders. The effect is a ready-money-system which is really advantageous to all parties.

10. That all khas appeals should be admitted by the Sudder Court.

Inadmissible.

11. That Stamps should not be demanded on proofs in Civil case, nor in Fouzdarry petitions.

This is no local grievance.

12. Complaints of the Dustuck system.

It has been abolished.

13. That the Juggernath road should be metalled, and road made from the West of the district to the Sea.

I have said in my report that the state of the Juggernath road is as bad as possible, other parts of the Country are much more in want of roads than Balasore.

14. That the Abkarree taxes should be relinquished.

Not admissible.

15. That no tax should be levied at the Ghats on the rivers.

I have proposed that inquiry should be made with a view of relinquishing the tax on foot passengers.

16. That Port clearance should not be demanded from Vessels.

Unreasonable.

17. That Buoyage fee should not be demanded.

Unreasonable.

18. That the Pilgrims should be supplied with food at all the Dhurrumsalas.

Unreasonable.

19. That the Tullubana of the Peadas of the Civil Court should be 2 Annas per day instead of 3 Annas.

Under the law, the Nazir is entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$, so that the Peadas do not receive 3 Annas, but the charge is high and possibly would admit of reduction.

20. That Putwaree papers should no longer be demanded.

This I have proposed.

21. That the Bengalee language should be used in all Public Offices instead of Oorya.

I have said that Oorya is a most inconvenient language for public proceedings. It occupies more time in writing than Bengalee by about 25 per cent. and than Hindoostanee by about 50 per cent. If any change were made, I have said, that I would introduce Hindoostanee and the Persian characters.

22. That the Burying-ground should be removed to another place.

This is reasonable. The burying-ground is now in the middle of the Town with houses all round, I would have a spot selected to the West of the Public Offices above $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Town.

23. That the Temple of Jugernath should be placed under Committee of Management.

I see no immediate necessity for a change.

24. That all under-tenures should, in default, be sold under the provisions of Regulation VIII. of 1819.

Regulation VIII. of 1819 does not apply to any of the Cuttack under-tenures, the Settlements being temporary. The Board of Revenue have proposed that under-tenures should be sold in execution of decrees at any time of the year. That will suffice.

25. That appeals should be admitted from the orders of Magistrates, sentencing parties to a fine of Rupees 15, and 15 days imprisonment.

Inadmissible.

26. That when Civil cases have been dismissed on default, they should be re-admitted at a less cost than the whole Stamp fee.

This is no local grievance.

27. That although it is forbidden to levy fine on stray Cattle, an animal pounded is not released without the presentation of a petition which costs 8 annas.

Stray cattle are one of the greatest nuisances of the Country. I know of old that there are people at Balasore who habitually turn their cattle out to live on their neighbours, drive them into the Government salt fuel lands. I would not interfere.

(Signed) HENRY RICKETTS.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) T. JONES,

Register Bengal Secretariat.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS
OF
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

Nº. XXXI.

REPORTS

RELATING TO THE
SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY
In Bengal,

For 1856-57 and 1857-58.

Calcutta:
JOHN GRAY, GENERAL PRINTING DEPARTMENT,
54, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.

1859.

Harvard College Library

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Prof. A. C. Coolidge

Commissioner's Office, Burdwan Division ;

Burdwan, the 27th February 1858.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

Fort William.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, to submit herewith, for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Report and Statements in original of the Officiating Dacoity Commissioner, showing the operations of his Office, during the past year.

2nd.—Captain Keighly has but lately taken charge of that Office ; but having long been an Assistant, he is so thoroughly acquainted with its working, that his Report contains all that His Honor may wish to know, and leaves me little to say beyond the one very pleasing fact of the result being generally satisfactory.

3rd.—The Commission at first extended to only the first four

	1856	1857
24-Pergunnahs ..	3	0
Barnset ..	5	5
Howrah ..	3	3
Hooghly ..	41	30
Burdwan ..	12	19
Nuddea ..	8	15
Jessore ..	62	31
Moorsshedabad ..	65	60
Midnapore ..	20	22
	<u>219</u>	<u>175</u>

Districts noted in the margin ; but the next four have since, on various dates, been included, and Midnapore has had the benefit of Captain Keighly's presence, as Assistant to the Commissioner. Each year has shown a degree of improvement, and, it is a matter of sincere congratulation that, in spite of the difficulty of obtaining convictions, one District has passed through a whole year without a dacoity ; and in two others, where they used to be counted by tens, they are now reckoned by units. Three Districts show an increase. Nuddea and Burdwan have not as yet been seriously taken in hand by the Commissioner : something has been done, but not much. Of the reason of the increase in Nuddea, I cannot speak. In Burdwan, I fear, I must attribute it to the inefficiency of the Police. In Midnapore a special cause exists. In the vicinity of Mohur-Bhunj territory, which affords to dacoits ready shelter, as is

plainly manifested in the fact that of 74 persons for whose arrest warrants have been issued in that large District, 50 belong to the few Thannahs bordering on Mohur-Bhunj and it is most satisfactory to know that, though they have not decreased in number, these offences have been of a much less serious description, and that the property plundered amounts to little more than a *fifth* of that lost in the proceeding year.

4th.—Captain Keighly says that “but little apparent decrease in the number of dacoities during the year” is shown in the above marginal statement, but the difference between 219 and 175, amounts to 44, which is just 20 per cent. I wish we could carry on at this rate, and guarantee the abolition of dacoity in 4 more years.

5th.—The [marginal	statement shows that in the higher Courts
Transported for Life.. ..	126
Temporary Imprisonment .	20
Sentenced as bad character	9
Acquitted by Sessions Judge	9
Ditto by Sudder.. ..	6
	<hr/> 170

only 15 have been acquitted against 126 convicted ; and Captain Keighly speaks with much satisfaction of there being now in the highest Court Judges favorable to the working of the system, and expresses a hope that the next Year's Report may show a yet more favorable result.

6th.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will, I am sure, concur in my regret that ill-health has deprived this Office of the valuable services and untiring energy of Mr. J. R. Ward, and in my satisfaction on finding that his duties have been transferred to the hands of so able and experienced a successor as Captain Keighly.

7th.—The Deputy Magistrates, Baboo Chunder Sekor Roy and Baboo Goroo Churn Doss, maintain their high character, and Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr is expected to prove very useful in Moorshedabad.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. ELLIOTT,

Commissioner.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, BURDWAN DIVISION,

*Burdwan.**Dated Hooghly, the 12th February 1858.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the operations of this Office. As I have only had charge of the Commission from the end of last September, I trust, I may be excused for writing more briefly than I otherwise would. The following Districts are under the Commission :—

Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Baraset, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad.

1st.—In the Twenty-four Pergunnahs no dacoity has taken place during the year, and from what Mr. Fergusson writes, there is little chance of the crime again making head in the District.

2nd.—Five Dacoities have occurred in Baraset, the same number as in 1856, none of them require particular notice. This District is under the Deputy Magistrate at Jessore.

3rd.—In Howrah there have been three dacoities, one of which committed in the house of Wajub Alli, Village Hoja Ghatta, was taken up by Mr. Ward. Several of the gang were convicted, and 2 approvers having been made, many other dacoits in that direction will be prosecuted.

4th.—In Hooghly the returns show thirty dacoities in 1857 to forty-one in 1856. In the two Thannahs, Hurripal and Rajbulbath, to which (Mr. Ward) in the 14th para. of his Report for 1856 wrote that his attention would be more immediately directed. The dacoities have been

reduced from thirteen to three, and the only Thannahs in which the crime still continues rife are Chunderkona, Dhonyakallee and Bydiobatee. In these 3 Thannahs, seventeen out of the thirty dacoities committed in the District have occurred, thirteen only having taken place in the same Thannahs in 1856. This year very little has been done in this direction; but since I have been at Hooghly, I have been working in the two latter Thannahs, and trust, with the evidence I have obtained, to be able to convict the principal gangs in the course of a month or two.

5th.—In the Jehanabad Sub-division, there is also a slight increase, seven dacoities having occurred in 1857, against 5 in 1856. In this direction, too, I look for a favourable result during 1858, as the principal Sirdar Dacoit of Thannah Jehanabad, and for whose arrest warrants have been issued from this Office for the last 2 years, has at last been seized, and his conviction is certain.

6th.—In Pandooah there has not been a single dacoity, the favourable result of the commitments of the larger portion of the gang under the Cheeroo Chungs, referred to in the 24th para. of Mr. Ward's Report for 1856, seems to have stopt the crime altogether in this Thannah.

7th.—In Thannah Hooghly one dacoity has been committed, and in Benepore one. This last by the Kenaram Gwala, referred to in the 30th para. of Mr. Ward's Report for last year. It was a very petty affair, not more than 4 or 5 dacoits having been engaged in its commission, this is one of the many cases which show the very great difficulty there will be in entirely putting down dacoity in a country like Bengal.

Wretched as the Police is allowed to be by every one, it is difficult to know what can be done for a people who will do nothing for themselves. It is a bold step for a man (a Bengallee himself) to attack a house in a Village (small though it may be) with only 3 or 4 followers at the most, and yet this is constantly occurring and with impunity.

8th.—This man Kenaram Gwala is well known to many of the villagers about, and, moreover, he is known to visit his wife who lives in Village Panchpara, and though there is a reward for his apprehension, no one will attempt it. He is said to be always well-armed, a report spread in all probability by himself and wife, and so apparently goes where he likes unmolested. However, I hope that with the steps being now taken, he will not be at large long; but until his seizure, these petty dacoities in Benepore are likely to occur; he seems out of “bravado” to select the Villages around the Deputy Magistrate’s house for his operations?

9th.—In Burdwan there is, I am sorry to say, a considerable increase in the number of dacoities; nineteen having been committed during the year, and twelve only in 1856.

10th.—There are, however, only 3 Thannahs in which this Office has as yet worked, and in those but partially, viz., Selamabad, Gangoor and Culna. In Ryna, beyond one or two dacoits having been transported, there has been nothing done. There is not an approver from that Thannah on the establishment. The Deputy Magistrate is now directing his attention in the direction of Selamabad, and I am sanguine as to the result.

11th.—The result of the commitments made in 1856 from Thannah Gangoor has been fully shown this year, not a single dacoity having occurred. The same may be said of Thannah Culna.

12th.—There is also a considerable increase in the number of dacoities committed in Nuddea, fifteen having been reported during the year and but eight having occurred in 1856. But out of the fifteen only seven have been committed in the Thannahs in which the Office has been at work, and in these but little has been done this year. I have of late taken a confession which will prove of use; so I trust, the crime will again be checked. The conviction of Byecunt Mujoomdar ought to have a very good effect. He was a well known harbourer of dacoits, and receiver in Thannah Hatra, a man well to do and supported by powerful friends, and it is a subject of congratulation, that Mr. Ward succeeded in obtaining his conviction. If a few more of the same class could be transported, it would do more to stop dacoity than the punishment of whole gangs.

13th.—In Jessore, the dacoities have been reduced from sixty-two in 1856 to thirty-one. The Deputy Magistrate has had many obstacles to overcome, which have caused much delay in the working of his Office. It was not until last July, that he knew by whom his commitments were to be tried. Immediately after this the conspiracy among the Nujeeb guard and approvers was discovered; several of the latter had to be sent to Jail, and consequently the evidence against many of his prisoners was destroyed, and they were obliged to be released. Mr. Ward, in reporting this to Government, observed,—“this very untoward affair thus throws back the Deputy Magistrate’s operations which were just coming to maturity, and the result of the year, which I had every hope would prove very satisfactory, will, I fear, be much the reverse.”

14th.—During the year 26 prisoners were transported for life, 2 acquitted by the Sessions, 24 were before the Sessions on the 1st January, and 49 in the Deputy Magistrate’s Hajut, and now the difficulties (with which he has had to contend) are removed, his work will go on satisfactorily, 17 approvers were made in his Office during the year, and all these confessions have to be worked out? Having only had charge of the Commissioner’s Office since last September, it would be presumption on my part to write much with regard to the Officers under me. At the same time, it is but fair I should point out the high character Baboo Goorro Churn Doss has always borne, and the interest he seems to take in his work. The convictions obtained on his commitments show him to be a careful as well as zealous Officer.

15th.—Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr has succeeded Baboo Obhoy Churn Bose in the Moorshedabad Office, and as the latter did not appear to like the work of the Dacoity Commission, it is as well the change has taken place, though the result of his commitments was very successful. But little work has been done in this District, 22 dacoits have been transported for life and 1 acquitted by the Sessions. In August last the operations of this Office were suspended by order of Mr. Ward.

16th.—Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr took charge of the Office on the 20th November, and since then he has taken several confessions; a good commencement has been made, and the result of the operations will, I trust, prove most favourable this year. The returns for this District show a considerable decrease in the number of dacoities, fifty having occurred in 1857, to sixty-five in 1856, still the number is most unsatisfactory.

17th.—With regard to the high character given by my predecessors to Baboo Chunderseker Roy, I can only express my concurrence, and the hope that an opportunity may soon occur to grant the promotion promised him.

18th.—The table in the Appendix shows how the prisoners awaiting trial on the 1st January 1857, and those taken up during the year, have been disposed of.

19th.—It will be seen that the number of dacoits committed in all the Offices under the Commission has been much larger, and the acquittals fewer during the year than in 1856. The latter is entirely owing to so little change having taken place in the higher Courts. We have had two additional Judges, who are favorable to "the system," and with slight intermission the same Judges in the Sudder, who have laid down so clearly the evidence on which they will convict, that it requires but care and patience on our part to ensure the conviction of almost every man committed. The work in the Commissioner's Office has been a little less than last year; but Mr. Ward was on more than one occasion employed on Government service, and though the duties, are simple enough, still a change of Officers must throw back the work. Records have to be perused, gangs have to be hunted out, and very much local information has to be obtained, which takes an Officer some time to acquire, and which cannot be given by his predecessor, however anxious the latter may be, to afford his assistance; and I beg here to express my thanks to Mr. Ward for his uniform kindness in meeting my views in every way since I have been in the Dacoity Department, more especially for his offers to assist me on every occasion since I have had charge of his Office. Though his duties at

Raneegunge were so heavy (as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor well knows) that I have had few opportunities of communicating with him.

The result of those tried has been briefly as follows :—

	Transported.	Term Im- prisonment.	Sentenced as bad charac- ter.	Acquitted by Sessions.	Acquitted by Nizamut.
Commissioner for the } Suppression of Dacoity }	28	13*	9	4	0
Chunderseker Roy. ...	51	7†	0	2	6
Jessore Office ...	25	0	0	2	0
Moorshedabad Office ...	22	0	0	1	0
Total ...	126	20	9	9	6

so out of 170 prisoners 150 have been punished. The old proportion therefore has been fully obtained, and when to this is added the result of the Midnapore trials, 157 having been punished out of 162 prisoners; out of 332 prisoners brought to trial, but 25 have been acquitted, and of the number punished, 250 have been transported for life.

20th.—There has been but little apparent decrease in the number of dacoities committed in the Districts under the Commission during the year; with the exception of Jessore and Hooghly, the first year's operations in the former District have had the usual effect, and would lead to the hope of the early cessation of the crime altogether, but this, in my opinion, cannot take place until the village gangs are destroyed. Immediately the Commission commences to work in a District, the decrease in crime is very marked, but as yet has always shown more in the first

year than afterwards. The more noted gangs are scized; but the lesser

	1856.	1857.
24-Pergunnahs ...	3	0
Barnset ...	5	5
Howrah ...	3	3
Hooghly ...	41	30
Burdwan ...	12	19
Nuddeah ...	8	15
Midnapore ...	20	22
Moorshedabad ...	65	50
Jessore ...	62	31
Total ...	219	175

* Of this number, 3 released on appeal to the Sudder.

† Of this number, 2 ditto ditto ditto.

ones remain; great and daring dacoities cease, but the crime on a smaller scale continues. The Chandernagore, Shikaree, and other gangs which used to commit such daring crimes in these Districts, and almost always with impunity, are no longer in existence, and there is little chance of a dacoity like that committed in Madhub Dutt's house in Chinsurah, occurring again. But Mr. Ward's Report for 1856, paras. 15 to 33, shows how much is still to be done in Hooghly, and the same remarks apply to each of the other Districts.

21st.—The conspiracy which was discovered in the Nujeeb Guard at Jessore, appears to have extended to this Office. On taking charge I found the larger portion of the Nujeebs had been discharged by Mr. Ward, and a guard of sailors had been entertained. Since then the latter have been discharged, and the Burkundauzes have been increased to their original strength. During the year 6 approvers have forfeited their conditional pardon, and 3 have absconded, all but Sreemonto Ghose of the former were transported for sedition or seditious language and being implicated in the conspiracy, was the apparent inducement for the latter to abscond.

22nd.—The Report of the Native Doctor is annexed. The health of the establishment has been good; but 4 prisoners have died; 1 after being sentenced; 1 after commitment; 1 whose case was before the Sudder, and 1 while under examination; 3 approvers have also died.

23rd.—The Report of the Midnapore Office is attached.

24th.—I have only now to request the favor of your submitting this Report for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who will, I trust, be satisfied with the results of the year, considering the changes that have taken place, and the other obstacles which have hindered the full working of the different Offices. The prospects for the present year are most cheering. If the Courts remain as they are now we shall have nothing to contend against, but the high price of food, and though that may occasion the commission of some petty dacoities,

which otherwise would not take place, the simultaneous working (and I trust energetic working) of this Office and its branches in Hooghly, Midnapore, Jessore, and Moorshedabad, will, I hope, end in the most satisfactory results.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. KEIGHLY,

Officiating Dacoity Commissioner.

N. B.—The Pundit, attached to this Commission for the education of the approver's sons, was appointed on the 11th February 1857. There are 43 pupils; of these 26 are the sons of approvers.

C. H. KEIGHLY,

Officiating Dacoity Commissioner.

A P P E N D I C E S .

Appendix A.

STATEMENT showing the names of individuals committed from this Office with the result of their trials and the dates of the same.

N ^o Number.	Name.	Residence.		Commissioner's Office.		Session's Court.		Nizamut Adawlut.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or final order.	Date.	Sentence or final order.	Date.	
1	Gumasta Kowrah	Shankhparah	Bansberia	J. R. Ward, Esq.	22nd Nov. 56	Referred to Soldier	12th Jan. 57	Transported	22nd Mar. 57	
2	Mudho Sinder Chung	Mansolepore	Bansberia	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
3	Loli Musulman	Bansberia	Bansberia	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
4	Cheestibur Chung	Bagdolpore	Bansberia	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
5	Mudho Ghose	Mansolepore	Bansberia	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
6	Mourea Ghose	Lachia	Barnet	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto	9th May	Ditto	22nd June 57	
7	Manik Musulman	Duttapara	Kalingah	Ditto	Ditto	Acquitted	7th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
8	Rajoo Gatewan	Gundajore	K u d u m b	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
9	Sideran Mondol	Moyman	gatchy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
10	Mohindoss Kylart	Gadagachha	Bansberia	C. R. R o y, Esq.	25th ditto	10 years imprisonment	10th Jan. 57	Ditto	Ditto	
11	Dokerry Shah Fakir	Pundooah	Hooghly	Ditto	By. Magte. 1st Dec.	Referred to Soldier	16th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
12	Cashah Chung	Bansberia	Bansberia	Ditto	17th ditto	Ditto	6th ditto	Ditto	17th Mar. 57	
13	Kalla Kooloy	Shargachee	Bansberia	Ditto	18th ditto	Ditto	14th April	Ditto	17th May 57	
14	Mandor Shah Chung	Hooghly	Hooghly	Ditto	19th ditto	Ditto	16th ditto	Ditto	17th Mar. 57	
15	Bascondoban Shikha	Joggerhat	Norabad	J. R. Ward, Esq.	30th Sept.	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
16	Taton alias Basumbhar Roy	Mohengsoony	Ditto	Ditto	31st Oct.	Referred to Soldier	31st Oct.	Ditto	2nd Feb. 57	
17	Berdjee Shikha	Seeragatty	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
18	Shikha Majin Fakir	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
19	Kalry Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
20	Shikha Kaseemully	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
21	Shona alias Sumasdeen	Shargatty	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
22	Torfan Mollah	Deorjanyabahal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
23	Jadoo Monob Sutgope	Alipore	Gangoor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
24	Kishito Rapi	Taktipore	Ditto	C. R. R o y, Esq.	10th Nov.	Ditto	10th Nov.	Ditto	28th Jan. 57	
25	Jadoo Ghose	Dugulhat	Bansberia	J. R. Ward, Esq.	11th Nov.	Ditto	27th ditto	Ditto	2nd Feb. 57	
26	Hurrah Ghose	Satgon	Ditto	Ditto	11th ditto	Ditto	5th Jan.	Ditto	17th Mar. 57	

37	Jahwar Bagel	Kodrah	Solamahad	Burdwan	C. S. R. O. Y.	2nd Jan. 57	Refer to	25th May 57
28	Tenowary Bagel	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	2nd ditto	Soldier	25th May 57
29	Chenoolah Bagel	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	2nd ditto	Ditto	25th April
30	Nepal Dome	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	2nd ditto	Ditto	25th April
31	Chundry Bagel	..	..	..	J. R. Ward.	13th ditto	Ditto	25th June 57
32	Hurry Harre	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto
33	Hatgaicha	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto
34	From Chand Harre	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto
35	From Chand Chung	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto
36	Dwar Srdar Ching	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto
37	Tan Chand oles Tera Dooley	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	25th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto
38	Duni Srdar Bagel	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	10th Feb.	10 years im- prisonment	25th ditto
39	Rabonally Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	2nd Mar.	Referred to	25th ditto
40	Tresanant Bozal	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
41	Molon Dooley	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	13th ditto	9 years im- prisonment	25th ditto
42	Porternam Dooley	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
43	Jaloo Hari	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
44	Manik Srdar Chung	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
45	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
46	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	9 years im- prisonment	25th ditto
47	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
48	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
49	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
50	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
51	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
52	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
53	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
54	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
55	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
56	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
57	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto
58	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Soldier	25th ditto
59	Goodman Sholkh	..	..	..	Dr. Magde.	21st ditto	Referred to	25th ditto

Appendix A.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	Residence.		Commissioner's Office.		Session's Court.		Nizamut Adawlat.		Remarks.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or final order.	Date.	Date.	
60	Suloom Akhoun	.. Bankoonse	.. Sukka	.. Howrah	.. J. R. Ward.	12th May 57	Acquitted	18th June 57		
61	Abdool Shahkur	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	16 years imprisonment	.. Ditto		
62	Poonoo Fornokar	.. Goherah	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	7 years ditto	.. Ditto		
63	Mulhoor Komarr Gwala	.. Nagolia	.. Nohatase	.. Barnast	.. C. S. R. o J.	2nd ditto	Referred to	10th ditto	24th July 57	
64	Potoo Munsulman	.. Pallalaha	.. Sockagore	.. Nuddah	.. Dy. Magte	27th ditto	Suider	7th Sept. 57	10th Oct. 57	
65	Tara Haree	.. Agomah	.. Royuah	.. Burdwan	.. C. S. Roy.	1st June	Referred to	9th Sept. 57	10th Oct.	
66	Vasentoo Koonar Roy	.. Amrah	.. Solamabad	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	Acquitted	10th ditto		
67	Ranahudro alias Bhodo	.. Sakypore	.. Jehanabad	.. Hooghly	.. Ditto	2nd ditto	Referred to	10th June 57	24th July	
68	Ganesh alias Guna Bagli	.. Bahergore	.. Harripal	.. Ditto	.. J. R. Ward.	6th ditto	16 years imprisonment	9th Sept.		
69	Nolin Bagli Chokcedar	.. Darjeepara	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	12 years imprisonment	.. Ditto		
70	Moyzodee Sheikh	.. Bandalla	.. Monipar	.. Burdwan	.. Ditto	9th ditto	Referred to	10th June 57	24th July	
71	Choto Kalla Chand Ghose	.. Koteah	.. Sockagore	.. Nuddah	.. C. S. Roy.	11th ditto	.. Ditto	10th Sept. 57	24th Nov.	
72	Lamba Kalla Chand Ghose	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
73	Pengunbar Bagom	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Barnast	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
74	Konowar Ghose	.. Koteah	.. Nohatase	.. Nuddah	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
75	S. of J. Ghose	.. Koteah	.. Sockagore	.. Nuddah	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
76	S. of J. Ghose	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
77	S. of J. Ghose	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
78	S. of J. Ghose	.. Gururupore	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
79	Brisda Bagli	.. Managoun	.. Solamabad	.. Burdwan	.. J. R. Ward.	13th ditto	.. Ditto	4th Nov.	.. Ditto	
80	Rangbah Tanteo	.. Dushgurna	.. Dhooyahalee	.. Hooghly	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
81	Sobool Ghose	.. Agapore	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	

Died in the
Alipore
Jail 16th
Nov. 1857.

Appendix A.—(Continued.)

Number.	Name.	Residence.			Commissioner's Office.		Session's Court.		Nizamat Adalat.		Remarks.
		Village.	Tianah.	Zilbah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or final order.	Date.	Sentence or final order.	Date.	
116	Bala Gopal Kowrah	..	Sevakhalia	..	Howrah	C. H. Knight, Esq.	22nd Oct. 57	Referred to Soldier	1st Dec. 57		
117	Sano Churn Roy	..	Fundooah	..	Howghly	C. S. Roy.	Ditto	Ditto	5th Nov.		
118	Nabin Kyahro	..	Dewangunge	..	Ditto	By Magte	24th ditto	Ditto	26th Oct.	Acquitted	20th Dec. 57
119	Mahoa Haroo	..	Schamshad	..	Burdwan	C. H. Knight.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transported	Ditto
120	Raj Chunder Bagli	..	Danaberya	..	Howghly	By Magte	Ditto	Ditto	5th Nov.		
121	Loknath Joogie	..	Ugdeesop	..	Nadiah	By Esq.	25th ditto	Ditto	27th ditto		
122	Panchowry Doolley	..	Danaberya	..	Howghly	By Esq.	26th ditto	Ditto	28th ditto		
123	Kardick Sivickh	..	Nyduatly	..	Buraset	C. S. Roy.	2nd Nov.	Ditto	28th ditto		
124	Nofur Mullah	..	Danaberya	..	Howghly	By Magte	2nd ditto	Ditto	2nd Dec.		
125	Sawery Mullah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd Dec.		
126	Pwari Sodar Chung	..	Vindangakh	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd Dec.		
127	Anand Chung	..	Norabunge	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
128	Bonades Neegoo	..	Putty Hurybaly	..	Ditto	C. H. Knight.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
129	Shostakh alias Kowra	..	Tokbah	..	Ditto	By Esq.	10th ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
130	Hangettir Glose	..	Saromunggar	..	Buraset	By Esq.	10 years' imprisonment	1st ditto			
131	Gowaladon Chung	..	Kallaga	..	Howghly	Ditto	Ditto	Referred to Soldier	25th Nov.		
132	Mudhab Doolley Bagli	..	Dewangunge	..	Howghly	C. S. Roy.	25th ditto	Ditto	25th ditto		
133	Kien Doolley Bagli	..	Schamshad	..	Burdwan	By Magte	2nd ditto	Ditto	2nd ditto		
134	Manik Doolley Bagli	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
135	Jutta Doolley Bagli	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
136	Huran Bagli	..	Kookpore	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
137	Moteball Bagli	..	Pandooah	..	Howghly	C. H. Knight.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
138	Boopoon Naga Byrango	..	Schamshad	..	Burdwan	By Esq.	25th ditto	Ditto	3rd Dec.		
139	Ram Chund Tamlac	..	Gangoor	..	Ditto	By Magte	14th Dec.	Ditto	21st ditto		
140	Gowdin Doss Kyburt	..	Rajbullah	..	Howghly	C. H. Knight.	Ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto		
141	Nabin Paray	..	Rejapore	..	Howrah	By Esq.	16th ditto	Ditto	24th ditto		
		..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		

Appendix B.

STATEMENT of the number of Dacoities and attempts in the undermentioned Districts since 1841.

ZILLAHS.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
24 Per- gunahs	2	6	7	8	13	13	14	20	12	12	14	11	7	21	5	3	0
Baraset...	4	3	16	19	11	11	7	16	38	43	37	48	23	10	3	5	5
Howrah...	0	0	15	16	21	33	23	28	96	24	33	40	27	9	5	3	3
Hooghly...	15	27	30	63	97	63	68	93	78	114	119	136	95	61	33	41	30
Burd- wan...	20	19	35	53	73	67	70	82	105	109	137	80	67	62	27	12	19
Nudda...	4	7	8	29	35	31	43	86	86	114	125	67	71	41	23	8	15
Midna- pore...	37	27	36	23	25	34	64	57	48	45	59	29	37	27	15	20	22
Moorahe- dabad...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Jessore...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Total ...	82	89	147	211	275	252	289	382	393	461	524	411	337	231	111	92	175

HOOGHLY;

The 12th February 1838.

C. H. KEIGHTLY,

Offg. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

Appendix C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Prisoners arrested and the manner in which they have been disposed of.

	Commissioner's Office.				Session's Court.						Nizamat Adawlat.							
	Committed.	Released.	Scotched.	Sent to other Zillahs.	Scotched as Bud.	Total Committed.	Refused to Builder.	Term Imprisonment.	Udhl.	Sentenced as Bud.	Released on Bud.	Pending on Bud.	Pending.	Total Reforred.	Transported.	Released.	Term Imprisonment.	Udhl.
Pending of the year 1856 .. 5	54	11	0	3	0	Pending of the year 1856 .. 11	40	4	10	1	3	1	7	Pending of the year 1856 .. 8	28	0	0	110
Total Prisoners for 1857 .. 83						Pending of the year 1857 .. 54								Udhl. for 1857 .. 40				
	88					Bud. for ditto .. 71								For 1857 .. 46				
Baloo Chandrasakar Roy, Deputy Magistrate, Pending of 1856 .. 7	81	4	0	0	0	Pending of 1858 .. 81	68	3	10	0	0	0	0	Pending for 1856 .. 2	31	5	0	113
Total Prisoners for 1857 .. 83						For 1857 .. 66								For 1857 .. 70				
	90																	
Baloo George Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate, Pending of 1856 .. 5	52	8	2	1	1	Pending of 1858 .. 52	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	Pending for 1856 .. 26	23	0	0	10
Total Prisoners for 1857 .. 95						For 1857 .. 81								For 1857 .. 68				
Baloo George Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate, Pending of 1856 .. 30	26	6	0	0	0	Pending of 1858 .. 26	22	1	0	1	0	0	0	Pending for 1856 .. 22	22	0	0	0
Total Prisoners for 1857 .. 7						For 1857 .. 66								For 1857 .. 70				
	37																	
Total	213	33	3	1	4	Pending of 1858 .. 213	156	9	20	3	3	1	9	Pending for 1856 .. 166	136	5	0	331

A. Of this number, 3 released on appeal to the Pundit.
B. Of this number, 3 ditto ditto ditto.

Hooonly : 27th 12th February 1858.

C. H. KEIGHTLY,
Ct. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

Appendix D.

NUMBER of Dacoities committed in the undermentioned Districts during 1857.

DIVISION.	District.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
PATNA.	Patna* ...	5	0	2	4	10	0	0	0	The Districts marked* are left blank, as the Returns are not received.
	Behar* ..	3	8	10	15	7	0	0	0	
	Saurun ..	1	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	
	Shahabad* ...	1	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	
	Chumparun* ...	0	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	
	Total ...	10	20	14	27	27	4	1	0	
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore*	10	12	13	6	9	0	0	0	
	Tirhoot ...	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Monghyr* ...	6	6	4	3	8	0	0	0	
	Purneah ...	0	4	10	4	9	8	0	1	
	Total ...	17	22	27	13	27	9	0	1	
RAJSHAYE.	Rajshaye ...	27	60	27	26	30	27	0	3	
	Pubnah ...	9	17	19	14	19	24	5	0	
	Rungpore ...	36	34	39	33	47	48	1	0	
	Bogra ..	17	35	30	58	21	12	0	9	
	Dinagapore ...	5	27	17	17	17	8	0	9	
	Maldah ..	25	47	25	9	31	18	0	13	
	Total ...	119	220	157	157	165	137	6	34	
DACCA.	Backergunge...	1	0	1	1	4	5	1	0	
	Dacca* ...	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	
	Furreedpore ..	4	2	3	0	1	2	1	0	
	Mymensingh.	8	2	12	3	8	6	0	2	
	Sylhet ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Total ...	14	5	17	8	14	14	2	2	

Appendix D.—(Concluded.)

Division.	District.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	Increase. Decrease.	REMARKS.
NUDDA.	Baraset... ..	48	23	10	3	5	5	0 0	
	Jessore... ..	33	43	44	68	62	31	0 31	
	Moorshedabad	63	58	33	54	65	50	0 15	
	24-Perguns ..	11	7	2	5	3	0	0 8	
	Nuddeah ...	67	71	41	23	8	15	7 0	
	Total ...	222	202	130	153	143	101	7 49	
BURDWAN.	Beerbhoom ...	51	69	38	24	31	19	0 12	
	Bancoorah ..	103	43	27	42	24	29	5 0	
	Burdwan ...	80	67	62	27	12	19	7 0	
	Hoochly ...	136	95	61	33	41	30	0 11	
	Howrah ...	40	27	9	5	3	3	0 0	
	Midnapore ...	29	37	27	15	20	22	2 0	
	Total ...	439	338	224	146	131	122	14 23	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	0	5	0	2	4	0	0 4	
	Noakhally ...	0	0	0	0	0	5	5 0	
	Tipperah ...	2	4	1	2	3	7	4 0	
	Total ...	2	9	1	4	7	12	9 4	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack... ..	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 0	
	Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 0	
	Balasore ...	3	1	3	2	2	0	0 0	
	Total ..	3	1	3	3	2	1	1 0	

C. H. KEIGHLY,

Off. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

 HOOGHLY;
 The 12th February 1858. }

Appendix E.

STATEMENT of the number of Prisoners arrested, &c., for Dacoity in the Bengal Division for 1857.

Division.	District.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of Prisoners brought to trial before Magistrate	Convicted by Sessions Court.	Acquitted by Sessions Court.	Pending, &c.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
PATNA.	Patna*	0	0	0	0	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	The Returns have not been received from the Districts marked * against their names.
	Behar*	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Sauran	4	9	3	3	0	1,864 4 0	14 10 0	
	Shahabad*	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Chumparan*	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total	4	9	3	3	0	1,864 4 0	14 10 0	
BHAGLPORE.	Bhagulpore*	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Tirhoot	1	11	0	0	0	1,134 0 0	0 0 0	
	Monghyr*	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Purneah	8	53	10	8	7	2,220 9 0	65 5 0	
	Total	9	67	10	8	7	3,354 9 0	65 5 0	
RAJSHAYE.	Rajshaye	27	71	8	13	1	3,752 0 0	148 14 11	
	Pubna	24	49	10	7	11	16,247 5 3	3,741 13 6	
	Rungpore	48	166	18	22	20	19,351 10 6	774 9 6	
	Bograh	12	40	29	0	0	1,649 14 3	267 14 3	
	Dinagepore	8	99	34	0	0	2,162 14 6	246 4 3	
	Maldah	18	127	51	38	3	8,199 12 6	614 15 1	
	Total	137	552	150	80	35	52,363 9 0	5,794 7 6	
Dacca.	Backergunge.	5	29	11	1	0	2,421 15 0	307 5 3	
	Dacca*	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Furreedpore	2	0	0	0	9	913 4 3	28 12 6	
	Mymensingh	6	60	5	0	0	6,069 4 0	127 13 6	
	Sylhet	1	5	0	0	0	1,012 6 0	0 0 0	
	Total	14	94	15	1	9	10,416 14 0	463 15 3	

Appendix E.—(Concluded.)

Division.	District.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of Prisoners brought to trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by Sessions Court.	Acquitted by Sessions Court.	Pending, &c.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Remarks.
BARASUT.	Baraset ...	5	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Jessore ...	31	41	8	6	11	7,700 3 9	40 2 3	
	Moorshedabad	50	127	23	6	0	14,114 3 3	111 7 5	
	24-Pergha. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Nuddeah ...	15	78	21	17	0	2,806 14 3	44 9 6	
	Total ...	101	246	52	29	11	24,621 5 3	196 3 2	
BURDWAN.	Beerbhoom ...	19	107	27	19	22	3,744 12 3	110 12 0	
	Bancoorah ...	29	82	2	20	12	5,276 9 0	41 9 6	
	Burdwan ...	19	113	18	25	25	8,676 8 3	123 3 6	
	Hooghly ...	30	136	18	14	14	5,134 10 9	345 5 0	
	Howrah ...	3	26	1	4	0	1,937 14 9	167 4 0	
	Midnapore ...	22	96	12	14	0	3,937 10 8	122 13 0	
	Total ...	120	560	78	94	73	28,708 1 8	920 15 9	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Noakhally ...	5	34	19	1	0	1,878 12 0	612 4 8	
	Tipperah ...	7	13	0	13	0	6,791 14 6	0 0 0	
	Total ...	12	47	19	14	0	8,170 10 6	162 4 8	
CUTTACK.	Cuttack ...	1	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Balasore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total ...	1	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	

C. H. KEIGHTLY,

Offg. Commr. for the Suppression of Dacoity.

 HOOGHLY; }
 The 12th February 1858. }

Appendix F.

The Annual Return of the Patients of the Jail and Establishment of the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity of Zillah Hooghly, &c., for the year 1857, dated Hooghly, 25th January 1858.

DISEASES.	ONLAIRS.			BUKUNDIA ZEL.			APPROVERS.			APPROVERS' FA-MILIES.			PRISONERS.			OTHER PATIENTS.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.	Admitted.	Cured.	Died.
Abcess	20	20	0	12	12	0	29	29	0	24	24	0	4	4	0	34	34	0	34	34	0
Amnesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anenorrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andinia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aphthae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arthritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	1	1	0	5	5	0	12	12	0	12	12	0	8	8	0	24	24	0	24	24	0
Cancer of the stomach	2	2	0	2	2	0	15	15	0	10	10	0	2	2	0	27	27	0	27	27	0
Cephalalgia	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	7	0
Cerebral congestion	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cholera	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Colic	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Constipation	5	5	0	27	27	0	33	33	0	33	33	0	3	3	0	36	36	0	36	36	0
Cyanicæ Parotiditis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonsillitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbuncle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea	3	3	0	32	32	0	32	32	0	32	32	0	21	21	0	53	53	0	53	53	0
Dislocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysenorrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyspepsia	3	3	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	14	14	0	33	33	0	33	33	0
Dysuria	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Dropy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epilepsy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

SIBOKALLY DANERKA,
Nature Doctor.

(Signed) C. H. KEIGHTLY,
Offg. Commissioner for the Supervision of Dacotah.

HOODLY ;
The 12th February 1854.

Commissioner's Office, Burdwan Division ;
Burdwan, the 27th February 1858.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

Fort William.

Judicial.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith Captain Keighly's Report of his work on the District of Midnapore as Assistant to the Dacoity Commissioner, which will, I think, be viewed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with high satisfaction.

2nd.—In 1857 there had been fifteen dacoities and seven attempts against eighteen dacoities, and two attempts in 1856 ; an actual increase of two cases as to *number*, but an astonishing decrease in the amount of plunder from Rupees 10,027 to 2,812, and the description of the crimes generally has been far lighter.

Transported for life	...	...	128
Town Imprisonment	...	...	22
Sentenced as bad characters	...	...	11
			— 161
Acquitted by Sessions Judge	...	...	1
----- Sudder	...	...	1
----- Captain Keighly	...	...	34
			— 36
Under trial by Ditto	...	...	46
Ditto by Sessions Judge	...	...	27
Died and escaped	...	...	7
			— 80
			277

must be, I think, *unequalled*, and reflects the utmost credit upon Captain Keighly's judgment.

3rd.—The marginal statement showing that of 197 persons whose trials have been concluded, only 38 have been acquitted in all the Courts, and that *out of* 152 *commitments only 2 have been acquitted*, 1 by the Sessions Judge and 1 by the Sudder,

4th.—He speaks very highly of the Native Officer in charge of his Nujeeb Guard, and the appearance of the place when I visited it during Captain Keighly's absence, leads me to believe his praise to be deserved.

5th.—Captain Keighly very justly observes, that he cannot expect to send up so good a statement again ; but his having done so once shows with what care and tact his work is conducted, and I doubt not that he will continue to maintain the very high character he has so justly attained.

6th.—I cannot at present say anything regarding the Border Police hinted at in Captain Keighly's 4th para. I do not myself think it would have any effect in preventing dacoits crossing to and from the Mohurbhunj Territory where they chiefly congregate. On a large River or in an open country it might be useful, but in a tract of thick jungle, I fear, it would be useless. I may, however, suggest to His Honor that a communication direct from his Government to the Mohurbhunj Raja on the necessity of his handing over the dacoits now searched for and preventing others from crossing the border would have a good effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. ELLIOTT,

Commissioner.

LIST of Dacoits "Absconded" in the years 1855 and 1856, in Zillah Midnapore.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Absconding.
		Village.	Thannah.	
1	Gopal Sing	... Oozeea	.. Kunchunnagore.	26th July 1855.
2	Madhub Bernah	... Nulgola	... Ditto	
3	Dooke Dolloee	... Oozeea	... Ditto	.. 26th July 1855.
4	Jhurroo Dolloee	... Ditto	... Ditto	.. 26th July 1855.
5	Madhub Maryhee Kyal	... Bunnomalbeerreah	Nimal	.. 23rd May 1856.
6	Mohun Laya	... Moondparah	... Ditto	... 9th May 1856.
7	Ram Dolloee	... Kooarpoooreah	... Ditto	
8	Chundee Samoe	.. Anoree	... Ditto	... 9th May 1856.
9	Kisto Doss	.. Gowrangbahr	... Pudm Basaou.	15th May 1856.
10	Kashee Bhat	... Ballychuck	... Purtabpore	.. 25th Sept. 1856.
11	Munsharam Doss	... Kakteea	... Pudm Basaou	.. 7th Sept. 1856.
12	Nubheen Dundpat	... Hogleh	... Ditto	.. 29th Sept. 1856.
13	Brejo Mohun Doss	... Bakulsha	... Kasheegunge	... 1st Oct. 1856.
14	Narayn Dolloee	.. Koomoordha	... Nimal	.. 26th Nov. 1856.
15	Lochun Dolloee	... Banah Khall	... Culmejole	.. 28th Nov. 1856.
16	Jadoo Bhoonya	... Bole Kooshda	... Nagaon	... 8th Dec. 1856.
17	Narayn Bhoonya	... Raneechuck	... Purtabpore	.. 4th Dec. 1856.
18	Goorace Dolloee	... Parhattypore	... Culmejole	.. 25th Dec. 1856.

(Signed) C. H. KEIGHLY,
Offg. Commr. for the Suppression of Dacoity.

STATEMENT of Decoits reported as having "Absconded" during the year 1857, in Zillah Midnapore.

Number.	Names.	Residence.		Date of the Decoith's return, specifying the Decoith's seconding.	REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.		
1	Bunbhoo Sing	Chundupore	Sagreswar	Decoith's return, dated the 25th Feb. 1857.	
2	Babooan Dose	Ulankarpore	Ditto	Ditto, 18th March 1857.	
3	Sham Pharoo	Andah	Sagreswar and Puttaspore	Ditto, 14th March 1857.	
4	Rusick Samul	Eshampore	Nimal	Ditto, 3rd April 1857.	
5	Bheem Liak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto	
6	Bheem Jana	Jandupore	Ditto	Ditto, 11th April.	
7	Bhikud Pathur	Shalica	Sagreswar	Ditto, 1st April.	
8	Loku Dollone	Alurawa	Nimal	Ditto, 17th April.	
9	Huty Dollone	Ditto	Puttaspore	Ditto, ditto.	
10	Kaboo Sing, son of Dookh Sing	Kelharoo	Ditto	Ditto, 28th Feb. 1857.	Escaped from the Midnapore Jail, ditto.
11	Ram Dabher, son of Pursooran Mahiloo	Begurroon	Nimal	Ditto, 2nd Mar. 1857.	Ditto
12	Hydee Tansobee, son of Ghansoo Tansobee	Raotura	Ditto	Ditto, ditto	Ditto
13	Baroo Jana, son of Chytun Jana	Kharrookhida	Ditto	Ditto, ditto	Ditto
14	Shoobul Putnalick	Babhydampore	Kulmole	Ditto, ditto	Ditto
15	Hurry Jana, son of Purso Solium Jana	Bolik-oolah	Nagson	Ditto, ditto	Ditto
16	Hurry Deb, son of Kannoo Deb	Bagmarree	Ditto	Ditto, 29th April 1857.	Escaped from my "Lincse" (since recaptured.)
17	Bannud Jana, son of Bockleh Jana	Shaddeen	Chitrapal	Ditto, ditto	
18	Sutroo Jana, son of Poore Jana	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, 29th ditto,	
19	Hurry Jana	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.	
20	Laka Jana, son of Bockleh Jana	Shaddeen	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.	
21	Gooloo Naick, son of Kaudurp Naick	Jallamootah Shampore	Bannurah	Ditto, 2nd July 1857.	
22	Radho Doss	Panchyoonce	Nagson	Ditto, 3rd May 1857.	
23	Gerdil Doss	Shaddeen	Sagreswar	Ditto, 4th ditto.	
24	Sarany Jana	Shaddeen	Ditto	Ditto, 11th ditto.	
25	Shannardhar Goochaseel	Shaddeen	Ditto	Ditto, 17th ditto.	
26	Purveshik Bosa	Bokoonpore	Nagson	Ditto, 2nd ditto.	
27	Koor Gouroo	Shaddeen	Puttaspore	Ditto, 7th ditto.	
28	Soojoodem	Shaddeen	Ditto	Ditto, 7th ditto.	

*STATEMENT of Dacoits reported as having "Absconded" during the year 1858, in Zillah
Minnapore. —(Concluded.)*

Number.	Names.	Residence.		Date of the Dacoit's return specifying the month according.	REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.		
29	Keshore Babo	.. Jhalidh	.. Nagson	Dacoit's return dated the 2nd June 1857	These two men escaped from the custody of the Meerut Police while being brought into the Sub-der Station.
30	Molho Nath Jana	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	Ditto, ditto	
31	Molho Nath Jana	.. Molho Nath	.. Kachhannagore	Ditto, 29th May 1857.	
32	Chandam Jana	.. Bujbarpore Gurkha	.. Nagson	Ditto, 21st ditto.	
33	Jhoomar Gurkoo	.. Jhalidh	.. Ditto	Ditto, 2nd June 1857.	
34	Nagoo Doss	.. Panchail	.. Ditto	Ditto, 8th ditto.	
35	Molho Bony	.. Molho	.. Chitrapal	Ditto, 14th ditto.	
36	Chakoo Jana	.. Bahadurpore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 20th July ..	Escaped from the custody of the Meerut Police
37	Shool Bahr	.. Chundherah	.. Nimal	Ditto, 21st ditto.	
38	Gungaram Bhosny	.. Basobherah	.. Ditto	Ditto, ditto.	
39	Khooroo Pyk	.. Sateemoolah	.. Ghaut Khojoreen	Ditto, 22nd ditto.	
40	Fakoor Malinad	.. Kachhannagore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 27th July 1857	
41	Sondur Doss	.. Broyechah	.. Nagson	Ditto, 11th August.	
42	Sheik Samoo	.. Ditto	.. Sagson	Ditto, ditto	
43	Dumoo Jana	.. Bahadurpore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 29th ditto.	
44	Sham Jana	.. Nookomulpore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 29th ditto.	
45	Kera Khan	.. Broyechah	.. Nimal	Ditto, 27th ditto.	
46	Doolal Mania	.. Sateemoolah	.. Chitrapal	Ditto, 14th June 1857	
47	Bhaloo Jana	.. Bahadurpore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 24th Sept. 1857	
48	Jetoo an	.. Kachhannagore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 17th ditto.	
49	Seripal	.. Kachhannagore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 20th Nov. 1857	
50	Bhaloo Doss	.. Andorah	.. Sagson	Ditto, 10th Nov.	
51	Ukoo Jana	.. Bahadurpore	.. Nimal	Ditto, ditto.	
52	Tacharam Bag	.. Nimal	.. Sagson	Ditto, 23rd Nov.	
53	Bachoo Doss	.. Panchail	.. Sagson	Ditto, 19th Nov 1857	
54	Nakoor Doss	.. Hamsorpore	.. Panchail	Ditto, ditto	These two men escaped while being taken from Bhaloo to Minnapore.
55	Bachoo Doss	.. Lalooa Gurra	.. Panchail	Ditto, 2nd Dec. 1857	
56	Bachoo Doss	.. Doope	.. Panchail	Ditto, 14th July 1857	
57	Gooloo Bhaloo	.. Chowkannagore	.. Sagson	Ditto, 14th July 1857	

(Signed) C. H. REIGHLY,
Offg. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

HOOBLY;
The 10th February 1858.

STATEMENT showing the names &c of Individuals committed from this Office in simple cases of Ducoity, or whose cases have been finally settled by me as Magistrate during the year 1857. Midnapore, the 1st January 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
1	Chandee Puijah	.. Moheslah	.. Partulpore	.. 23rd December 1856	10 Years, 4th March 1857.
2	Urpoon Gejee	.. Barodea	.. Ninnal	.. 26th Ditto	9 Ditto, 23rd February 1857.
3	Loku Jana	.. Ougur-enbahr	.. Ditto	.. 29th Ditto	16 Ditto in banishment, 4th March 1857.
4	Bannoo Aree	.. Moondparah	.. Ditto	.. 29th Ditto	9 Ditto ditto 4th ditto.
5	Purinee Pathar	.. Rorootarah	.. Nagoon	.. 13th January 1857	9 Ditto ditto 6th ditto.
6	Soondur Dollee	.. Petaleah	.. Ninnal	.. 11th February 1857	9 Ditto ditto 13th ditto.
7	Goonsoorshad Doss	.. Barburrah	.. Partulpore	.. .. .. .	1 Year, 4th February 1857.
8	Soondur Seet	.. Banoalberreh	.. Ninnal	.. 27th February 1857	9 Years in banishment, 9th March 1857.
9	Kamuloo Mundul	.. Molekoreea	.. Danganmarree	.. 26th ditto	} 10 Years each, 16th March 1857.
10	Kashlee Lattooa	.. Kharputna	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	
11	Mootee Bahr	.. Molekoreea	.. Ditto	.. 5th March 1857	
12	Rugghoo Mundul	.. Gavindchuck	.. Banniarah	.. 5th March 1857	9 Years in banishment, 17th March 1857.
13	Naraya Dollee	.. Thietah	.. Danganmarree	.. Ditto	1 Year, 6th March 1857.
14	Dhansoo Dollee	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	Ditto ditto.
15	Goorsee Khattooa	.. Goda Sreekisto- pore	.. Padm Dasoon	.. 3rd March 1857	} 9 Years, 26th August 1857.
16	Ram Mahitoe	.. Madhubpore	.. Sagesseur	.. 30th May 1857	
17	Daveo Puthan	.. Chennoor Doole	.. Snehannagore	.. 17th June 1857	
18	Goladudra	.. Amoolungoo	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	Died in the Midnapore Jail.
19	Nindoo Khattooa	.. Theen	.. Sagesseur	.. July 1857	3 Years, 28th July 1857.
20	Rudloo Mohapathur	.. Ros-hna	.. Partulpore	.. 4th Ditto	14 Ditto in banishment, 18th August 1857.
21	Kinkur Jana	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	14 Ditto ditto 18th ditto.
22	Mukkoosha	.. Kureepore	.. Danganmarree	.. 23rd ditto	10 Ditto ditto 28th ditto.
23	Madhub Doss	.. Bahridah	.. Nagoon	.. 30th ditto	10 Ditto ditto 20th ditto.
24	Sunbhoo Manna	.. Habbenbasha	.. Basoteea	.. August 1857	3 Ditto ditto 20th ditto.

STATEMENT showing the names, &c.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thanaah.		
25	Madu Raha	.. Gopynathpore	.. Nagoon	.. August 1857	.. 3 Years in banishment, 20th August 1857.
26	Ghannoo Sing	.. Dncooneen	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
27	Churn Doss	.. Bannabahr	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
28	Ghunasoo Manna	.. Soonea	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
29	Kottoo Parseea	.. Gopeenathpore	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
30	Jugbundoos alias Nurburry Parseea	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
31	Weebhoos Bhoonyn	.. Dandhurry	.. Danguarree	.. 11th ditto	.. ditto.
32	Mohun alias Bhaja Laick	.. Toonkhalla	.. Surshea	.. 12th ditto	.. 24th ditto.
33	Narayn Yasthur	.. Akunlah	.. Danguarree	.. 17th ditto	.. 25th ditto.
34	Pershad Kamleen	.. Akunlah	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
35	Bannoos Des alias Bonomally	.. Akunlah	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
36	Muthoor Goroce	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. ditto.
37	Baacharan Parthur	.. Mooschuck	.. Nimal	.. 24th October 1857	.. 10 Ditto
38	Doonleerum Bijlee	.. Mooschuck	.. Ditto	.. 24th ditto	.. ditto.
39	Ram Mahitee	.. Sandipore	.. Sagressur	.. 26th ditto	.. ditto.
40	Rindabun Doss	.. Naankar	.. Nagoon	.. 9th November 1857	.. ditto.
41	Nursing Dolloo	.. Fohahatty Soondurpore	.. Kunchannagore	.. Ditto	.. ditto.

(Signed) C. H. KEIGHLY,
Offg. Commissioner for the Suppression of Ducloty.

STATEMENT showing the names, &c. of Individuals committed from this Office on the charge of being professional dacoits or whose cases have been finally settled during the year 1857.
Midnapore, January 1858.

Number.	Names.	Residence.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
1	Cheendun Doss	Sutkessur	Nisaul	May 1856	Transported for life, 2nd January 1857.
2	Kanjibho Bharrab	Balarchatoe	ditto	21st August 1856	ditto 21st ditto.
3	Somdur Sahoo	Badoolbahr	ditto	24th ditto	ditto 20th ditto.
4	Nagoo Ioss	Woonohparah	ditto	29th ditto	ditto 14th February 1857.
5	Goverdhan Doss	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
6	Rankhyal	Dannomakeepore	ditto	ditto	ditto
7	Davoo Harosoo	Woonohparah	ditto	8th ditto	ditto 4th ditto.
8	Pranchoo Bhoooya	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
9	Prabroon Kourah	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
10	Goverdhan Doss alias Gumbur Doss	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
11	Illoobur Joon	Putrabpore	Putrabpore	23rd September 1856	ditto 20th ditto.
12	Sekal Menna	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto 9th March 1857
13	Kasaree Sing	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto (escaped)
14	Kesloo Sing	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto (approver)
15	Gour Sing	Kashyengungo	ditto	ditto	ditto
16	Lukko Sing	Putrabpore	ditto	ditto	ditto
17	Lukka Jans	Nagoon	ditto	ditto	ditto
18	Narayan Jans	Kapoolah	ditto	23rd October 1856	ditto 29th Feb. 1857 (ditto.)
19	Moolloo Dandpat	Woonohparah	Nisaul	ditto	ditto 21st ditto (ditto.)
20	Shadso Phudeckar	Hoglah	Putrabpore	17th ditto	ditto 24th ditto
21	Juggoo Beh	Shereoor	ditto	ditto	ditto
22	Paatloo Mleeo	Shereoor	Nagoon	ditto	ditto 4th March 1857 (ditto.)
23	Paatloo Bena	Sooj opore	Nisaul	19th November 1856	ditto 21st Feb. 1857 (ditto.)
24	Shoban W. Pundick	Kashyengungo	Putrabpore	6th December 1856	ditto 10th April 1857
25	Pakur Pal	Kashyengungo	Chinnopole	19th ditto	ditto
26	Kashoo Mahitoo	Chinnopole	Kashyengungo	28th ditto	ditto
27	Bughoon Ioss	Mahoon	Kashyengungo	29th ditto	ditto
28	Bughoon Ioss	Neemkumohar	Shobang	31st ditto	ditto 27th ditto (ditto.)
29	Beyant Sawrth	Tatarkhan	ditto	ditto	ditto 29th ditto.
30	Beyant Sawrth	Glanna	ditto	ditto	ditto 29th ditto.
31	Jankoy Khurah	Asoree	Nisaul	22nd ditto	ditto 24th April 1857.
32	Nalhoos Ioss Menna	Jalalpoore	ditto	24th ditto	ditto 4th June 1857.
33	Illoobur Harrah	Neemampore	ditto	27th ditto	ditto
34	Rajan Mallick	Kashyengungo	Nisaul	ditto	ditto 2nd May 1857.
35	Ram Mallick	Belgurrah	ditto	ditto	ditto

STATEMENT showing the names, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Consultation.	Final Order.
		Village.	Tamrah.		
34	Intan Geeroo	Bowaka	.. Nimal	.. 27th December 1857	Transported for life, 5th May 1857.
35	Narilo, Bolloo	.. Koomarlah	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. Ditto
36	Kochal Mahlek	.. Petherpookomrah	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. Ditto
37	Chayan Bhol	.. Kesharkomrah	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. 2nd June 1857.
38	Seemant Pathur	.. Ekarpore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
39	Pachoo Jana	.. Ekarpore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
40	Beeroo Jana	.. Cherooseekhetra	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
41	Bylencath Temooloo	.. Nongeechirumra	.. Kutenjolo	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
42	Matyram Sawant	.. Koomagobwundoo	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
43	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
44	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
45	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
46	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
47	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
48	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
49	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
50	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
51	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
52	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
53	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
54	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
55	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
56	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
57	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
58	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
59	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
60	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
61	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
62	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
63	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
64	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
65	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
66	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
67	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
68	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
69	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
70	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
71	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
72	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto
73	Naridour Sawant	.. Beantupore	.. Ditto	.. 27th ditto	.. ditto

74	Dharpoo Jana	..	Panyajeroel	..	Nagoun	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th July 1857	ditto.
75	Kally Churn Jana	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th July 1857	(approver.)
76	Radhoo Jana	..	Shankarpore	..	Sagunmar	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
77	Harry Doss	..	Chandikoo-soma	..	Mahipore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	26th October 1857	ditto.
78	Nakoonoo Koonah	..	Moondjersah	..	Nimal	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	16th August 1857	ditto.
79	Bugbho Doss	..	Kuchooa	..	Dunquarree	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
80	Rashoo Lattosa	..	Kharpatna	..	Pattarpore	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th July 1857	ditto.
81	Hunomdin Doss	..	Bagbushpore	..	Nagoun	..	3rd ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th September 1857	ditto.
82	Herrtoo Mahitoo	..	Bulypore	..	Ditto	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
83	Dookase Mahitoo	..	Balkoonia	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
84	Bhoon Mahitoo	..	Hatloodawunkar	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
85	Chandur Phindokar	..	Dookoonia	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
86	Bhagoo Swantik	..	Botunkoon	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
87	Kesoo Mania	..	Nesook Mohar	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
88	Mudhoos Berah	..	Nesook Khas Mahal	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
89	Mudhoos Berah	..	Nesook Khas Mahal	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
90	Mudhoos Berah	..	Nesook Khas Mahal	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
91	Ananuf Doss Adikarry	..	Urupore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
92	Fakoor Pattur	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
93	Loku Mahitoo	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
94	Juboo Jana	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
95	Radhoo Mahitoo	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
96	Urjoon Kur	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
97	Radhoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
98	Radhoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
99	Radhoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
100	Radhoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
101	Radhoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
102	Radhoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
103	Anandide Manghoos	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
104	Shalk Hosoon	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
105	Nesoo Mahitoo	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
106	Dohoo Seet	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
107	Kally Seet	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
108	Parshod Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
109	Rajpoo Ram	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
110	Huladhur Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
111	Modi Lalk Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
112	Gurroo Moudul	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
113	Nursing Fureena	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
114	Mugsoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
115	Mugsoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
116	Urdoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
117	Sondur Meemha	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
118	Harry Bhosnya	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
119	Nobhoos Meerdha	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
120	Ram Jana	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
121	Ram Nath	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
122	Hotoo Doss	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
123	Shalk Beerbul	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.
124	Shalk Kadar	..	Hokoonpore	..	Pattarpore	..	11th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	ditto.

STATEMENT showing the names, &c.— (Concluded.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order
		Village.	Thanaab.		
125	Madhoo Panorgahoo	..	Kachuanagore	..	..
126	Pernahad Baccak	..	..	15th August 1857	..
127	Nakoree Doss	..	..	..	..
128	Goor Mahites	..	..	..	..
129	Naraya Jina (Ind)	..	..	1st September 1857	..
130	Kochind Inair	..	..	..	..
131	Muker Sengpody	..	..	..	..
132	Prokoo Musahel	..	..	..	..
133	Itseem Blooyay	..	..	..	..
134	Gournee Doss	..	..	..	..
135	Senthoor Mullack	..	..	..	..
136	Senthoor Mohajidur	..	..	..	..
137	Shook Mahano	..	..	..	..
138	Shook Mahano	..	..	..	..
139	Shook Mahano	..	..	..	..
140	Juanjee Doss	..	..	..	..
141	Alhadnosen Kamleoa	..	..	..	..
142	Raghdoo Bhendah	..	..	..	..
143	Madhoo Raod	..	..	..	..
144	Illoent Gyon	..	..	..	..
145	Lakkee Ehoovya	..	..	..	..
146	Suroop Pandit	..	..	..	..
147	Nundoo Doss	..	..	..	..
148	Nanyra Doloso	..	..	..	..
149	Koor Sengpody	..	..	..	..
150	Dyloo Gieroo	..	..	..	..
151	Rampershad Doss alias Ram Doss	..	..	..	..

The number is properly 151.

Nos. 3 and 15 were entered in the Returns for 1854, as will be seen on looking at the dates of the trials.

ABSTRACT.

Transported for Life

Acquitted one by Sessions, one by Magistrate

Escaped after Commitment

Committed to Sessions

Total

Monthly: }
 The 10th February 1858.

(Signed) C. H. KEIGHTLY,
 Offg. Commissioner for the Suppression of Duelling.

126
 2
 1
 20
 151

A D D E N D A .

A D D E N D A .

No. 296.

To

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Fort William,

Dated Hooghly, the 1st June 1857.

SIR,

THE following Report on the trial of Obhorshee Bagdi, called for in the 17th paragraph of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on my Report for 1856, was prepared several days ago, but by an oversight not despatched. I trust, I may be pardoned for the delay which has thus accidentally occurred in submitting it.

2nd.—I was slightly in error when I stated that the grounds of commitment in Madhub Ghose's case, and in that against Obhorshee Bagdi, were precisely the same. It would have been more correct, if I had written that the proof to establish *the specific count principally relied on, for conviction as affording evidence corroborative of the approver's testimony*, (*viz.*, that which charged the prisoners with dacoity on the night of the 25th August 1849 in the house of Gungadhur Dutt of Kashyadangah, Thannah Poorbsthul, Zillah Burdwan), was identical in both cases, and that the grounds of commitment on that count in Obhorshee's Calendar were copied from that of Madhub Ghose's and others. This inaccuracy does *not*, however, in *any way* affect what I urged, *viz.*, that what had been received as peculiarly good evidence by the Sudder Court, was subsequently rejected in the Sessions.

3rd.—I annex, as directed, copies * of the Session's and Sudder's proceedings in both cases, and have also added a copy of my remarks on the grounds for sending Obhorshee up for trial, I beg particularly to call attention to the parts *italicised*.

4th.—You will observe that nothing is said in the Sessions judgment on Obhorshee's trial, regarding

"When first confessing at the Thannah, on 27th August, he named both the above, and on this point the Committing Officer in his English Abstract is in error, unless he considers the prisoner's name to have been interpolated in the Record which it probably was. The paper bears so suspicious an appearance that I have extracted it from the Nuthce. In my opinion this Ramlohl did not, on the 27th August, know prisoner's name and that some one else supplied it."

the impounding of the suspicious paper to which I made allusion. To this I can only reply, that it was a rule with Mr. Wilkins always to allow a Committing Officer to take copies of his decisions, and that in the copy of the judgment which my

writer took down on the day of Obhorshee's trial, and which is on record in this Office, the paragraph in the margin occurs, instead of the sentence which I have underlined at E. in the copy now supplied from the Additional Sessions Court.

5th.—I beg also to send up the paper said to bear *so suspicious an appearance*. The supposed interpolation occurs at E. on the second page, but any one at all conversant with the Vernacular will at once see that the word जानिना was written by the same hand as wrote the rest of the deposition, that the name Obhorshee is not unusually contracted as it would be, had it been interpolated, and an examination of the paper will show that there is no erasure, and that the colour of the stroke through जानिना is the same as that of the ink in the rest of the letters. It seems to me self-evident that the deponent had at first stated he did not remember the name of the Bagdi he was alluding to, but suddenly remembered it just as the Mohurrir had written the two words and that the latter then ran his pen through them and entered the name Obhorshee.

-
- * A. Sessions Judgment in Madhub Ghose's case.
 - B. Sudder ditto ditto.
 - C. Sessions Judgment in Obhorshee Bagdi's case.
 - D. Charge and ground of commitment in ditto.

6th.—It may be noticed that this was not the confession I referred to in my abstract of grounds for commitment which was of the 28th August, and before the Deputy Magistrate himself, this suspicious one bears date the 27th August, and was recorded by the Darogah ; however, the two are precisely to the same effect, and the point is immaterial.

7th.—From the accompanying * from the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, it appears that Madhub Ghose's trial occupied Mr. Bayley
 • G. three days, whereas, on the 16th September Mr. Wilkins tried two cases.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
 (Signed) J. R. WARD,
Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

A

GOVERNMENT,

Vide Ni-
zamut Re-
ports, Vol.
I. of 1855,
page. 685.

versus

MADHUB GHOSE, (No. 15,) SREERAM BISWAS, (No. 16,) HARADHUN
NAGA, (No. 17.) SHAM BAGDI (No. 18.)

CRIME CHARGED. 1st Count, No. 15 to 18.—Dacoity on the night of the 1st March 1848 in the house of Moulvee Lotf Hossein of Mashdanga, Thannah Montresour, Zillah Burdwan. 2nd Count.—Dacoity on the night of the 25th August 1849 in the house of Gungadhur Dutt of Kassiahdangah, Thannah Uggerdeep, Zillah Nuddea. 3rd Count, Nos. 15, 17 and 18.—Dacoity on the night of the 20th March 1850 in the house of Rampershad Biswas of Kotally, Thannah Kalloopole, Zillah Jessore. 4th Count, Nos. 15 to 18.—Having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

Remarks by the Sessions Judge. All the Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The case of prisoner Madhub Ghose, No. 15.

Count 1st.—Mashdanga Dacoity. The prisoner is stated, in the original confession of Manick Ghose, witness No. 1, to have been implicated in this dacoity. That confession was taken in May 1854. The prisoner was arrested in May 1855. The approver's statement as to the particulars of the dacoity is borne out by the prosecutor's. This approver mentions Bunmallee as the party who was the spy, and Monohur Ghose as the party who called him witness. Witness No. 1. The record of the Pharee Burkundauze having had his suspicions roused by seeing Bunmallee and Monohur together on the day of the dacoity to a certain degree corroborates this. The deposition of this witness here is in accordance with the above.

Count 2nd (Kassiahdangah) Nobay Ghose, witness No. 2, implicated this prisoner in the dacoity charged in this count, the witness No. 2 made his general confession in January 1854. The correctness of the statements made by the witness as to his dacoity is borne out by the record of it. Firstly, by the statement of the Native lady of the house as to her escaping by a neighbour's roof. Secondly, by the statement of Boyle Burkundauze that he used arrows against them. Thirdly, by the confession of Ramloll, a dacoit who was seized. That confession is of the 28th August 1849. Fourthly, by the witness No. 2's statement of that seizure and Ramloll's, as also that of the Chowkeedar and Burkundauze tallying in all essential particulars. Fifthly, by the character of the property found to be taken on that seizure (metal, utensils, &c.) and that deposed to by this witness as being with him and Ramloll when the latter was seized.

The identity of the prisoner, Madhub Ghose, with the wounded man, has to be considered. Manick Ghose, witness No. 1 and Nobay No. 2, called him of *Poorbus-thul* in their original confessions. † He so calls himself. Ramlohl calls him of Gungadanga. The prisoner admitted to the Commissioner that he once was of Gungadanga, and it is in evidence* that he was of both places, and of Rugghoonathpore. Ramlohl also distinctly states in his confession of 1849, that there were *two* Madhub Ghoses in the dacoity, and the Darogah's report‡ shows that the *chota* Madhub Ghose could not be found, while the *boro* Madhub Ghose was sent in, but released on the authorities being satisfied that his wound was caused, as he alleged, by a *kodally*. The Commissioner refers to a scar on prisoner's leg. I had the prisoner examined by the Civil Surgeon,§ who doubt that any of the scars were caused by arrow-wounds, but considers them the result of native cauterization, which, however, (the Civil Surgeon adds) might conceal an arrow-scar. But the witness, No. 2, distinctly recognises the prisoner at the bar, as *the* Madhub Ghose implicated in this dacoity, and as *the* one, who was not arrested when another of that name was so, and as his account of this dacoity in other particulars, is supported by various and independent records, and is not refuted or contradicted, I do not see why it should be set aside, as it respects the prisoner in this Court.

Count 3rd.—"Kotally" Dacoity. Nobay, witness No. 2, before the Commissioner, named this prisoner, Madhub Ghose, as implicated in this dacoity. Manick, witness No. 1, said some of the Chundeeppore people, specifying Lokenath and Doorgachurn and Kishto Ghose, were there. Doorgachurn and Lokenath are stated to have been leaders of the Chundeeppore gang, and that this prisoner, Madhub, No. 15, belonged to it. There is consistency, and yet apparently not a collusive one in the main details of this dacoity given by witnesses Nos. 1, 2 and 3, both here and before the Commissioner.

Count 4th.—"Belonging to a gang of dacoits." The above remarks and the statement appended to this letter, show how and by whom the prisoner was sworn to, as belonging to a gang of dacoits, before his arrest and since.

The defence of prisoner No. 15 before the Commissioner consisted in a denial. Here he stated that enmity existed between him and Manick Ghose, as the father of the latter had turned Christian, and his mother went with Europeans in boats, and no Gwala would eat with him. And that his (prisoner) father especially refused their re-admission into caste. The prisoner says that he *did* mention this to the Commissioner, but that he would not record it. I have not deemed it

* Witnesses Nos. 1, 2 and 5.

† 31st August 1849, No. 46.

‡ Witness No. 15 summoned by the Sessions Judge

necessary to take the evidence of a Committing Officer, on the record of his Office signed by himself, being a true one.

This prisoner, No. 15, also urges that Nobay Ghose, witness No. 2, was a servant to a planter at Kauksyallee and was at enmity with prisoner, owing to a quarrel as to pastureage in which the said witness No. 2, was beaten. The prisoner, No. 15, denies all knowledge of the other three witnesses, so that no enmity could exist as to them.* He adds that his witnesses sent here were Hullohdhur Ghose and Haradhun, but *cultivators*, while those he meant were *gwalas*. He said, however, that he would not have those witnesses sent for.

As to his character,† it may be observed, that prisoner No. 15 was recognized in a dacoity in the house of Deenonath Nundy (prisoners Nos. 8 and 9 of Fouzdaree Record No. 230) but not found. He was arrested for collecting offensive weapons in June 1851 (prisoner No. 15 of Fouzdaree Record, No. 78.) He was implicated in the confession of prisoner No. 16, Sreeram Biswas as to a dacoity on a boat in which were some Officers of the Superintendent of Police (prisoner No. 9 of Record No. 20). In the Burjora Dacoity, Thannah Nuddea, this prisoner, No. 15, is also mentioned.

The case of Sreenath Biswas, prisoner No. 16.

Count 1st.—"Mashdangah Dacoity."—The witness, No. 1, has mentioned the prisoner here and in his original confession. The remarks in para. 3rd, upon the credit to be attached to the approver's evidence, apply equally in the case of this prisoner.

Count 2nd.—"Kassiadangah Dacoity."—Witness, No. 2, mentioned this prisoner in his original confession and here. The remarks in para. 4th, upon the credit to be attached to this approver's evidence as to this dacoity, equally apply here.

Count 3rd.—"Kotally Dacoity."—Witnesses Nos. 2 and 2 mentioned this prisoner Sreeram, No. 16, here, but do not in their original confessions.

Count 4th.—"Belonging to a gang of dacoits."—The tabular statement attached to this letter will show that the prisoner was stated in the original confession of witness, No. 1, (Manick Ghose) to have been engaged in a dacoity at Bissorambee, and in two (besides that charged in Count No. 3) at Kassiadangah. All the witnesses here depose to this prisoner being a gang robber. I would also mention this prisoner's confession referred to in para. 11. A reference to the name of his father given by himself there and here, fixes his identity.

* It is however urged that witness No. 1 has influenced them. How, is not stated.

† Case of Hurro Sirdar, Page 717, Nizamut Adawlut Report, 22nd June 1855, ten lines from bottom.

The prisoner's defence is that Manick Ghose, witness No. 1, absconded in a criminal case, and prisoner's brother, Sreenath, was Gomastah, and that they both had caused his capture, and that he, witness No. 1, is consequently the prisoner's enemy. He adds that Nobay Ghose's (witness No. 2) cattle had trespassed in his land, and that he Nobay had been beaten by prisoner. The prisoner, says he, knows none of the other witnesses. They could have therefore no ground of enmity against him. The witnesses, he calls to character, do not give him a good character.

The case of prisoner, No. 17, Haradhu Naga.

Count 1st.—"Mashtangah Dacoity."—Witness, No 1, in his original confession and here, states prisoner No. 17 to have been engaged in this dacoity. My previous remarks in para. 2nd equally apply to his confession in regard to this prisoner on this Count.

Count 2nd.—"Kasseadangah Dacoity."—Witness, No. 2, in his original confession and here, states prisoner No. 17 to have been engaged in this dacoity. My remarks in para. 4th refer to the credit to be given to this witness on this Count.

Count 3rd.—"Kotaly Dacoity."—Witness, No. 3, in his original confession and here, states this prisoner to have been engaged in this dacoity.

Count 4th.—"Belonging to a gang of dacoits."—Prisoner, No. 17, is mentioned (*vide* Tabular Statement) in the original confession, as engaged in six dacoities. Here in seven.

His defence is that the father-in-law of witness, No. 1, and Manick Ghose, and some relatives of theirs, conspired with the Zemindar to dispossess prisoner of some Lakeraj land, and that the villagers were ill-affected against him. He adds that Nobay Ghose's wife was deserted by her husband, and became his (prisoner's) mistress. He urges that he made this defence before the Commissioner, but that Officer did not record it. On this point, (*vide* para. 8th), he adds that he does not know witnesses Nos. 3, 4 and 5. As to character, this prisoner was stated by Sreenath, a confessing prisoner (page 32 of Record 96) to have been engaged in a dacoity at Bamoonpokoor. (The Commissioner in his abstract calls the confessing prisoner there, the brother of the prisoner No. 16 here, but that prisoner there called himself the son of *Ramtenoo* Ghose, and this man calls himself the son of *Sonatura* Ghose). The prisoner was named in the confession of No. 16 referred to in para. 11th. He was said to be recognised in a dacoity in the house of Brojomohun Byragee in October 1850, (pages 6 and 9 of Record, No. 249.) He was sworn to in that case by prosecutor, as having seized him by the hair.

The case of prisoner No. 18, Sham Bagdi.

Count 1st.—"Mashdangah Dacoity."—Witness, No. 1, stated this prisoner to have been engaged in the Mashdangah Dacoity. (*Vide* my remarks in para. 2nd, as to the credit to be given to his evidence.)

Count 2nd.—"Kassadangah Dacoity."—The original confession of Nobay Ghose, witness No. 2, mentions that No. 17 Haradhun was engaged in this dacoity, and another Bagdi, whom he did not know. Here, he says, Sham Bagdi, this prisoner, was there. (*Vide* remarks in para. 4th, as to the credit to be given to this confession.)

Count 3rd.—"Kotaly Dacoity."—The original confession of Bhisto Ghose, witness No. 3, and his deposition here, state the prisoner, No. 18, to have been engaged in this dacoity.

Count 4th.—"Belonging to a gang of dacoits."—This prisoner is named by No. 1 in his original confession and here also, engaged (besides in those charged) in a dacoity on a Darogah's boat at Kossiadangah, and by No. 1 here in dacoities at Burmaracetollah and Biesorambha.

His defence is that witness No. 1's relatives have enmity with him, and he afterwards said (but it appeared to me, from the interval of reflection, on my asking him if he had any further defence as a sudden after-thought) that he had criminal intercourse with the wife of witness No. 1; further, that witness, No. 2, and he had enmity about cattle trespass and that the prisoner had assaulted witness, No. 2. He urges that he did not state this to the Commissioner as the Omlah told him to reserve it for the Sessions. He denies any knowledge of the other witnesses.

As to the character of this prisoner, I would observe, that he was convicted of theft in October 1849, (page 26, Record No. 428). He was also recognized in a dacoity in the house of Brijo Byragee in October 1850. He was stated in the confession of prisoner No. 16 (page 9, Record No. 20) to have been engaged in the dacoity there referred to.

I consider all the prisoners guilty of belonging to a gang of dacoits. It is a curious circumstance that in the original confessions of the witnesses before the arrest of these prisoners, their names are stated almost in all cases *immediately* after Lokenath,* Okoy or Monohur, i. e. the men who are said throughout to have been the leaders of these prisoners, as if the approver first stated the leaders and then the members of the gang. *The Records of the Mashdangah and Kassiadangah cases (Counts Nos. 1 and 2) show that the witnesses' statements are corroborated by those Records.*

* The Commissioner has informed me that Lokenath and Okoy, (dead), and Monohur at Singapore, transported.

Further, there is no reason shown why witnesses Nos. 3, 4 and 5 should have deposed, as they did against the prisoners. The prisoner's characters appear, from the independent Records cited, as suspicious. Their defences are, I think, false, or that they would have been strongly urged before. Lastly, if I may form any judgment from demeanour of witnesses before me and of the prisoners, when making their defence, I feel no doubt that the prisoners have not been stated to have belonged to a gang of dacoits without foundation.

I recommend that the prisoners be transported for life.

B

*Remarks by the Nizamut Adawlut—(Present Messrs. B. J. Colvin
and J. H. Patton.)*

The Sessions Judge has stated clearly and at great length, the proofs against each prisoner, and the circumstances of corroboration of the evidence of the approvers. *The testimony of witness No. 2 has been confirmed in a remarkable degree as regards the prisoners, Nos. 15, 16 and 17, with reference to the Kassiadangah Dacoity*, and the general evidence, as to all the prisoners being professional dacoits, is supported by the Records referred to by the Sessions Judge, by which prisoner No. 18 is also shown to have been named as concerned in dacoity on several occasions. We convict all the prisoners of the charge of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, and sentence them to transportation for life.

Additional Sessions Judge's remarks on the trial of Obhorshee Bagdi.

GOVERNMENT *versus* OBHORSHEE BAGDI.

The prisoner Obhorshee Bagdi is charged with three specific dacoities, and with having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

The first dacoity was at Kashyadanga, in the Nuddea District, on the 10th June 1849, and to connect the prisoner with it, there is the uncorroborated evidence of the two approver witnesses, Nobay and Hullothur. They both denounced the prisoner in their original confessions of 13th January 1854 and 22nd March 1856. Nobay names before me as before eight accomplices; but he omits one name previously given by him, and *he now names for the first time Hullothur, his fellow-appraver witness*. Witness was at the time, he says, a latial in the service of an European Indigo Planter. He gives the particulars of the affair as before. Hullothur, the other approver witness, names before me as engaged in this Kashyadanga Dacoity the same 10 persons he originally denounced, and amongst them are the prisoner and the approver Nobay; but

the meagre account of the affair as taken down from him on 22nd March 1856, differs on all points with that given by Nobay in 1854; and in his evidence to-day before me he has considerably varied from his own previous account taken so recently. On this account, the charge against the prisoner cannot be sustained. *To connect the prisoner with the 2nd dacoity, that at the same Village of Kassiadangah, Zillah Nuddea, but at the house of one Gungadhur Dutt, we have the direct evidence of but one approver, Nobay. In his confession recorded on 13th January 1854, he denounced 10 accomplices including the prisoner, and has done the same to-day, adding one fresh name, that of a second Madhab Ghose. His account of the affair differs somewhat now from that previously given, but on several points it is also consistent. In support of the direct testimony of this one witness, there is the statement made by Ishwar Bagdi, Chowkeydar, on the 29th August 1849, four days after the occurrence. He alludes to a dacoit escaping (evidently the witness Nobay) from the side of Ramlall Ghose, who was arrested, but he in no way alludes to the prisoner or to any part he may have taken in the business. This Ramlall confessed to the Deputy Magistrate of Cooch on 28th August 1849, three days after the dacoity, and implicated both prisoner and approver E. E first confessing at the Thannah on 26th August, he named no one. There is no further evidence, direct or circumstantial, to connect the prisoner with this dacoity, and I consider that produced altogether insufficient and untrustworthy. A coincidence in the incidents of the affair between the approver witness's confession, and the facts elicited at the time by the Police, is no evidence as to prisoners individual complicity.*

The third dacoity was on the River near Korkorya, on 8th March 1850, on the boat of Mr. F. J. Dubeg. The approver witness, Sreemonto Ghose, alone gives evidence in the case. His confession was recorded on the 8th June 1856, and in it he implicated the prisoner and ten others. Of these he has to-day again named all but one, one Jadoo Pál, and the account he now gives of the affair corresponds on the whole with that previously detailed. The only proof in support of the above testimony is two lists of bad characters living in the neighbourhood sent up by the Darogah of Poobsthal (now deceased), and dated respectively 23th March and 28th April 1850, whom the Darogah aforesaid said he suspected as likely to have been concerned in the affair; but apparently on no special grounds or specific information. The prisoner's name is on both these lists.

The prisoner pleads not guilty. He says he is on bad terms with the approver, Sreemonto, and that the other 2 approvers have colluded with Sreemonto to injure him; but he cites evidence to character only. His witnesses, three in number, all say he is a man of bad repute, and to their knowledge, a robber by profession. The three approvers declare he was a member of Doorgachurn Ghose's and other gangs of dacoits.

The prisoner has been denounced in other River Dacoities, the commission of which was never officially reported. In the Bargora Dacoity, he was denounced by the Chowkeedar, and the person whose house was robbed, and sent up to the Sessions, where he was discharged for want of sufficient proof, and he has been in Jail for theft committed in company with two men, one of whom has been recently transported for dacoity. On the whole, I am unable to say any one specific charge has been sufficiently proved against the prisoner; but that there is enough evidence on record to show he is a robber of desperate and dangerous character, whom it would be improper to release without security for future good behaviour. He is acquitted, but will furnish Rupees 200 security under the rule prescribed by Regulation VIII. of 1818, Sections X. and III. of 1819, Section II.

(Signed) G. D. WILKINS,

The 16th September 1856.

Additional Sessions Judge.

D

Abstract of the Examination, grounds and date of commitment for trial.

GOVERNMENT *versus* OBHORSHEE BAGDI.

The prisoner was denounced in this Office so far back as January 1854, by the witness No. 1. His name was again mentioned by witness No. 2 in his original confession in March last, and similarly Sreemonto, who confessed on the 3rd June, stated prisoner had on several occasions joined with him in dacoity. Warrants had issued for Obhorshee's arrest in March, but he was not arrested till the 23rd Ultimo, and arrived here on the 25th Idem.

Prisoner is charged on three specific counts, with as many particular dacoities, and generally with having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

Count 1st.—Witnesses Nos. 1 and 2 were both present in this dacoity, and though there is no independent proof as to the prisoner's participation in it, the Nuthee confirms their statement generally in so many particulars, that taking it in connection with the corroboration afforded in the Records annexed as to his complicity in the other two dacoities charged, it seems to me worthy of acceptance. I enter this dacoity, because in the other two we have only one witness to each, the witnesses agree on all points except that regarding the seizure of the owner of the premises. The Record shows the son of the owner of the house was seized (*page 10 of Record No. 7*) and that the dacoits were opposed, the villagers throwing bricks, &c.

Count 2nd.—Nobay Ghose, witness No. 1, was alone present in this dacoity, and in his original confession named prisoner, his account of the affair is singularly borne out. He says the old lady of the house ran up on to the roof,

and got on to a neighbours' roof, this is shown by the old lady's statement (*page 28, Record No. 158*) he begins by saying the "Tombe was dead" the Darogah's first report (*page 7*) describes the house as that of the late Chunder Dutt's. Again he said, the Police came up and began shooting arrows at the dacoits. This is shown in the statement of Bolay Burkundauze (*page 30*) and in the same page it will be seen that the dacoits did go in by the kirkee door as stated. Further on, however, we come to is other strong corroborated evidence. Nobay tells us he was coming away with Ramlohl Ghose when they were surrounded by the villagers, but he escaped and Ramlohl was taken. The circumstances of the seizure, as described by the witness and Ishwar Chowkeedar (*page 40*) are precisely the same, but on arrest on 20th August, Ramlohl confessed, (*page 99*), but he pretended to speak of a dacoity in a moyra's house in Thannah Hatra, and only speaks of Nobay Ghose, who was returning with him from the dacoity. On arrival before the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa on the 28th, Ramlohl again repeated his confession, but more in detail, (*page 176*) and here he speaks of the prisoner, and Madhub Ghose, Sreeram Chassa, a Haree and several others of the gang. On this the prisoner was arrested, but there was no evidence, and he was released (*page 79 of Record No. 158*), Ramlohl was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment (upheld in appeal). He pleaded not guilty in Sessions, and his evidence in this case has not therefore been taken; but I think that considering that the information on which I rely as corroborative of the evidence in this case, was given not to the Police, but to the Magistrate, it is more than usually trustworthy. Madhub Ghose, Sreeram and the Naga are the prisoners, who, on the 14th April last, were sentenced to transportation. They were charged amongst others with this dacoity.

Count 3rd.—The third dacoity occurred at Korkorya on Mr. Dribay's budgerow. Witness No. 3 alone deposes to this affair. In his original Report (*page 23 of Record No. 5*) of the occurrence to the Magistrate, Mr. Dribay suspected the Chundee-pore Mehirtollah people, of whom prisoner is one. Unfortunately there was some misunderstanding as to jurisdiction. The Darogah of Poorbathul said the crime had been committed on a Chur which did not form part of his Thannah, and the Darogah of Augurdeep made a similar objection to taking up the enquiry. Valuable time was thus lost, and though eventually a clue was obtained to the offenders, it was too late. No property was found with them, and they could not be prosecuted. At *page 98*, is a list sent by the Darogah of the budmashes whom he suspected. This list includes a number of names denounced in this Office. In his final Report this Officer said he had reasons for believing he had got a trace of the real culprits, and when asked to say who they were, he sent 15 names (*page 202*) of which 8 correspond with the witness's list and prisoner's is among them. This Darogah, I regret to say, is dead, or would have been produced as a witness in this prosecution. However, no further attempt was made, and a boy alone was punished for privity in that he concealed a portion of the plunder.

Count 4A.—Besides the above three dacoities, prisoner was denounced by witness, No. 1, in a River Dacoity near Korkoryn, of which we can trace no record, and witness, No. 3, named him also as an accomplice in a River Dacoity at Bamoonpokoor, on the 24th November 1849, of which no complaint was made, and in another attack on a boat the same night, in which the said witness was wounded and arrested, but released. He mentioned him also as one of the gang in the Bargora Dacoity on the night after that on the two boats at Bamoonpokoor, and in that case prisoner was recognized, arrested, and committed to the Sessions (*page 178 of Record No. 97*) when he was released for want of evidence (copy of the Court's judgment is annexed) and lastly Obhorshee was denounced by witness, No. 3, in the Belgaon Bazar Dacoity. I mention these dacoities as the Court may perhaps wish to examine the witnesses regarding them. Prisoner also on one occasion was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for theft of a waist chain and with him were Shaw Bagdi (transported on 14th April last with Madhub and others mentioned above) and Mohun his brother, since dead, (*page 31 of Record No. 428*.)

The Defence is that Sreemonto, witness No. 3, owes prisoner an old grudge, and has denounced him to gratify his revenge, and to make sure, has colluded with witnesses, Nos. 1 and 2 to effect his ruin. The plea is useless, Sreemonto was the last of the 3 witness to confess, and Nobay had named prisoner in his original confession, recorded in January 1854, when Sreemonto was a fugitive from justice and had left his country, and Hullothur confessed while Sreemonto was in this Jail, denying his guilt which he only admitted in Sessions. Collusion was therefore utterly impossible. I think the prisoner guilty and commit him this 19th July 1856.

(Signed) J. R. WARD,

Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

(True Copies)

(Signed) J. R. WARD,

Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

G

(No. 101.)

To

J. R. WARD, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 201 of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that Mr. Bayley sat three days in March 1856 on the trial of Madhub Ghose and others, viz., on the 13th, 14th and 17th of that month.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. P. HARRISON.

Officiating Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS COURT, ZALLAH HOOGHLY ; }
The 1st May 1857. }

R E P O R T

FOR

1857-58.

No. 40.

Burdwan, the 21st February 1859.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF BURDWAN,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Fort William.

JUDICIAL.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, herewith, the papers below mentioned constituting the Dacoity Commissioner's Report for the past year 1858.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

2nd.—In 1857 this District was absolutely free from dacoities, and in the past year one was perpetrated and another attempted, in neither case was a single culprit detected. The cases appear to have been of a petty character, but it is to be feared that impunity may embolden the offenders.

3rd.—The Dacoity Commissioner pays a just tribute to the Police of this District, in which I am glad to see that some names well known to me, are still maintaining their former high character.

BARASET.

4th.—There has been a slow but sure decrease of crime in this District, from thirty-nine cases in 1852 to *none* in 1858.

HOWRAH.

5th.—In this District the decrease of dacoity is also very remarkable. In 1852 there were thirty-seven cases; in last year only one dacoity and one attempt. In these the culprits were admirably tracked

A

by the Darogahs of Kaleeghat and Sulkea. Hunseef Khan and Krishto Chunder Dutt, and some of them have been convicted.

HOOGHLY.

6th.—In Hooghly there have been twenty-seven dacoities, but that is barely over one-fifth of the number (128) in 1852. Mr. Ravenshaw speaks hopefully, and I trust with reason, of the prospect of further improvement in this District. His remarks regarding the result of some of the trials in this District are very worthy of note.

RIVER DACOITIES.

7th.—I have had some communication with Mr. Ravenshaw and the Magistrate about River Dacoities, the continuance of which I have had good reason to suspect, and Mr. Ravenshaw now shows how difficult it is to get information regarding them, when the parties attacked so seldom report the occurrence, but I hope the measures he has in hand will do much good.

BURDWAN.

8th.—In this District, I regret to say, that dacoities have been gradually increasing for 3 years, though they are still less than a third of what they were. In 1852 sixty-five, in 1858 twenty.

9th.—Here again the escape of prisoners in the Sudder Court is greatly to be lamented, and the instances quoted by Mr. Ravenshaw are striking.

10th.—The difficulty experienced by Magistrates in proceeding against wealthy and outwardly respectable receivers of stolen property and harbourers of robbers is alluded to, and is very great, and until the Magistrate's Court is made more respected by less constant interference with his every order, and until justice is less often overwhelmed by legal technicalities and imaginary flaws in evidence, the system now adopted by these men cannot be suppressed.

NUDDEA.

11th.—Knowing nothing of the Police of the Nuddea District, I need only remark that, though the number of dacoities in 1858, fifteen,

was nearly double that in 1856, eight, it has been reduced by nearly four-fifths from seventy-two in 1852. The history of Gopal Jogee is instructive.

JESSORE.

12*th*.—In this District, dacoities increased from thirty-three in 1852, to sixty-eight in 1856, and sunk to fifteen in 1858, which I hope may be attributed in a great measure to the working of the Dacoity Commissioner.

MOORSHEDABAD.

13*th*.—The evils of our present system of record in heinous cases could hardly have any one more remarkable exemplification than that given in Mr. Ravenshaw's paras. 47 and 48. The number of cases has fallen from sixty-five in 1856 to twenty-nine in 1858.

PUBNA.

14*th*.—No dacoity on the last year is reported ; little work seems to have been *done*, but much to be pending.

FURREEDPORE.

15*th*.—Dacoities have increased as per margin, and the unexpected

1856.	1857.	1858.
1	2	6

acquittal of a celebrated dacoit has paralysed Mr. Ravenshaw's operations, as set forth in his paras. 56 to 61.

MIDNAPORE.

16*th*.—After Captain Keighly's death in April, till the appointment of Captain Boddam in August, nothing was done in Midnapore, yet the work of the year, though in no wise comparable to the lamented Captain Keighly's, may be considered satisfactory as detailed in para. 63. It is remarkable that of the fifteen dacoities of the 12 months, twelve occurred during the 4 months interregnum.

17*th*.—The limiting of Mr. Ravenshaw's jurisdiction by the Sudder Court, in apparent opposition to the wording of the law, as set forth

in paras. 66 and 67, will not escape His Honor's notice, and the proposed extension of his sphere of usefulness (para. 68) seems to me to deserve speedy attention.

18th.—I commend the general remarks in paras. 72-74 and 78 to His Honor's special notice.

19th.—I should be glad, as mentioned in Mr. Ravenshaw's para. 80, to see Beerbhoom thoroughly worked by his Office. Although a large number of dacoits have been convicted in that District, the number of crimes has increased greatly, and some stringent measures are called for to grant peace to the people.

20th.—In para. 81, it is said, that 1 approver, conditionally released in February 1856, has behaved very well, and is doing well, and a proposal to release 2 more on the same terms is made and is, I think, good. I know Jadoo Dome well.

21st.—Mr. Ravenshaw adds his testimony to that of his predecessors as to the very valuable services of Baboo Chunder Sekur Roy, and regrets that his salary has been raised to Rupees 400 only, not to 500.

22nd.—He recommends also an increase of pay for Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss, of whom he speaks very highly. I do not know the latter officer, but maintain the high opinion I have always expressed of the former.

23rd.—Mr. Ravenshaw regrets his inability to praise Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr. I have at times heard much of him and have always believed him not to be fitted for his post.

24th.—I am much pleased with what little I have seen of Messrs. Boddam and Ravenshaw, and trust they will prove worthy successors of such men as Messrs. Ward and Keighly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. ELLIOTT,

Commissioner.

No. 44.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, BURDWAN DIVISION,
Burdwan.

Dated Hooghly, 4th February 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the 7th Yearly Report on the operations of this Department against dacoity, and to request the favor of your transmitting it for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Following the arrangement adopted in former Reports I shall endeavour to show the result of our work in each District.

2nd.—Only two dacoities have occurred during the year, one in Thannah Entally on the 20th April, in the house of one Ranzun Koyal. The house

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
11	7	2	6	3	0	1

in which it was committed, is situated in the out-skirts of Calcutta, it was probably the work of ordinary thieves

and not of experienced dacoits, none of whom, the Magistrate reports, are known to be in the neighbourhood. Every effort was made by the Police to trace the perpetrators without effect. The second case which occurred in September was an attempt at dacoity in the house of Ramcomul Nundy, and may possibly have been made by the same gang as committed the dacoity in April. In this instance the dacoits were opposed successfully by the neighbours, one of whom broke a *lathie* over a dacoit's head. Two days afterwards a man was found on the Dum Dum road with his skull fractured, his name was Tetoo Ghose, he had been employed in the service of a Baboo and had left his house alone. There can be no doubt that he was the dacoit wounded in the attempt, but though every enquiry was

made by the Police, the Magistrate was unable to ascertain with whom he had been previously associating, or in whose company he had been on the night of the dacoity. A reward of Rupees 200 has been offered for information. The Magistrate anticipates the occurrence of more dacoities unless this gang be traced. I am in communication with the Magistrate, and I trust that before long some good information may be obtained. There are always a number of bad characters in and about Calcutta, but the vigilance of the Twenty-four Pergunnah's Police, who are about the best and most efficient in Bengal, keeps an effectual check on the organization of any strong gangs. I have obtained information regarding a gang who committed many dacoities in Howrah and the neighbouring Districts. Several of the most active members, who have been convicted, resided in Calcutta where they worked as coolies.

3rd.—We appear to have been gradually and surely successful in

BARASET.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
39	23	9	3	5	5	0

the suppression of dacoity in Baraset. The number of crimes having decreased from thirty-nine in 1852 to none in 1858. The work in this District has been chiefly carried on under the

immediate superintendence of my Deputy Magistrate at Jessore. Two gangs were broken up during the year, one a small Village gang which had been committing a good deal of mischief in the Sub-division of Kolaroa. The other gang was composed of old offenders and well known dacoits, who, it appears, went as far as the borders of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs to commit their depredations. The existence of this gang has been known to us since 1838; they were connected with the Calcutta mootea gangs so successfully exterminated by Mr. Jackson; both the above gangs were residents in and about Thannah Lubsha, now Sautkheera. Twelve of the most active members have been transported for life and there is little chance of the remainder of the gangs re-uniting; most of them are known to be crippled by either old age or sickness and to be incapable of doing much further harm.

4th.—There has been a steady decrease of crime in this District.

HOWRAH.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
37	27	9	5	3	3	1

During the year 16 men implicated in dacoities which occurred in Howrah have been transported, and 2 sentenced to term imprisonment through the instrumentality of this Office,

10 others have been committed, and are pending trial by the Additional Sessions Judge. It is to be regretted, however, that 5 dacoits were released with clear bills of health, 3 on reference and 2 on appeal by the Sudder Court. I much fear they will form the nucleus of fresh gangs, the cases against them were very strong, and have been noticed further on, as the dacoits belonged to a gang which had its head quarters in the Hooghly Thannahs of Bydiobatee and Hurripal. The only dacoity which occurred during the year was successfully investigated by the Police; it occurred in Thannah Sulkea, on the night of the 9th of March, in the house of one Lukheenaroin Doss, who lay wait for the dacoits as they went away, armed with a knife, with which he wounded one or two men. Some others were suspected, having been seen in a grog shop on the day previous to the dacoity. The Police on this clue worked must admirably; the wounded man was traced by the Sulkea Darogah, Kisto Chunder Dutt, assisted by Haneef Khan, Darogah of Kalleeghat in the Twenty-four-Pergunnahs, (who was deputed to assist in the investigation,) through Calcutta, Chandernagore, Burdwan, and Howrah to Khordoh in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs where he was arrested. This man, Babooram, and several others of the gang confessed, and some portions of the plundered property were recovered. After consultation with the Magistrate of Howrah, I took the case in hand, and after transfer of the prisoners to this Office, Babooram Bagdi confessed to having been engaged in twelve dacoities, and another prisoner, Premchand Bagdi, gave the details of twelve gang robberies he had committed. To enable me to convict the other members of the gang, Babooram and Premchand were first sent up for trial on their own confessions. Premchand, however, thought better of it and pleaded not guilty before the Sessions Judge. Both have been sentenced to transportation for life. I have retained Babooram as an approver, and the place of Premchand has

been since supplied by another member of the gang ; Soondur Kourah, who has confessed, is now under commitment. I have also committed 10 others of the same gang, and their conviction is confidently anticipated. Babooram had been denounced in this Office so far back as 1854 by an approver named Teeluck Bagdi ; but though it was well known that he was a dacoit, we were unable to proceed against him for want of corroborative evidence. Among the gang are men from Burdwan, Howrah, and Hooghly. They appear to have worked in and about Howrah and Calcutta, and to have had their head quarters in the Poderah Zemindaree Cutchery, 3 miles from Howrah, where one of the gang, Debee Bagdi, was employed. The confessions obtained show that this gang have within the last few years committed dacoities in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Tumlook, Burdwan, and Chandernagore. Their operations appear to have been greatly facilitated by the rail-road.

5th.—The two Police Darogahs have received a reward of Rupees 100 each for their successful exertions, and I am happy to learn that Kisto Chunder Dutt of Sulkea Thannah has since been promoted to the highest grade. The Commissioner of Circuit has also sanctioned payment of smaller rewards to all who were deserving. It may not be uninteresting to peruse the annexed copies of correspondence and extract from my commitment proceedings in this case.*

* Appendix A.

An attempt at dacoity had occurred during the year in Howrah, which was the work of the same gang, and is confessed to by Babooram in No. 9. It is very satisfactory that both the dacoity and attempt have been traced, and the perpetrators brought to trial. I have appended also a translation† of Babooram's detailed confession.

† Appendix B.

6th.—The figures at margin show a gradual but steady decrease in crime. The decrease, however, is not in proportion to the activity of our operations at the close of 1857.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
128	93	95	33	41	30	27

The cases of 24 prisoners from this District were pending ; of these 21 have been transported for life, 1 was released

by the Nizamut, 1 was sentenced to term imprisonment and 1 was released from this Office.

Sub-division.	Thannahs.	1857.	1858.	Number of arrests made by Dacoity Commission- er's Office.
SERAMPORE	Chundeetollah...	0	0	3
	Serampore ...	0	1	9
	Kislonuggur ...	2	0	2
	Hurripal ...	1	2	12
	Bydiobatee ...	5	0	28
DIRECTLY UNDER MA- GISTRATE	Dhuniakhallee...	8	2	8
	Pundooah ...	0	0	7
	Hooghly ...	1	0	1
	Bansberia ...	1	3	6
	Bullaghar... ..	1	2	1
JEHANABAD	Chunderkonah...	4	3	2
	Jehanabad ...	2	4	16
	Goghat ...	3	3	2
	Ghattal... ..	2	2	0
	Khanakool ...	0	5	3
	Total	30	27	100

7th.—During the year 1858 no less than 100 arrests have been made in Hooghly, which have been disposed of as follows :—23 transported for life, 3 sentenced to term imprisonment by the Sudder, and 10 to term imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, 13 have been detained in default of security as dangerous characters, the cases of 6 men were pending at the close of the year before the Sudder, 13 before the Sessions Judge, and 7 before the Dacoity Commissioner. The large number of 10 were released by the Sudder Nizamut, 3 by the Sessions Judge and 7 by the Dacoity Commissioner.

8th.—Independent of the above, 116 dacoits were arrested by the Magistrate and his subordinates, of whom 16 were convicted by the Sessions Judge, and 17 were under trial at the close of the year. 83 were acquitted for want of full proof.

9th.—Our operations have been carried on with the exception of Ghuttal in every Thannah in the District, but chiefly in Bydiobatee, Jehanabad, and Hurripal. As was anticipated by Captain Keighly, a considerable decrease is shown in the number of dacoities occurring in Chunderkona, Dhonyakhalee and Bydiobatee; dacoity has been most prevalent in the Jehanabad Sub-division, seventeen cases having occurred in 5 Thannahs to the West of the District. The crime has decreased from eight in 1857 to three in 1858 in the Serampore Sub-division, and from eleven in 1857 to seven in 1858 in the Thannahs immediately under the Magistrate.

10th.—In Thannah Chundeetolla we have obtained information and an approver to a small gang which has not before been disturbed, one commitment has been made and several others have been sent for. It is necessary to proceed cautiously and slowly. I hope to obtain several convictions during the year. In Serampore we have for years known of the existence of a strong gang of River Dacoits, but up to the present year we were unable to obtain good evidence against them. They appear to have been connected with some Dullals in Calcutta and thus obtained notice of boats laden with goods for the upper parts of the Hooghly; leaving the ghât, they never appear to have committed any excessive violence and never robbed the whole contents of a boat. This went on for a long time, and no person who had been robbed would give notice of the occurrences. At last on the 15th May one Hurrishchunder, a respectable man, left his home at Pandooah, and went to Calcutta, where he purchased, through one Thakoor Doss, Dullal, 16 bales of cocoanut chips, the bales were put on board a boat, and Hurrishchunder started for his home on the afternoon of the 18th. That night they made as far as Connuggur where the tide turned and they remained some hours, at about 3 in the morning they again proceeded as far as Reeshra, where they were joined by another boat, containing 10 or 12 men, who under pretence of getting a light, came along side and boarded the Plaintiff's boat, carrying off 5 bales of cocoanut to the value of nearly Rupees 100. The Plaintiff and his boat-men made no resistance, and thinking it better to say nothing about the matter, went home with the remaining 11 bales of cocoanut.

11th.—Early on the morning of the 19th the boat of one Seeboo Malla was seen to arrive at the Reeshra ghât, and from it 5 bales of cocoanut and 2 of pepper were removed by Dhurmo Doss, Kulloo, and Mohes Kulloo to their shop, which was close to the ghât. These two men appear to have been known to the neighbours as receivers of stolen property, and this led to a watch being kept on their movements. Notice of the arrival of the bales was immediately sent to the Police, but owing to delay in the Thannali Mohurrir's arrival, some arrangement went on between the Fouzdaree Gomashah, and a disreputable Mooktear, and the bales of pepper were made away with; they were most probably the proceeds of some other robbery committed on the same night, but I have not been able to obtain any information concerning it, and in the case of the cocoanut chips, the seizure by the Police would have led to no result, had not the owner, Hurrishchunder, happened to hear by the merest accident that some cocoanut chips had been detained by the Police. He went to Reeshra, and identified his property by a mark on the bales. I had for some time been on the look out for information concerning this gang, and immediately on receiving notice of the occurrence from the Police, and seeing the name of Seeboo Malla implicated in it, I sent for the case. Seeboo had been denounced in the confessions of an approver named Teeluck Bagdi so far back as 1854.

12th.—Three prisoners, including Seeboo, were committed for trial, 2 were convicted, but Seeboo unfortunately died before his case came on, I had hoped to make him an approver. I fortunately found that there was in the Hooghly Jail a prisoner named Thakoordoss Tantee convicted of River Dacoity and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. I obtained the sanction of Government to Thakoordoss being transferred to my custody. He had been also implicated in the confessions of one Teeluck Bagdi. Thakoordoss at once offered to tell all he knew and gave me a confession to nine River Dacoities. He has been re-committed, sentenced to transportation for life, and has, with the sanction of Government, been retained as an approver. I am now working at the gang and have convicted 3, warrants for the arrests of others will issue so soon as I can hear the result of my first commitments. Of the nine dacoities confessed

to by Thakoordoss *only three were ever reported*!! I have received very great assistance and much valuable information regarding this River gang from Mr. DeCruz, Deputy Magistrate and late Darogah at Serampore. We, however, labor under great disadvantage in prosecuting River Dacoits, as the very few cases reported and the almost impossibility of tracing the persons robbed leaves little more than the unsupported statements of our approvers, which are not relied on as evidence by the Sudder Court.

13th.—In Thannahs Bydiobatee and Hurripal we have done a good deal of work, but the result has turned out far from satisfactory. The dacoits from this part of the District had committed several dacoities in Howrah. In 1854 a clue to one gang was obtained through an approver Teepkata Mudoo, and on information obtained from him another approver was made, named Bhoota Kowra, a resident of Bydiobatee. Some four convictions were obtained at the Sessions on Bhoota Kowra's evidence, which was most strongly corroborated by the old records and documents produced at the time of trial. I would refer for a statement of this case to Appendix C, in which I have given a statement of the remarks of the Committing Officer, Sessions Judge and Sudder Judge, from which it will be seen that notwithstanding the Sessions Judge's opinion, that the approver's testimony was most fully corroborated, and that the prisoner's defence even afforded additional evidence of its truth, the Sudder Court did *not* consider the evidence conclusive and acquitted 3 out of the 7 prisoners. To my judgment it appeared that the proof against all the prisoners was the same. Two other members of the gang, Kalloo Bagdi and Jeebun Bagdi, committed on the evidence of Bhoota Kowra approver, corroborated by the statements of 3 dacoits arrested at the time, who had named both the prisoner and approvers, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to term imprisonment, were also released on appeal by the Sudder Court on the 18th June, the Judges remarking that the evidence raised only *great suspicion* of the prisoners' guilt. Convictions by the Sessions and Sudder have been obtained on similar corroboration in numberless cases occurring both before and since.

14th.—The old confessions of Teepkata Mudoo had given us information of a strong gang in the Bydiobatee Thannah, but for some time we were unable to procure evidence. Mr. Ward had taken up the Nundunbatee Dacoity which occurred in August 1857 and made an approver, Deenoo Kowrah. Capt. Keighly proceeded with the gang and reported last year that he had obtained evidence on which the gang might be extirpated. During the present year another approver, Ramchand, was obtained. On the information of these 2 approvers, 14 of the gang were arrested, of whom 6 were first committed, and the Sessions Judge referred the case with a recommendation for transportation for life. The approver's evidence was not, however, considered as receiving *full corroboration*, and only 1 prisoner, who had himself pleaded guilty, was convicted, 5 others were acquitted on the 26th of June. When I found that the case of the above 6 prisoners had been referred, and thinking their convictions certain, I ventured to commit 4 others of the gang on the same evidence, and subsequently I committed a further batch of 4, but before these cases came on before the Sessions, the Sudder Court had released 5 of the 6 first committed. The Sessions Judge, therefore, in face of an adverse decision in a precisely similar case, was compelled to acquit 3 of the 1st batch of 4; one man's case remanded, as he was sick in hospital. The Sessions Judge, however, in releasing the prisoners accorded permission to call upon them for security, as it was evident from the evidence against them that they were notorious bad characters.

15th.—The cases of 5 men of this gang are now before the Sessions Judge. I requested permission to be allowed to quash the commitment, but the Judge expressed his inability to cancel the case. I was, however, allowed to postpone the trial, and if possible procure further evidence. This has been done, but I fear there is small chance of the prisoners conviction. Besides the prisoners committed, whose cases have turned out so very unsuccessful, I had 3 or 4 others in custody. I have not of course committed them, as I hope, during the year, to be able to procure fuller proof. In the meantime they have been detained in default of security as notorious bad characters. Each member of this gang is implicated in the statements of 2 or 3 approvers, and are known to have been engaged in some eight or ten

separate dacoities. It is a significant fact that *since their arrest not one case of dacoity has occurred in the Bydiabatee Thannah*. The greater portion of the dacoits of this gang are servants of the Boro Mellia and Mellia Ramchunderpore Indigo Factories, and there can be no doubt but that they have been and are under some influential protection. While the trial of the second batch was going on before the Sessions Judge, one of those acquitted by the Sudder in the first trial was caught outside the Court attempting to tamper with the witnesses for the prosecution. The cases of those who have been detained in default of security have been appealed and are now pending. Council has been provided for the prisoners.

16th.—The Jehanabad Sub-division shows a very considerable increase in the number of dacoities, there having been seventeen in 1858 to eleven in 1857. In the Jehanabad Thannah of the 16 dacoits arrested, only 1 has been acquitted by the Sudder, and 1 from this Office. During the time this gang was under trial, dacoity ceased, but *within a week or two after the release of Guda Bagdi and Fokeer Bagdi a case occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of their Village*.

17th.—In Thannah Chunderkonah only three dacoities are reported, but there is good reason to suppose that many others have been concealed. When at Midnapore on duty in August 1858, I learned from the Magistrate of that District, and also from the records of the Magistrate's and Captain Boddam's Office, that dacoities were of frequent occurrence in the Midnapore Thannahs, Sirsa, Gurbeta and Kulmijole, which border on the Hooghly Thannah of Chunderkonah, and I also found on record in our old approver's confessions that several heavy dacoities in Midnapore had been committed by gangs from Chunderkonah. The Magistrate of Hooghly also addressed me on the subject, and in the beginning of December I went myself to Chunderkonah, and after making local enquiry I traced and arrested a man named Mirtoonjoy Chung, a well-known dacoit, who had been denounced by an approver named Gobindo Chung in 1857. Mirtoonjoy gave the best and most free and detailed confession I have ever heard. He revealed the whole workings of his gang which appear to have been under the guidance of an old man, a relative of Mirtoonjoy's, named

Bhollanath Chung, who has also been arrested, the information received from Mirtoonjoy would have led to the conviction of three separate gangs, who appear to have united when any heavy work was in hand. I regret exceedingly to state that Mirtoonjoy was attacked with cholera a few days ago and died. This will considerably delay our operations in this Thannah, as nothing more can be done until another approver is made. The suspicion, that many dacoities in this part of Hooghly are concealed, is confirmed by the fact, that, of the thirteen cases confessed to by Mirtoonjoy Chung, only six had been ever reported by the Police.

18th.—Our operations in this District have been confined to 7 out

BURDWAN.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
65	50	47	27	12	18	20

of the 13 Thannahs, and although there is an increase of two in the number of dacoities ascertained to have been committed, a glance at the following statement will show that with the ex-

ception of Monteshwar and Aoosgaon there has been either considerable decrease or total cessation of dacoity in the Thannahs we have worked :—

THANNAHS.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Number of dacoities arrested by Dacoity Commissioner.
Roynah	3	6	2	29
Selimabad	3	5	1	23
Poorbstul	2	0	0	0
Potenah	1	0	3	0
Balkishto	2	1	2	0
Burdwan	1	2	1	8
Khund Ghose	0	0	0	0
Mungulkote	0	1	1	0
Indoss	0	2	0	7
Aoosgaon	0	1	7	0
Monteshwar	0	0	3	10
Kutwah	0	0	0	0
Gangoor	0	0	0	31
Umbeeka	0	0	0	1
Total ..	12	18	20	109

Of the 109 dacoits arrested the cases of 21 were before myself, and of 88 before Baboo Chundersekhur Roy, Deputy Magistrate. There were 13 men from this District pending trial at the close of 1857, making with the 109 arrested during this year, a total of 122 under trial. These have been disposed of as follows :—

Transported for life ....	.....	.....	.....	41
Sentenced to term imprisonment by the Nizamut Adawlut .....			.....	2
Ditto ditto by Sessions Judge .....		.....	.....	11
Detained on security as dangerous characters .....			.....	6
Pending before Nizamut .....		.....	.....	4
Ditto at Sessions .....		.....	.....	37
Died ....	.....	.....	.....	3
Released by Nizamut ...	.....	.....	.....	5
Ditto for want of full proof .....		.....	.....	9
Pending trial in Commissioner's Office .....			.....	4
Total				122

19th.—Besides the above the District Returns show that other 99 dacoits were under trial before the Magistrate and his subordinates, 23 were convicted, 39 acquitted, 4 died, and 33 were pending trial at the close of the year. Dacoity has been most prevalent in Thannahs Aooagaon and Potenah in the Bood-Bood Sub-division, nine cases having occurred in these two Thannahs alone. The Police made successful investigations in two cases in which 7 men were convicted. We have not commenced work in this direction, though I hope to be able to do something during the ensuing year. These Thannahs are bordering on Bancoorah and Beerbhoom, and the recent dacoities have, I believe, been committed by or with the assistance of gangs from those Districts. The small Talookdars and Land-holders in Burdwan are generally more or less in league with dacoits and are the receivers of all stolen property. It is most difficult to trace or convict them as their local influence almost precludes the possibility of obtaining evidence. The plundered property is generally broken up or made away with. In one instance the Magistrate searched the house of one Sree Hurry Hazrah in Bangurrea Village, and found an immense quantity of property, but Sree Hurry is a man of considerable influence, and the owners of the stolen property will probably not have the courage to come forward and identify their own.

20th.—One or two instances have come before me lately ; in one a notorious dacoit, named Teencowry Bagdi had been searched for in vain for a long time, he was at last discovered to be living in the employ and under the protection of one Juggesshur Sirkar ; after infinite trouble and when Juggesshur saw we were hunting Teencowry step by step, and that there was every chance of his being arrested, he got up a false dacoity in the house of one of his creatures and pretended to have arrested Teencowry in the act of committing it, and made him over to the Police ; he has since become an approver, and disclosed the whole. I can, however, get no legal evidence against Juggesshur that would convict him. He is a notorious man and I find from the Burdwan Magistrate's records that he has been implicated within the last few years in no less than 17 cases of loot, assault, resistance of process, oppression, &c.

21st.—Another Talookdar named Khettermohun Bose is a notorious harbourer of dacoits and receiver. He lives in Borogaon, Thannah Roynah, with his relatives Hurrynarain Bose and Deenonath Bose. In a dacoity with murder which occurred a few years ago in Sanktea Village one Kooroo Bagdi of the gang was wounded and was traced to his house, but could not be arrested by the Police. Some time after this case was confessed to in this Office and fresh warrants were issued for Kooroo Bagdi's arrest, I found him in Hurrynarain's house and with the mark of a wound he had received in the dacoity. He has been committed and will, I trust, be convicted. I am making enquiry regarding Deenonath Bose and Hurrynarain, but I much fear it will not result in my being able to punish them. These men have been denounced by one of my approvers, and I have information of eleven dacoities and burglaries in which Khettermohun's durwans and lattees were engaged, and there is reason to believe that he himself accompanied them in their expeditions. Khettermohun is the chief offender, but Deenonath and Hurrynarain Bose follow in his steps ; only recently in the case of Kooroo Bagdi they openly gave out that they would spend Rupees 1,000 in procuring his release, and they tried their best by tampering with the witnesses to do so. I have my eye on them and hope to accumulate evidence to enable me to prosecute them to conviction.

22nd.—Another notorious man, named Oottum Dutt, resides in Roynah Thannah, is also implicated by my approvers as being a receiver, and on one occasion his house was searched by the Police, but no proof was procured, I have recently obtained the transportation of a man, named Premchand Bagdi, who was one of Oottum Dutt's durwans.

23rd.—The two dacoities which occurred in Roynah Thannah were on dates previous to the arrest of one Thakoordoss Dome, a most notorious sirdar. Since he came to this Office no dacoity has occurred either in Indes or Roynah Thannah. During the year I obtained information through an approver that a dacoity which occurred in Thannah Gungoor in 1857, had been planned and carried out with the full knowledge and assistance of the Police Jemadar of the Debdoho Faree. It appeared on enquiry that the Jemadar had hushed up the case and no notice whatever of the occurrence had been given. Unfortunately the approver died, or the Jemadar might have been transported. I reported the matter to the Commissioner and I have no doubt he will be removed from the Police.

24th.—Our proceedings in this as in other Districts have been checked by adverse decisions in the higher Courts and one or two cases present such curious results that I should be failing in my duty, did I not give them a place in this Report. On the 12th of March 1858, Brojomohun Doss and Gossain Doss were committed for trial in the Jurroor Dacoity on the confessions of an approver named Roop Doss, corroborated by the dying confessions of a wounded accomplice named, Deenobundoo Choottur. This evidence was considered, by the Sudder Judge on the 25th May 1858, as sufficient for the conviction of Brojomohun Doss, but insufficient for the conviction of Gossain Doss who pleaded not guilty, naming Brindabun Doss and Komul Baien as his witnesses to character. It subsequently appeared that these two witnesses were men of the same gang and were implicated in the confessions of Brojomohun Doss, who was convicted on the same charge. Brojomohun Doss, was admitted as an approver, and the two witnesses, Komul Baien and Brindabun Doss, were committed on the 8th May 1858, in the same Jurroor Dacoity. On the evidence of the approver,

Brojomohun Doss, supported as in the former case by the dying confession of Deenobundoo Choottur in this case decided by the Sudder on the 15th July 1858. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to transportation. It certainly would appear strange that if the corroboration was sufficient in the latter case it should have been held as insufficient in that of Gossain Doss.

25th.—In another case that of Cheeroo Hari, Chowkeedar, committed on the 26th of April 1858, the prisoner was sent up for trial on the evidence of an approver witness, corroborated on the 1st count by the evidence of the prosecutor who had recognized the prisoner at the time; the record showed that the prisoner had been arrested but was released by the Magistrate.

In the 2nd count the approver's evidence was corroborated by the evidence of the prosecutor's servant who had recognized him at the time; the record showed that the witness had deposed to this effect before the Magistrate, and that the approver witness had himself been committed for trial by the Magistrate on this very dacoity. It is impossible, I submit, to procure stronger corroboration than the above of our approver's evidence; but it was held by the Sudder Judge that the evidence produced raised *great suspicion* of the prisoner's guilt; but not violent presumption amounting to legal proof. The prisoner was released on the 14th June 1858.

26th.—In another case, that of Juggoo Bagdi and 2 others, committed on the 8th April 1858, there were 2 approver witnesses who gave evidence against the prisoners. It appeared from the record that all the prisoners, and both the approvers had been recognized at the time of the dacoity by one Seeboo Chowkeedar, who had been wounded in opposing the gang. Seeboo Chowkeedar gave his evidence and distinctly identified all 3 of the prisoners. In another charge also brought against them, the approver's evidence was corroborated by the record, which showed that Juggoo Bagdi had been recognized in the act. The result of this case was that all the prisoners were referred to the Sudder Court by the Sessions Judge with a recommendation for transportation

for life. On 14th June 1858, Juggoo Bagdi was ordered to be immediately released, the other 2 prisoners were convicted, though the evidence against all was apparently similar.

27th.—Two other cases in which convictions of the Sessions Judge and sentence to term imprisonment were reversed by the Sudder Court need notice. The prisoners in both cases were committed on the evidence of an approver named Gunnesb Bagdi, corroborated in the strongest possible manner by independent evidence, and by the original records of the case, from which it appeared that the prisoners had been arrested at the time, and had confessed before the Police. The grounds of acquittal in both cases were that although the approver Gunnesb had been convicted on his own confessions by the Sessions Judge, his case was pending reference to the Sudder Court and final orders, and that no sanction had been received by the Dacoity Commissioner for his retention as an approver and remission of his sentence; that, in fact, his, the approver's, trial was going on, and that he could not at the same time be a defendant and a witness in the same case, and although the approver was sentenced to transportation for life on the 31st May, the Sessions Judge, at the time of the prisoner's trial, which was held on 3rd June, could not have known the issue of the prisoner's case.

28th.—I have appended copies of the grounds * of commitment, and of the Judge's remarks in acquitting these prisoners, and would request a reference to Nizamut Reports for 1852, Vol. II. Part 2nd, where in the case of Chundoo Dome and others, it was ruled that the evidence of a prisoner convicted, and under reference to the Nizamut Adawlut may be received against prisoners under trial, for the same offence on a subsequent commitment. I need only state that the approver Gunnesb was committed after his detailed confessions had been recorded with the greatest care, and for the express purpose of his becoming an approver, and sanction for his retention as such was applied for, and subsequently obtained from Government in due form and that up to the date of the present acquittals we had been working under the impression from the Court's former decisions, that an approver's evidence under such circumstances was good and valid.

* Appendix X.

29th.—I would most respectfully submit, that in future, it might be desirable to quash a strong commitment of this sort, where there might be any apparent informality in the procedure, and order a new trial in place of releasing prisoners of such stamp with a clear bill of health to commit a fresh series of depredations on the public. A dacoit only gains courage by impunity, and a man who has gone through the Courts, is a much more formidable character, than he was before his arrest.

30th.—The number of dacoities committed during the year, shows

NUDDEA.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
72	71	40	23	8	15	15

neither increase nor decrease in the crime, though there is every reason to think that the larger gangs have been broken up. The occurrences during the past year have not

been characterized by murder, torture or excessive violence. Our operations in this District have been carried on chiefly by my Deputy Magistrate at Jessore and Moorsshedabad; the latter has confined himself to the gangs in the Sub-division of Kurreempoor. I have myself taken up several cases in Nuddea; the aggregate result is as follows:—40 dacoits have been transported for life; 9 were sentenced to term imprisonment; 18 were pending reference to the Sudder; 10 pending trial before the Sessions, and 14 men were in Hajut at the close of the year. The Deputy Magistrate at Jessore reports that he had prosecuted to conviction 19 men belonging to 4 distinct gangs in Thanahs Bagdoho, Dowlutgunge, Damoorhorda, and Hardee, where dacoity had been most frequent. Several dacoits of the same gangs were under trial at the close of the year, and information has been obtained which it is hoped, will lead to their extirpation during the ensuing season. Several other gangs are known to exist in the above Thannaha. The Sub-division of Kureempore appears to have been over-run with dacoits, the Deputy Magistrate has received very great assistance from Mr. J. P. Ward, the Assistant Magistrate, who has cordially co-operated with us.

31st.—The notorious Panchoo Khan was arrested and confessed to no less than twenty-five dacoities; he has been retained as an

approver, and 8 others of his gang have been transported for life. Gooee Dye, Lalloo Biswas, Goomanee Sirdar, Bahur and Madhut Malla, all of them well known Sirdar dacoits have been arrested. They carried on their depredations in Thannahs Meherpoor, Hardee, Shurgoohee and Pubna, both on land and on the rivers. Malliram Moochee, Jumoon Sheikh, Johnny Dick, Kookra Sheikh, Nazir Sheikh, and Baker Sheikh, all of them notorious dacoits, have also been arrested, and we have every reason to expect that the next returns will show a great decrease of crime in Nuddea District. The number of leading dacoits brought to trial, must break up the gangs, and our efforts will be directed towards arresting those against whom we can procure sufficient evidence and endeavouring to prevent the gangs from re-forming. We can only convict those against whom our approver's evidence is fully corroborated by the Police records, and as it generally happens that even where a clue has been obtained by the Police, but a few members of a gang are traced at the time, very great difficulty is experienced in thoroughly extirpating an entire gang.

32nd.—Against river dacoits our operations are even more crippled, as these cases are seldom reported by the parties robbed, who being merely passengers on the river thoroughfares, and probably not owners of the property plundered, are only too glad to proceed on their journey. The dacoits seldom carry off the whole contents of a boat and leave sufficient to make it better worth while to proceed than to await the result of a protracted Police enquiry. Dacoits appear from the confessions of many approvers to obtain service and protection from the native subordinates attached to Indigo concerns. One Essen Sircar, formerly Dewan of Shikarpore Factory, has been particularly denounced, and there is strong evidence against him of having been a receiver of property obtained in dacoity. The Deputy Magistrate is about to commence proceedings against him.

33rd.—I regret also to observe that a 1st Grade Darogah, named Judoonath Gangooly, late of Kurreempore, has been implicated as an accessory and receiver in the Baore Banker Dacoity. He is now under trial before the Deputy Magistrate at Kurreempore, and I trust a severe example will be made.

34th.—I have called on the Deputy Magistrate at Moorshedabad to furnish a full report in the case of Jhonny Dick, who is now under trial for dacoity. He is stated to be the natural son of a Mr. Dick, deceased, formerly proprietor of an Indigo Factory. Should the Deputy

Magistrate's reply be received before this report is submitted, I will enter it in the Appendix.* The

Magistrate's statements show that 78 dacoits had been arrested during the year, of whom 33 were transferred to this Department, and of the remaining 45, only 2 had been convicted and 43 released. Of the fifteen dacoities ascertained to have occurred, the Magistrate reports that only eleven were the work of organized gangs, the other four were committed through motives of revenge rather than for the purpose of plunder; and in another case in which conviction was obtained, the sole object of the gang was to murder a Village Gomastah who had oppressed them.

35th.—The history of one Gopaul Joogee will illustrate the difficulty the local authorities have in dealing with a dacoit. Gopaul was arrested in 1834, on a charge of dacoity, but was released by the Magistrate. In 1836, he was again in Jail for six months in a case of oppression, before the year was out almost immediately on his release, he was implicated in a case of affray with murder, in which he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. After this we hear nothing of him until 1850, when he was committed to the Sessions on a charge of dacoity, but there being some flaw in the evidence, he was released. In the beginning of 1853 he was arrested in a dacoity, but escaped; he was, within a few months, again implicated in a dacoity, arrested and detained in Hajut. The Magistrate could not procure legal proof and Gopaul was detained as a budmash in default of security for twelve months. In 1855 he was arrested in a dacoity in company with Baool Sheikh, who has since become an approver and confessed to sixteen or seventeen dacoities. He, however, got out of this scrape, but before the end of the year he fell into further trouble for having been implicated in a fresh dacoity. He was arrested and committed for trial before the Session's Court. Here also his good fortune followed him and he was released. The Magistrate some little time after made some enquiry about him, and he was imprisoned as a bad character. He, however, appealed and was released. In 1857 proceedings were taken against him, but with what result

I cannot gather from the record. In the same year he was arrested by the Police of Kurrumpore, having been implicated in another dacoity in which several accomplices had denounced him. The Joint Magistrate, however, could do nothing. Accomplice's confessions uncorroborated not being allowed to be legal proof. On this Gopaul was made over to this Office, where unfortunately I could not find much assistance. I however managed, by putting all former convictions and acquittals together, and by making some local enquiry, to prove that Gopaul was a bad character, and as such sent his case before the Judge, who has at last upheld a sentence for 3 years, and before that time expires, I doubt not, I shall be in a position to prove legally that Gopaul is a dacoit, when he may be transported.

36th.—Another case in which two old hands at dacoity named Kartick Ghose and Cheenibash Ghose were recommended for life transportation by the Sessions Judge, but were released, has checked our work against the gang and these 2 men will probably give us further

trouble. The case has some peculiarities and I have

* Appendix E. appended* a statement of the particulars as they appeared in the trial. I much regret that the witness Ishwar Misteree was not sent for, but the defence set up by the prisoners, that they had been assaulted by the Police, was not made before me, and I considered the prisoner Kartick Ghose's mofussil confession was ample corroboration of the approver's evidence, more particularly as it was supported by the evidence of two independent witnesses. I am at all times averse to sending for any witnesses, whose evidence may not be absolutely necessary, as the amount of inconvenience felt by an unfortunate man in being brought from his home as a witness, a distance of 50 or 60 miles, and to be detained before the Court, probably for many days, is immense.

37th.—Our operations in this District have been conducted by my De-

JESSORE.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
33.	43.	44.	68.	62.	31.	15.

puty Magistrate, Baboo Goo-roo Churn Doss, who has his head quarters at the Station of Jessore. The result is very creditable. During the

year 61 dacoits have been convicted and only 7 acquitted ; the cases of 12 men were pending before the Sessions, and 6 before the Sudder Court, and 17 were under trial before the Deputy Magistrate, 11 dacoits were arrested by the Zillah Magistrate and his subordinates and were transferred to my Deputy Magistrate. These have been accounted for in the above statement, 11 others were pending trial before the Sessions Judge on the Magistrate's commitment.

38th.—The Deputy Magistrate's exertions were chiefly directed to suppressing the gangs which existed in Thannah Jenidah and the Northern portion of the District, where dacoities had been most frequent. Nearly all the most formidable associations have been exterminated. Besides the regular Village and latent gangs the Deputy Magistrate discovered the existence of several wandering gangs who had committed a series of dacoities in Pubnah and Furreedpore. These gangs worked chiefly in the rainy season, making their excursions in boats.

39th.—In March last, Mangun Sirdar, the head man of the gang, was arrested in the Magoorah Sub-division ; he gave a most detailed and interesting confession and has been retained as an approver. Several members of his gang have been arrested and recommended by the Sessions Judge for transportation for life ; the evidence produced against them is so strong I have great hopes the sentence may be confirmed by the Sudder Court. I have appended a

* Appendix F.

translation* of Mangun Sirdar's confessions to no less than fifteen dacoities, and also copies of the commitment proceeding* and Sessions Judge's remarks in the case of

* Appendix G.

Buxoolah and another of the same gang. With my Office letter, No. 478, dated 22nd December 1858, I forwarded a special report from the Deputy Magistrate on the subject of these River Dacoities, which were not, as was imagined at the time, the work of bands of up-country men, making their way down the rivers towards Calcutta.

40th.—In Thannah Salkhea a large and active gang has been broken up, headed by one Foyzuddy Sheikh, a notorious lattial dacoit, who had set the Police at defiance. He commenced his career in 1840

as a lattial in the service of Planters and land-holders where he was constantly engaged in affrays, and from the impunity he enjoyed appears to have been encouraged to take to dacoity as a profession. He was on many occasions in the hands of the Police and Magisterial authorities, but as often obtained his release. In 1853 he was committed to the Sessions for dacoity and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. He appealed and was released by the Sudder. He has been together with five of his associates, at last convicted and finally transported. Several others of the gang were arrested and were under trial at the close of the year. Since the conviction of Foyzuddy Sheikh not one case of dacoity has been reported in that part of the District.

41st.—In the Jeneedoho Thannah 4 well known gangs have been prosecuted to conviction, 22 men having been transported for life, and 3 acquitted by the Sudder Court. The gangs were large and their actual extirpation will take time. Several more approvers must be made to enable us to reach all the ramifications of the gangs, which are composed chiefly of men of the Moochee caste. I expect to be able to convict many others during the current year.

42nd.—In Thannah Tallah, the Deputy Magistrate has made a good commencement in transporting 5 of the leading men belonging to a strong gang, which had committed depredations also in Thannahs Treemohance in Jessore and Lubsha in Baraset. Talla Thannah abounds with dacoits, and considerable time must elapse before the gangs can be broken. We are working steadily but surely in this direction.

43rd.—About the middle of the year several dacoities occurred in Thannahs Singah and Sajeeallee and it was some time before the Deputy Magistrate could procure evidence to proceed against them. Although one Deegumbur Shome, a prisoner sentenced to 1½ years' for dacoity in the Jessore Jail, gave information which led to his becoming an approver, and on this foundation 7 men were arrested and have been convicted, 5 being sentenced to transportation for life and 2 to term imprisonment. I regret, however, to observe that notwithstanding these convictions, two dacoities have occurred in December in Singah Thannah.

44*th*.—In Moorshedabad a commencement was made last year,

MOORSHEDABAD.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
0	0	0	0	65	50	29

but owing to the change of Officers little was done. Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, joined the Office in November 1857. The statement at margin shows a decrease

in the number of dacoities of nearly one half since 1856. Of the twenty-nine cases which occurred in 1858, one was committed by some Sepoys attached to the Nowab's establishment who were traced and severely punished. Another case was committed by the Irregular Cavalry Sowars stationed at Eerhampora. These men have little or no employment, and the Deputy Magistrate is of opinion that they have been engaged in several other dacoities. In Thannah Burroah there are several strong gangs which will give us some work. One approver has been made, and several others have been arrested.

45*th*.—In Thannah Nowadah, 22 dacoits have been apprehended of whom 9 have been transported for life, 2 were acquitted by the Sudder and 1 by the Sessions Judge. The cases of 8 men were pending trial at the close of the year. The 2 dacoits acquitted by the Sudder were old hands and leading members of their gang, their release will probably have a most disastrous effect and will seriously impede our work. Heddo Modoo Moechee, was acquitted on the 13th September; the case against him was exceedingly strong; he was denounced in many dacoities by no less than 5 separate approvers and in the two specific charges entered against him in the Calendar, there was the strongest corroboration of the approver's testimony as regarded the prisoner's identity and his participation in the crimes charged. He had been named and arrested at the time of the dacoity when he had been implicated in the statements of another man named Meechoo Sirdar, and had been most distinctly recognized by the prosecutor. It is impossible to imagine what greater corroboration to an approver's evidence could have been required and such corroboration has, in very many occasions, been held as sufficient to warrant a sentence of transportation.

46th.—In the 2nd case, in which Ramloll Coomar was acquitted on the 27th September 1858, he was committed on two specific charges, in both cases he had been arrested at the time and in one he had himself confessed to the Police. Poresb Dome, No. 25 on the Register, Choko Koorar, No. 32, Tunnoo Gope, No. 26, Shama Hari, No. 34, all belonging to this gang, have, I regret to say, been released. All of them were old dacoits, and their being set at liberty, has altogether crippled our operations in this direction. Poresb Dome and Choko Koorar were committed on their own confessions, corroborated by the record and by several approvers' statements. The cases of Tunnoo Gope and Shama Hari were also strong as was that of Behareo Mussulman, but they have all been released. These reverses were the result of carelessness on the part of the Deputy Magistrate in recording the confessions of an approver named Muttra Hari. The matter was fully reported at the time, and the Deputy Magistrate severely reprimanded, but it is much to be regretted that the whole of our proceedings against these villians should have been vitiated, as they have now returned to their homes with a clear bill of health.

47th.—Another case in this Thannah requires notice, that of Mallee Sheikh who was released by the Sudder Court on the 27th September 1858. He was committed on his own confession, and his case referred by the Sessions Judge to the Sudder Court with a recommendation for transportation for life. The presiding Judge remarked as follows :—
 “ The prisoner is proved to have confessed freely and voluntarily
 “ before the Deputy Magistrate to having been a professional dacoit, the
 “ same is also proved against him by the evidence of the approvers
 “ which I see no reason to discredit. I should concur with the Sessions
 “ Judge in convicting the prisoner of the crimes charged, and in
 “ sentencing him to transportation for life, were it not that it is
 “ stated in the 6th para. (of the Sessions Judge's remarks) that
 “ the prisoner, after his commitment to the Sessions, distinctly stated
 “ that he had no witness, but on reference to the Record, it is seen
 “ that his answer to that effect was not recorded, the question, if he
 “ wished any witnesses to be summoned, was put, and the prisoner's

"signature is affixed, his reply, however, is omitted. As he had thus "no means of substantiating his defence, I would acquit and release "him."

48th.—The order has of course been carried into effect, but I have directed the Deputy Magistrate to re-arrest and re-commit him on several other charges which were not brought forward on the former trial. The error appeared to have been merely an over-sight on the part of the Mohurri who recorded his defence to write the word "na" as what other answer could have been given by a prisoner who had throughout pleaded guilty to the charge, or what possible witness could have been called to substantiate a defence, when the prisoner distinctly pleaded guilty and did not attempt to defend himself?

49th.—The Deputy Magistrate is now engaged in investigating a heavy dacoity which occurred within this Thannah and which was recently made over to him after consultation with the Circuit Commissioner. One of the gang has been convicted and will be made an approver.

50th.—In Thannah Kulleangunge, a very large gang which infested the surrounding Thannahs, has been broken up and dispersed, 12 arrests were made, of whom 10 have been transported for life, 1 was acquitted by the Sudder and 1 pending trial at the close of the year.

51st.—In Hurryhurpara 10 dacoits were arrested, of whom 2 were transported for life, 4 were pending reference to the Sudder Court, and 2 were in the Deputy Magistrate's Hajut. Bhurrutpore Thannah borders on Zillah Beerbhoom and is full of dacoits. It is also subject to visits from some of the Beerbhoom gangs, against whom I shall request permission to be allowed to extend operations during the ensuing year.

52nd.—In Bhurrutpore Thannah out of 6 arrests, 3 were transported, 2 were pending before the Sessions Judge and 1 before the Deputy Magistrate.

53rd.—In the Sub-division Aurangabad there remains much to be done. Little more than a commencement has been made in the arrest of one Bishoo Rishee, who has given some information which may probably be turned to good account. During the year six recent cases of dacoity were investigated by the Deputy Magistrate, in all of which convictions have been obtained and much useful matter recorded.

54th.—Several approvers have been made and the work in this District, notwithstanding the reverses we have experienced, bids fair to progress favourably. There are 2,301 known and registered dacoits in the Moorshedabad District, of whom we have so far only arrested 67 !

55th.—Some 15 dacoits, who though not residents in Pubnah, had

PUBNAH

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
9.	17.	19.	14.	19.	24.	

frequently committed robberies. These have been arrested by the Deputy Magistrate at Moorshedabad and disposed of. Another dacoit belonging to Pubnah,

Thannah Dhuriapore, was also arrested and transported. Pubnah is nearer to Jessore than to Moorshedabad, and the work there can be more readily carried on by the Deputy Magistrate than at the latter station. During the time I held the office of Joint Magistrate at Pubnah I had commenced operations against a large gang, chiefly residents in Thannah Pangsa, but who had committed dacoities and burglaries in all parts of the District. I subsequently obtained transfer of the case to Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss who, after completing the enquiry, has committed 13 men for trial. Their cases were pending at the end of the year, but the information obtained will enable us to feel our way in the Pubnah District. In the Sub-division of Serajgunge several River Dacoities have occurred during the year. These cases are most difficult to trace. In one instance, however, a clue which led to the conviction of several of the gang was obtained in a curious manner. The Plaintiff's boat was robbed of every thing, and as the dacoits were about to decamp, the Plaintiff entreated them to leave him a cloth to cover him. One of them, moved by his entreaty, threw him a cloth, in the corner of which was a Hath-chitta, with the names of several of the gang. They were chiefly up-

country men who had been employed as lattials, some of them were traced by the Darogah who behaved very well as far as Gazipore. I regret I have not the record of the case at hand to enable me to give further particulars. I have reason to believe that there are gangs of River Dacoits in Thannah Muttarra and on the opposite side of the Juboona in the Jaffirgunge Thannah. There was also a strong gang on the South bank of the Ganges opposite Thannah Khettoopara and in Zillah Furreedpore, I could never satisfactorily trace these men, but I know they occasionally crossed the river and committed thefts and dacoities in Pubna, near Thannah Dhurrumpore, on the borders of Nuddea and near Komedpore. In the Katwallah Thannah were gangs of thieves, who occasionally committed dacoities.

56th.—A considerable increase of crime is shown in this District.

FURREEDPORE.

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
0.	1.	2.	6.

It is the head quarters of River Dacoits who infest the Soonderbunds, Jessore and Pubna. Until the middle of 1857, we were unable to obtain any clue whatever to these gangs. After protracted enquiry Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss, my Deputy Magistrate

at Jessore, succeeded in making 3 approvers, whose statements afforded grounds for making a commencement; 3 men were committed, sentenced to transportation for life and retained as approvers in due form, and one of the chief members of the River Dacoit gangs, Peetambur Shaw Sooree, was arrested on the most conclusive evidence. The case was so strong against him, and the circumstances connected with the approver's arrest and subsequent confessions so thoroughly, as we supposed free from the least taint of suspicion, that a conviction was confidently looked for. To my surprise and dismay he was acquitted by the Sudder Court on the 29th June, the result has entirely paralysed our operations against these river gangs, and put a stop to our proceedings against them.

57th.—Three approver witnesses gave evidence against Peetambur, and he was implicated by them in seven, two and two, dacoities respectively. The confessions of Nos. 1 and 2 were recorded at

Hooghly on the 9th of February 1857 and on the 29th of May, and that of No. 3 was taken before the Deputy Magistrate on the 24th of May of the same year, long before the prisoner's arrest. The approvers could not possibly have colluded, as the confession of No. 1. was taken at Hooghly, when Nos. 2 and 3 were in the Jessore Jail. Witness, No. 2 was transferred to the Deputy Magistrate's custody in April 1857, and the confession of No. 3 was recorded in May of the same year at Jessore, when No. 2 had been purposely removed to Hooghly, where he confessed. No. 1 having, in the meantime, been transferred to Jessore. The 3 approvers did not meet until some time after the confession of No. 3 had been recorded.

58th.—The records of the cases in which Peetambur Sow was committed, were traced on the approver's confessions, having been up to that time in the Magistrate of Jessore and Furreedpoor's Offices. In one record, the approver's depositions met with the fullest corroboration. One Hossein Mussulman having been arrested at the time, and in his statement given before the local authorities, he had mentioned the prisoner and the approver as his accomplices. He was convicted at the time, and his statement concerning the dacoity therein given accorded fully with the approver's depositions.

59th.—In the dacoity charged in the 2nd count against Peetambur Sow, the approver's depositions were fully borne out by the original record, and in the general charge of having belonged to a gang of dacoits. The documents and approver's depositions fully coincided.

60th.—The prisoner Peetambur's defence was utterly unsupported. The Sessions Judge being fully convinced of the prisoner's guilt, recommended sentence of transportation for life. The Sudder Judges in acquitting the prisoner, however, remarked that on the 1st count at the Dareealla Dacoity, 3 dacoits were arrested and confessed before the Deputy Magistrate, 2 of whom never named the prisoner, the third did; there was therefore no corroboration but the naming of the prisoner by the third. That on the 2nd count, the approver, Eshur Shah, never named the prisoner in his general confession before the

Deputy Magistrate, and that this circumstance raised suspicion of the truth of his statements; that this suspicion was strengthened by the evidence given by the other 2 approvers, who had given different names as the leaders of the gang with which the prisoner was associated; the evidence therefore not being sufficient, the prisoner's immediate release was ordered.

61st.—Now in the 1st charge, the Dareealla Dacoity of the 3 men who were apprehended, and the discrepancies in whose statements were taken as grounds for the prisoners' release, only 1 was a *dacoit*, the other 2 were *receivers* of the stolen property, and their not naming the prisoner was to be accounted for by the fact that they were receivers, and therefore were not likely to know the names of the whole gang. The only 1 who belonged to the gang and was engaged in the dacoity did name the prisoner. And in the 2nd count, the fact of Eshur Shah, approver, not having named the prisoner in his general confession, but recognizing him afterwards, was, to a person acquainted with the workings of these gangs, conclusive; as to the fact of there having been no collusion, as if he had been tutored, he would never have made such an omission, and his recognition and selection of the prisoner from among others, perfect strangers to both, was unmistakeable proof of the prisoner's identity. The last point taken as grounds of acquittal *viz.* that 2 approvers had given different names as leaders of the gangs, was *simply the truth*; the approvers belonged to *two gangs* who had united for this dacoity, and each had given the name of the Sirdar of the gang with which he was connected as leader of the expedition. Such misconceptions lead to the most disheartening results and utterly baffle our efforts to suppress dacoity.

62nd.—The returns of this District do not show any decrease in the

MIDNAPORE.

1856.	1857.	1858.
18	15	15

crime. Our work was suspended during the first part of the year, owing to Captain Keighly having been transferred to Hooghly, and consequently being unable to turn his full attention to the working of the Midnapore branch Office, and after Captain Keighly's decease in April, until Captain Boddam's

appointment in August, the work was entirely stopped, the business performed though less than in former years, will, nevertheless, I trust, under the above circumstances, be deemed satisfactory.

63rd.—There remained pending at the close of 1857 the cases of 25 men committed to Sessions and of 46 men under arrest, in all 187; besides which 116 arrests were made during the year, making a total of 187:—

Of the above have been transported for life... ..	27
Sentenced to Term Imprisonment	58
Pending before Sudder at the close of 1858	8
Ditto before the Sessions... ..	10
Sentenced finally by the Assistant Dacoity Commissioner ...	2
Acquitted by Nizamut... ..	19
Ditto by Sessions Judge	11
Proceedings quashed by Nizamut Adawlut	1
Released by Assistant Dacoity Commissioner	20
Escaped from Jail and Lines	2
Died after Commitment	8
Pending under trial	21
Total	187

Of the fifteen dacoities that occurred during the past year, five took place in Thannah Sildah, the most Northern Thannah in the Jungle Mehals, and on the borders of Poorooleah. In two cases no clue was obtained, but of the remainder, 30 men were arrested, only 3, however, were committed to the Sessions and are awaiting trial, the rest were released by the Magistrate for want of proof. Property valued at Rupees 420 was taken.

In Thannah Satputty, two dacoities took place, property to the value of Rupees 2,955 was plundered, only one case was traced, but of the 36 men arrested, 28 were released by the Sessions Judge.

Of the two dacoities in Thannah Chattrapal, only one was traced, and of the 18 men arrested, 7 were committed and sentenced by the

Sessions Judge. The remaining six dacoities were petty affairs. In four the parties engaged were traced, 12 out of 44 arrested were committed, but only 4 were convicted by the Judge.

No dacoities have occurred in Thannahs Nimal Sabung and Tumlook, which were formerly the worst, and from all of which we have gained approvers.

The Northern Thannahs, viz. Sildah, Gurbetia, Satputty and Scersa, are now the worst in the District. No success having as yet attended the efforts of this Office in obtaining approvers in them. Captain Boddam is about to turn his attention in that direction, and hopes to be able to give a more favourable report next year. Twelve of the fifteen dacoities which occurred during the year happened during the time the Midnapore Office was virtually in abeyance, and only three after Captain Boddam had taken charge and operations were actively resumed. Captain Boddam attributes the no-decrease of dacoities partially to the organization of petty gangs by men whom our operations have failed to convict. The Magistrate's returns show that out of 136 dacoits arrested, 80 were released and 48 committed for trial; out of which number no less than 38 were acquitted, and the cases of 4 men were pending at the close of the year.

64th.—Of the Midnapore cases committed by this Office, one requires note, that of Hurry Chand. He was committed on two charges, one a dacoity and the second a highway robbery; as the latter crime under Section 3, Regulation 53 of 1803 and Construction No. 750 appeared clearly to amount to dacoity.

65th.—The Sessions Judge convicted the prisoner on the charge of highway robbery and also in the third and general charge of having belonged to a gang of dacoits. As it appeared that Clause I. Section 3 of Regulation above quoted, included dacoity and highway robbery, both being acts of robbery by open violence, and as the prisoner had committed the highway robbery charged with a large gang of men, his case evidently came under Act XII. of 1843.

66th.—The Court, however, were of opinion. *First*.—That the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity has *no jurisdiction to commit for highway robbery*. *Secondly*.—That the definition of what are crimes by open violence in Regulation 53 of 1803, does not make highway robbery with a gang, the crime of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, which alone is contemplated by Act XII. of 1843, the conviction was, therefore, quashed and the prisoners released on 13th December 1858.

67th.—This really appears to be a distinction without a difference. Clause I. Section 3, Regulation 53 of 1803 distinctly states, that any persons going forth in a gang and committing robbery on any person or persons on or near a highway, are to be deemed guilty of the crime of robbery by open violence or dacoity, and Section I of Act XXIV. of 1843, extends the Acts XXX. of 1836, XVIII. of 1837 and XVIII. of 1839, to persons concerned in the perpetration of dacoity, which under Section 3 of Regulation 53 of 1803 is most distinctly declared to be robbery by a gang of a person or persons on a highway, i. e., dacoity. I would also request that to prevent any future misunderstanding, the question of the competency of myself, or of any officer under me with full powers of a Magistrate, to commit for highway robbery, may be definitely settled. We have, up to date of this decision, been under a full impression that this office authority extends to all descriptions of gang robbery, dacoity or highway robbery, when committed by a gang.

68th.—This brings me to another point on which I would wish to say a few words. I believe that much good would result if myself and my subordinates were empowered to enquire into and decide, or if necessary, commit for trial any persons who, during our investigations into dacoity cases, may appear to have been engaged in the commission of burglary or theft. I would not wish to take up such cases as a general rule, but many instances have come to my notice where we might have been able to bring home the lesser crime of burglary or theft to a prisoner against whom the graver charge of dacoity was only weakly supported. I have, during my own experience as Magistrate, remarked that very many dacoits when not actually engaged with their gangs in

dacoity, carried on very extensive depredations as burglars or cattle-thieves, and from enquiries recently made by myself and by my able Deputy Magistrate at Jessore, I am of opinion, that as dacoity decreases, we may expect an increase in burglary and theft. In the District of Jessore alone during the first three quarters of the past year, no less than 119 burglaries were reported by the Police; the evil is not a small one. Every available means of checking it should be adopted.

69th.—In three of the Districts under this Commission, *viz.*, Howrah, Baraset and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, dacoity has been suppressed, and in the remaining Districts, there appears to be a steady decrease in the crime; the greatest decrease is shown in Moorshedabad, in which District twenty-nine dacoities occurred in 1838 to fifty in 1837. This has always been the case during the first year of our work in every District, and may be accounted for by the fact that our Department has only during the past year, carried on any continuous operations, and while the head dacoits have been arrested, the remaining members have not as yet formed themselves into smaller and more numerous gangs. Two new Districts have been added to our jurisdiction, *viz.*, Pubna and Furreedpore, in both of which, as will have been gathered from the preceding paras, some little work has been done.

70th.—For a detailed statement of the prisoners arrested by every branch of this Office, I beg to refer to Appendix (H); and from the manner in which they have been disposed of to Appendix (I); from which it will be apparent that notwithstanding the changes which have taken place in the Officers at the head of this Department, occasioned by the transfer of Captain Keighly from Midnapore to Hooghly, and the non-appointment of any person to conduct the duties of the Midnapore branch Office, and subsequently by the death of Captain Keighly, and the interregnum which occurred between the death of that Officer and my own appointment. Our year's operations show a very greatly increased activity and correspondingly satisfactory results as regards the arrest and conviction of dacoits.

71st.—Appendix (H) shows that 254 dacoits have been transported for life in 1858 against 126 in 1857, 108 were sentenced to term imprisonment by the Sessions and Sudder Courts against 20 in 1857. The cases of 184 were pending before myself and my subordinates, 122 before the Sessions Court and 40 before the Sudder Court. It is, however, to be regretted that of the 70 men sentenced by the Sessions Judge to term imprisonment, 19 were acquitted. I have not been able to ascertain the number of the Midnapore term sentences reversed, but taking the other Offices, of 38 men convicted, 19 were acquitted on appeal by the Sudder Court, *or exactly one-half* and of 388 men, whom after a deliberate hearing and careful consideration of their case the Sessions Judge had recommended for transportation for life, 55 *were altogether acquitted and in thirty-eight cases a modified sentence was passed* that is, in cases in which the Sessions Judge was competent to pass sentence, his judgment was held to have been *as after right as wrong* and in referred cases the Sessions Judge had recommended the conviction of *one innocent man in every seven* and of the remainder rather more than *one decision in every eight required modification* and taking the whole number of prisoners under trial as shown in Col. 1 of Statement E. we have the following percentages :—

Convictions to commitment in Sessions...	95½	per cent.
Ditto on reference to Sudder	84½	„
Ditto on appeals to ditto... ..	50	„
Ditto in whole number of arrests... ..	51	„

72nd.—Of the whole number of commitments made during the year by all the Officers attached to this Commission, *NOT ONE has been condemned as made on insufficient grounds.* I have not yet been able to ascertain, nor had any of my predecessors, the precise amount of corroboration the Sudder Court consider necessary to make our approver's evidence good for the conviction of his accomplices. Indeed it has often happened that a case, committed with the fullest confidence of success, breaks down, whereas another case, considered as somewhat weak, and the result uncertain, has been successful and a conviction obtained. The Judges' opinions differing as to the value and weight of evidence; the result of our trials very much depends on the Judges

before whom they may happen to be heard, and as during the past year the Court have made monthly changes, I have never been able to feel confident of a conviction in any case.

73rd.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in his Minute on this Office Report for 1854, strongly urged the necessity of establishing a special tribunal for the trial of dacoits, and it is a subject for regret that the reforms therein proposed have never been carried out. There is one point to which I would beg to call particular attention, and that is the disastrous results of our cases being tried by different Judges. Could it be by any possibility arranged that all our cases be tried by the same bench, the results would, I feel convinced, be more satisfactory, as we could then after a time arrive at an approximately correct estimate of the amount of credit given to an approver's testimony and of the corroboration necessary for its support. I have recently, in a letter (No. 15, dated the 21st January 1859) to the Secretary to the Government and to which I would beg reference, given a detailed account of the precautions which are taken in recording the confession of an approver, and in consequence of some suspicion having been raised by the Sudder Court as to the possibility of collusion between our approvers, I forwarded a letter, No. 358, dated 25th September 1858, through the Additional Sessions Judge, challenging the closest and strictest enquiry into the working of this Office,—and requesting, should the Court see fit, that any of its members might be deputed to visit Hooghly, when I expressed my willingness to satisfy every enquiry on all points connected with my approvers and the trustworthiness of their statements, I have not, however, as yet received any reply. Since the close of the year, and as I am now concluding this Report, a decision of the Sudder Court has come to hand in the case of Amunto Sheik, dated 26th January 1859. He had been committed by my Deputy Magistrate at Jessore on his own confessions to eight separate dacoities, corroborated by the record of one which was traced, and by the evidence of 3 approvers by whom he had been denounced. After commitment, and before trial before the Sessions Court, the prisoner broke a hole in the guard-room wall and escaped, but was re-arrested, and when he came before the Sessions Judge he retracted his former confessions, but called no witnesses in his de-

fence. The Sudder Judges acquitted the prisoner, because his statement before the Committing Officer differed from that of the approvers as regarded the names of the leaders of the gang, and because the prisoner retracted his confession before the Sessions Judge, *stating* that it had been extorted from him under maltreatment, and the Court remarked that such confession could not be admitted as evidence against the prisoner without *full corroboration*.

74th.—Now I would most respectfully submit that the *mere assertion* of a dacoit prisoner *who had escaped and been re-arrested after confession*, formed no grounds for even an insinuation, that his confession had been extorted from him under maltreatment. Either our proceedings are worthy of some confidence or they are not, and if Government confide in the integrity and success of our operations, I trust His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to shield us from such vague suspicions which, however much unwarranted, are, to say the least, most disheartening.

DACOITY.

75th.—That the evil of dacoity is not a light one may be gathered from appendix F. which shows that during the year 1858, 499 cases of gang robbery occurred in the Districts of Bengal and Behar in which the almost incredible amount of Rupees 4,62,136-8-11 was plundered, the small sum of Rupees 7,290-2-9 was recovered by the Police, and of 2,901 dacoits brought to trial before District Magistrates, were committed for trial to the Sessions Court, in which only 667 convictions were obtained. These figures show the *utter inability* of the ordinary Courts to cope with the evil.

76th.—Dacoity has increased by 103 cases during the year. Of these 35 occurred in Behar and may be accounted for by the mutineers and the consequent disturbed state of the country. An increase of forty-six cases is shown in the Districts of Beerbhoom and Bograh. Notwithstanding the general increase, a decrease of nineteen and seventeen cases has occurred in Bancoorah and Rungpore, which is most creditable to

the Magistrates of those Districts. I have applied for jurisdiction and for the extension of our operations in Beerbhoom.

77th.—Bograh, however, is at too great a distance. There was a very able man named Kumulakanth Roy, Nazir of the Dinagapore Fouzdaree Court, and well known to me when Magistrate of that District, as the best detective Officer I ever had under me. Were he to be put in charge of the Dinagapore Thannah Ghoraghat which runs into Bograh and Rajshye Districts, I feel convinced a marked decrease in Bograh District would be the result. The decrease of dacoity in Dinagapore District from seventeen in 1856 to seven in 1858, is, I have good reason to believe, to be attributed in a great measure to Kumulakanth's skill as a detective.

78th.—Dacoity *can* be suppressed as was Thuggee, and with ordinary confidence placed in my Office and approvers. I have *no doubt it will be*, but at present we are in a false position. Government must either virtually legalize the crime or the means of preventing it. All ordinary laws and procedure have signally failed, and the public safety demands that extraordinary measures should be adopted.

ATTEMPTS.

79th.—During the year several attempts at dacoity have been reported in the Districts under our jurisdiction, but there is reason to believe that many attempts reported as such, were not in reality made by organized gangs of dacoits, and many were false alarms. I have not, therefore, included all of them in my remarks which refer only to dacoities and attempts which were consummated and actually ascertained to have occurred.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

80th.—In the English Office 818 letters and reports have been written, 137 calendars prepared in duplicate, 237 contingent bills and statements prepared and registered, 268 warrants and descriptive rolls prepared, and 20 detailed confessions translated.

In the Bengalee Office 778 witnesses and defendant's depositions have been recorded; 2,546 ruboocarees, orders and warrants were prepared and issued in duplicate; 194 detailed confessions were recorded; 546 old records of dacoity cases were inspected, registered, and abstracted for production before the Sessions Judge's Court.

The above does not include the business done by either of my subordinates.

The work, in all Departments of this Office, has very considerably increased, and besides the Districts of Furreedpoor and Pubna, which have been brought under our operations, the Commissioner of Burdwan in a letter to my address, No. 32, dated 4th December 1858, expressed his anxiety to see our exertions extended to the District of Beerbhoom, and recommending that, in case I could not myself work that District, my Deputy Magistrate Baboo Chundersekhur Roy might be deputed to Sooree to take up the cases. In compliance with the Commissioner of Circuit's request, I went myself to Sooree and made some enquiries on the subject, from which I am of opinion that the extension of our jurisdiction over the Beerbhoom District would be attended with the best results, though the particular cases to which the Commissioner alluded in his letter above quoted, appeared to be in course of being well and thoroughly worked out by the local authorities. There has been an increase of thirty-two dacoities in 1858, over the returns for 1857, which show nineteen in the former and fifty-one in the latter year. I am willing, therefore, to undertake the work, and no efforts on my part shall be wanting to reduce the crime. I cannot, however, possibly spare Baboo Chundersekhur Roy, his intimate knowledge of this and the neighbouring Districts, and the necessity of my retaining some perfectly confidential and trustworthy Officer at head quarters at all times, and more particularly when my duties call me away from Hooghly for a few days, must compel me to object most strongly to his removal; if, however, Beerbhoom be made over to us, I think it can be well and efficiently worked for the present from Hooghly, the rail-road rendering it accessible in a few hours, and at any time, if requisite, either myself or Baboo Chundersekhur Roy might easily proceed for a day or two to make local enquiries.

Captain Boddam also, in a letter No. 221, dated 5th January 1859, referring to some previous correspondence with Mr. Ward on the subject, states that he has obtained information regarding some gangs in the Balasore District, in which he is anxious to commence operations; he also adds "dacoity is very prevalent in Zillah Beerbhoom and being personally acquainted with the District, I am in great hopes of "having considerable success in putting down dacoity." Under these circumstances I would very strongly recommend that myself and Baboo Chundersekhur Roy may be invested with powers of Magistrate in Beerbhoom, and that Captain Boddam may be similarly empowered in Zillahs Balasore and Beerbhoom.

APPROVERS.

81st—There were 92 approvers resident with their families on the premises at Hooghly at the close of the year; 5 approvers were transported during the year for misconduct, 5 have absconded, and have so far evaded all attempts to trace them; they will probably return to the neighbourhood of their homes ere long, and I have every hope of being able to re-arrest them.

The conduct of the approvers has been quiet and orderly; the price of food has been unprecedentedly high, and the 2 annas per day allowed them *has not been sufficient to maintain those who have families.* I have given every encouragement to them to work at various trades; others have been employed in repairing the roads about the Office, in clearing the compound and in repairing the guard-rooms and other buildings. Several keep cows and sell milk and curd; others weave cloth and spin flax, one man keeps a moodie's shop and supplies the prisoners and guard, another is blacksmith, another prints cloth, another assists the school-master, another attends to the sick and assists the Native Doctor. Of the whole number of approvers there are only some 10 or 12 who are able, but disinclined to work. Even these are fast beginning to see the necessity of exerting themselves. For sometime I compelled them to work for a few hours every morning, paying each man a few pice when his task was concluded; but now they nearly all run to the Sergeant, who carries a bag of pice to ask for employment. On several occasions I have allowed a well behaved approver to visit his home for 2 or 3 days in charge of a guard, and they have always returned at the expiry of their

leave. Indeed, strange as it may appear, I have not had an instance of confidence placed in our approver being abused.

Jadoo Dome and *Cheeroo Dutt* have been in this Office for 6 and 8 years respectively. Their conduct has been uniformly good; their gangs have been broken up, and I would most strongly recommend that they may be allowed to return to their homes, or to settle on the lands of any respectable Zemindar in the neighbourhood, who could be induced to give them land and employment. I feel convinced that such a conditional release would have the best effect, and serve as an encouragement to others to exert themselves.

I would further recommend that the present allowance of 2 annas per day may be continued to them for 6 months. I could always keep an eye on their movements, and at any time, should it be necessary, (a contingency, I do not anticipate) they might be again brought under close surveillance in this Office compound.

For a precedent in such cases I would refer to the case of *Sindhoo Mytee*, who was conditionally released under Government order, letter dated 29th February 1856, to the address of the Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and I would propose that *Jadoo Dome* and *Cheeroo Dutt* be released under the same restrictions as was *Sindhoo Mytee*.

The experiment with him has been fully successful. He came to see me the other day looking well and very happy and appeared to be prospering in the world. There has never been the least suspicion of his returning to his old habits, and I feel fully confident that the conditional release I propose above will be as fully successful.

Besides the approvers on my own compound at Hooghly, there were on the 31st of December at Midnapore :—

Dacoit approvers	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Keechuck ditto	...	...	...	..	...	...	11
Thug ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total							97
At Jessore Dacoit approvers	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
At Moorshedabad ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

The conduct of the whole number is reported as having been generally good.

GUARD.

82nd.—There are 150 Nujeebs, 1 European Serjeant, 1 Jemadar, 11 Duffadars attached to this Office guard; they are distributed as follows :—

Dacoity Commissioner's Office, Hooghly.

1 Sergeant.	|	8 Duffadars.
1 Jemadar.	|	70 Nujeebs.

Deputy Magistrate's Branch Establishment at Jessore.

2 Duffadars		45 Nujeebs.
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Deputy Magistrate's Office at Moorshedabad.

1 Duffadar		35 Nujeebs.
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At Midnapore there is a separate guard of 1 Toomundar, 1 Naib Toomundar, 8 Duffadars and 60 Nujeebs, in all 70 men, who are employed, besides ordinary sentries in tracing thugs and escorting prisoners to Dacca, or any other District, where a Thuggee case may be brought to trial.

83rd.—Our Offices are not enclosed, and all the guard-rooms are kutchas, and as the approvers are allowed considerable liberty within the Office compound and in their own lines, the greatest vigilance on the part of the Nujeebs is required. The efficiency of the guard was greatly impaired during the mutinies by the necessary weeding out of many who were suspected of disaffection, and it was with difficulty that men were found fit for employment who should have small sympathy, either with the Bengallee dacoits or up-country mutineers. The Serjeant employed during Mr. Ward's incumbency, died, and the guard were for some months entirely under the Native Jemadar. I have, however, obtained the services of an excellent Serjeant, an European pensioner, who is training his men into order, and I hope ere long they will become as vigilant and active as any in India.

84th.—The increase in the number of approvers at both Jessore and Moorshedabad will necessitate a small addition to the number of the guard, but I am unwilling to apply for the addition until absolutely requisite. I propose visiting both the Jessore and Moorshedabad branch Offices, as soon as possible, after this Report has been submitted, and before the cold season passes away, I shall then be more able to judge of the increase absolutely necessary, and on my return, I will do myself the honor to report specially on the subject.

85th.—Captain Boddam reports, “I am happy to bear my testimony “to the general good conduct of all my Toomun guard, for which I “am principally indebted to the discipline kept up by my Toomundar, “Syud Mohamed Khan, an old and deserving Officer of Government, “whom he has served with zeal for upwards of 35 years.”

SCHOOL.

86th.—The School under Bhoobun Mohun Banerjee, Pundit, is in a flourishing condition. There are 21 approvers' children under instruction, and 49 children from the immediate neighbourhood have been admitted, making a total of 70 boys. Eight boys of whom 5 were the sons of approvers received rewards and prizes at the last examination by the Deputy School Inspector. Heeroo Doss, son of Bridgo Byragee is in the 1st Class and was one of the prize-men. He is spoken very well of by the Pundit as an intelligent, well behaved boy. In the 2nd Class, Neeloo, son of Sunker Chung, approver, and Kangallee, son of Debee Ghose, approver, are very well spoken of, the latter has obtained a prize.

There are five classes in the School and the assistance of a Second Master has been recommended, and an application to that effect forwarded through the School Inspector. I trust this necessary increase in the present establishment of the School will be sanctioned.

The allowance of Rupees 3 per month for salary of an attendant servant, and also for the necessary contingent expenses, such as School-books, pens, ink, &c., is not found to be sufficient, and I would strongly recommend that the monthly allowance for contingent expenses, &c., be increased to Rupees 5 per month.

HOSPITAL.

87th.—I annex also a statement* of the sick prisoners, approvers and others on this establishment under treatment during the year; taking the number of cases treated, the deaths have been very few; the Native Doctor Sibokallee Banerjea has been attentive to his duties and given me general satisfaction.

* Appendix L.

In conclusion I would beg to apologize for all short-comings in this report. I am not as yet so fully acquainted with the work or with the Districts entrusted to me, as I hope to be after a little more practice and experience. I am most fully impressed with the importance and responsibility of my duties, and my great anxiety to see the work of suppressing dacoity progress, will, I hope, plead my excuse for the freedom of any remarks I may have made in this report. I joined this appointment on the 14th of May 1858, and I fear, I may have omitted much useful information which might have been gathered, had I been in charge of the Department during the entire year.

88th.—Captain Boddam took charge of the Midnapore Branch Office in August 1858 and has consequently been only 4 full months at the work. After his appointment he remained with me at Hooghly for some days in order to obtain an insight into the manner of preparing cases. I proceeded with Captain Boddam to Midnapore and when there worked off all the arrears of cases which were pending. Besides his work as Assistant Dacoity Commissioner, Captain Boddam has investigated six cases of Thugs, 1 died in hospital, 2 were transported for life and 3 were under examination at the close of the year. With regard to Thuggee Captain Boddam remarks, "no steps have been taken to bring the Thugs who are at large in great numbers in the Morung under the operations of my Office, and I have cause to fear that River Thuggee, though not prevalent, still occurs."

89th.—Captain Boddam has experienced considerable inconvenience owing to the paucity of Omlahs in his Office and the low scale of their salaries. I have forwarded with my letter to Government No. 17 of

the 24th January 1859, applications for the necessary increase, which, I hope, will be granted. Captain Boddam takes a great interest in his work and is as careful as well as zealous Officer, who will increase in efficiency, will experience, I anticipate, a most favourable return from Midnapore next year.

90th.—Baboo Chundersekhur Roy has fully borne out the high character given him by my predecessors, and is a truly valuable Officer. He has rendered me the most efficient assistance and in his present position, his services cannot be over-rated. During the year he has been promoted to the 4th Grade of Subordinate Executive Officers under orders of Government, dated 3rd May 1858, No. 1,103. This gives him a salary of Rupees 400 per month, Mr. Ward in his Report for 1855, strongly urged that his salary should be raised to Rupees 500, and the Government Resolution on that Report gave room for hope that his salary would have been raised to Rupees 500.

91st.—Baboo Gooroochurn Doss, Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Jessore Branch Office, has conducted his duties to my entire satisfaction. He is a steady, careful, and most intelligent Officer and admirably fitted for the work of this Department. He has been most successful in his cases, his salary of Rupees 300 I would strongly recommend for increase on the first available opportunity and in consideration of his most efficient services.

92nd.—Of Baboo Hemchunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Moorshedabad Branch Office, I wish I could make as favourable a report; the number of cases prepared by him is but little short of that shown by Baboo Chundersekhur Roy, or Baboo Gooroochurn Doss; but his neglect of proper precautions and carelessness in the preparation of several have subjected him to the displeasure and censure of Government. He does not pull well with the District authorities, and appears to want weight of character and method which are necessary to enable him to efficiently superintend his Office and establishment, and I greatly regret that I cannot place that confidence in him which should be felt in an Officer at a distant Station, and over whose work I am unable to exercise any immediate superintendence.

93rd.—From Lord Ulick Brown, Magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. J. J. Grey of Howrah, Mr. H. D. Fergusson of 24-Pergunnahs, Mr. A. Eden, Joint Magistrate of Baraset, Mr. Mollony of Jessore, Mr. Cockrell of Nuddeeh, Mr. H. B. Lawford of Burdwan, I have received the most cordial co-operation and assistance, and I would beg to record my thanks to those gentlemen.

94th.—The following Omlahs of my own establishment are deserving of notice :—

Rajnarain Mookerjee, Serishtadar, is a steady and hard-working man.

Lollgopaul Mujoomdar, Peshkar, is by far the ablest Officer I have. I have reason to think him trustworthy, and he is invaluable in his present position.

Omur Chunder Ghose, my head writer, has a capital knowledge of English, and of the Office routine, and has given me satisfaction.

Hossein Reza, Serishtadar of Midnapore, is mentioned by Captain Boddam as a very good and trustworthy Officer and intimately acquainted with the working of his Office, both in dacoity and thuggee matters.

Radhikapersaud and Sama Churn Chuckerbutty, Peshkars, attached to the Offices of my Deputy Magistrates at Hooghly and Jessore, are exceedingly well spoken of as able and industrious men.

Rajgopal Roy, Serishtadar and writer under the Deputy Magistrate at Moorshedabad, is a first rate Officer and worthy of encouragement.

Of the District Police, the following Darogahs have distinguished themselves in tracing and arresting dacoits, and proved themselves to be excellent Officers.

1. Haneef Khan, Darogah of Kalleeghat Thannah in 24-Pergunnahs.
2. Kishto Chunder Dutt, Darogah of Sulkea, Zillah Howrah.

3. Doorgah Churn Chuckerbutty of Noihattes in Baraset.
4. Ram Chand Ghose of Roynah in Burdwan.
5. Rhoobun Mohun Chowdry of Gangoor in Burdwan.
6. Mr. De'Cruze, Darogah and Deputy Magistrate of Serampore.
7. Abdool Muhbood of Khanakool in Zillah Hooghly.
8. Darogah of Chokduhu in Zillah Nuddeah.
9. Kishto Persaud Mujoomdar of Burrooah in Moorshedabad.
10. Brijololl Chowdhry of Thannah Sooruj Gunge in Moorshedabad.
11. Mohes Chunder Banerjea of Jeniadoh in Jessore.
12. Purmanund Sein, Darogah of Mohmoodpore in Jessore.
13. Parbutty Churn Mookerjea of Thannah Tallah, Zillah Jessore.
14. Oomakanth Ghose of Belgatchia Thannah in Furreedpore.
15. Surroop Chunder Khan of Thannah Pongsha in Furreedpore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. E. RAVENSHAW,

Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

No. 8 BABOORAM BAGDI.
" 9 PREMCHAND BAGDI.

1ST COUNT.

Dacoity in the house of Lukheernarain Doss of Goahereah, Thannah Sulkea, Zillah Howrah, on the night of the 9th March 1858.

2ND COUNT.

Dacoity in the house of Callachand Sheik of Noparah, Thannah Jehanabad, Zillah Hooghly, on the night of the 1st June 1853.

3RD COUNT.

Having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

ABSTRACT OF THE EXAMINATION AND GROUNDS OF COMMITMENT.

FROM the evidence and records of this case, it will be proved that the Plaintiff's house was attacked at 2 A. M., on the morning of the 29th of March, by a strong gang of dacoits, who after forcing the doors and breaking open several boxes, succeeded in carrying off property to the value of Rs. 390-10. The Plaintiff having armed himself with a "bontee" or fish-knife, lay wait for the dacoits, and as they left, wounded one of the gang, prisoner No. 8, on the arm. After a protracted enquiry in which the Police appear to have exerted themselves in a most creditable manner, the wounded prisoner No. 8 was traced through Calcutta, Chandernagore, Burdwan, and Howrah to Korda in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, where he was arrested on the 10th April, and made a confession implicating prisoner No. 9 and several of his accomplices. This confession was repeated on the 11th Idem before the Magistrate of Howrah.

On this confession, the prisoner No. 9 was apprehended on the 23rd of April. He also pleaded guilty to the charge before the Police, and repeated his statement on the 24th before the Magistrate of Howrah. On these confessions, supported, as they are, by the strongest collateral evidence, several of the rest of the gang have been arrested, and their cases are under preparation. The prisoners being implicated in the confessions of approvers attached to this Office, and as they were known to belong to a regular gang, after consultation with the Magistrate of Howrah, the case was transferred to this Court. On the 25th June, the prisoner Babooram reached this Office, when he was

confronted with the approvers and identified in the usual manner. He was placed under a separate guard in my own house, and on the following day made a general confession to no less than twelve dacoities, the details of which were recorded in my presence, and with every possible precaution, on the 28th and 29th of June, and 2nd and 5th of July. During the whole time these confessions were being taken down, the prisoner was kept apart from all other approvers in a separate guard, and I can certify that he had no possibility of colluding with others, or of access to the Records.

On the 23rd June, the prisoner Premchand reached this Office and was recognized by the approvers in the usual manner. He was kept also under a separate guard and separate from Babooram and the other approvers. On the 3rd July, he volunteered to confess, and gave on that date a general statement of twelve dacoities in which he had been engaged. The details of these cases were recorded with the same care and precautions as those of Babooram's, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of July 1858.

The 1st Charge will be substantiated by the Record of the Police enquiry, and by the evidence of independent witnesses, and the articles received from the prisoners will be identified by him formed part of plundered property. Rupees 47 were recovered from the prisoner Babooram's mistress, Parbutty Râr, which probably are the proceeds of the prisoner's share in the plunder, but it being impossible to identify the Rupees, the item has not been entered in the Calendar, but on the prisoner's conviction the sum might be awarded to the Plaintiff under Act XVI. of 1850.

The 2nd Count will be proved by the evidence of the approver witnesses, Nos. 5 and 6, who had denounced the prisoners in their confessions Teencowry Bag Badgi, No. 2 of 9th February 1858, and Gunness Bagdi, No. 4, dated 19th February 1858. Record No. 38 was sent for from the Magistrate's Office after the confessions had been given; the approver's evidence is corroborated by the Record as follows :—

The prisoner Premchand was recognized at the time (page 37) by the light of torches. He was apprehended and put on his defence (page 44), but was released by the Magistrate (page 155). Both the prisoners plead guilt to this charge. Babooram confession No. 10, and Premchand in confession No. 2.

The 3rd Count will be proved by the prisoner's own confessions by the approver's evidence, and by the Records of cases which have been traced on the prisoner's confessions.

Considering the charges against the prisoners fully substantiated, they were committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court on 27th July 1858.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

No. 384.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, BURDWAN DIVISION,
Burdwan.

Dated Hooghly, the 4th October 1858.

SIR,

IN continuation of the Magistrate of Howrah's letter No. 484, dated 19th July 1858, I have the honor to report that immediately on their arrival at this Office, the prisoners Babooram and Premchand made confessions to their life of crime. Babooram giving the details of twelve, and Premchand eleven dacoities, in which they had been engaged. Among the dacoities confessed to, were the attempt at dacoity in the house of Mooktaram Dey of Mouzah Bantara, in Thannah Sulkea, and the dacoity in the house of Lnkheearoin Doss, in Mouzah Goobeeriaha, in the same Thannah. I enclose for your information a memo. of the dacoities confessed to by both Babooram and Premchand, together with a copy of my commitment proceeding. I had purposed retaining both Babooram and Premchand as approvers; but the latter after giving the most detailed confessions, changed his mind and pleaded not guilty before the Sessions. Babooram, however, repeated his confessions as given before me.

2nd.—Both Babooram and Premchand have been convicted, and their cases referred to the Sudder Nizamut for a sentence of transportation for life. Premchand has been transferred to the Alipore Jail, and Babooram has been retained in this Office as an approver. My object in committing these two men first, was to secure the one, or both, as approver witnesses against the rest of the gang.

3rd.—I have since committed 10 others, and I anticipate their certain conviction. I enclose a copy of my commitment proceeding which gives an outline of the evidence against each. I shall proceed immediately after the Doorga-poojah to take up the other cases confessed to by Babooram. The Records of several have been received, and I expect to be able to convict a large number of the gang with which he is connected.

4th.—I cannot speak too highly of the exertions of the Police in this case, more particularly of Darogah Kisto Chunder Dutt of Sulkea, and Haneef Khan of the 24-Pergunnahs, Thannah Kallighat. The manner in which they traced Babooram from District to District, and followed up the clue to the case, is worthy of all praise, and I am glad to hear that the Sulkea Darogah has since been promoted to the 1st Grade.

5th.—Your letter No. 37, dated the 15th March, to the address of the Howrah Magistrate, conveys sanction to the payment of Rupees 200; but in modification

thereof, I would suggest the following scale, to which I have the honor to request your sanction :—

Darogah of Sulkea	Rs. 100
Ditto of Kallighat	100
Chittra Bagdinee for very good conduct in apprehending the prisoner Babooram	25
Delleelooddeen, Jemadar	20
Moneeroodeen, Barkundaz, who accompanied the Darogah to Burdwan	10
Babooram approver	20
To my Office Omlah	50
	<hr/>
Rupees — ...	325
	<hr/>

6th.—I propose further giving a purwannah to the Darogah of Thannah Rynah, Ramchand Ghose, to Cheeste Dhur Roy, Jemadar of Faree Oochalla, in Thannah Rynah, and to Puran Nundy, Jemadar of Faree Choto Boyenan, in the same Thannah, also to Ram Bhujnn and Tomeezuddy, Burkundazes of Thannah Sulkeah, and Goolamee, Burkundaz of Thannah Kalleeghat, who have rendered willing assistance in apprehending prisoners and carrying out the Darogah's instructions.

7th.—One item in the above list may require explanation, that is Rupees 25 which I would propose to give to the approver Babooram. This man, though himself a defendant in the case, has been the means, through his confessions, of bringing 10 dacoits to justice, and the valuable information given by him, will, I trust, lead to the rooting out of every member of the gang. He has been retained in this Office as an approver, and a few Rupees would enable him to purchase a cow or some materials for trade, which would be of much assistance to him, and would probably lead him eventually to become a steady and reformed character. I would very strongly urge that I may be allowed to give him Rupees 25, and I will be answerable that it is expended properly, and for his benefit and eventual good.

8th.—Another item calls for remark. Rupees 50 proposed to be paid to my Office Omlah. This case being a very heavy one, has caused a very considerable increase of labour and work, the number of Records to be traced and compared, has, I can assure you, taken the better part of my own and of my Omlah's time for the past two months; and it is not so much what has already resulted, as what will ultimately result from this labour, which, I think, is deserving of some little reward. A new case of this sort with a multitude of witnesses, causes infinitely more labour and trouble to my Omlah than a dozen old cases. I have received very particular assistance from my Peshkar Loll Gopaul Mujoomdar, Serishtadar Rajnaraion Mooker-

jea, Record-keeper Jodoo Nath Mookerjea, and Bene Madhub Ghose, Mohurris. I shall report in my Yearly Report the result of our operations against this gang.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,

Dacoity Commissioner.

No. 23.

To

THE DACOITY COMMISSIONER, HOOGHLY,

Dated Burdwan, the 8th October 1858.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 384, of the 4th Instant, and am much pleased to hear of the favourable progress of your operations against the dacoits connected with Bahooram and Premchand, sent by the Magistrate of Howrah.

2nd.—In modification of my letter of the 15th March last, No. 37, in which I sanctioned a reward of Rupees 200, I gladly sanction now a reward of Rupees 275, being all that you recommend, except the last item of Rupees 50 to your Omlah, for which I regret to say, that I know no rule or precedent.

3rd.—I have of course sanctioned rewards to Huzoree Omlah, who have succeeded in some difficult enterprize, when deputed into the District, but I do not see that I can do so for a pressure of work in the Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. ELLIOTT,

Commissioner.

(True copy)

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,

Dacoity Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT,

VERSUS

No. 3.—Debee Bagdi.

„ 4.—Sreemonto Domo.

„ 5.—Needhiram Bagdi.

„ 6.—Hullothur Gangooly.

„ 7.—Sonatun Porey Bagdi.

No. 8.—Haro Bagdi.

„ 9.—Kassee Sircar.

„ 10.—Bamdeb Bagdi.

„ 11.—Sumbhoo Bagdi.

„ 12.—Rajaram Sein Agoory.

COUNT I.—*Against Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 and 12.*

Attempt at dacoity on 6th March 1858, in the house of Mookteeram Dey of Batra, Thannah Sulkea, Zillah Howrah.

COUNT II.—*Against Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7 to 12.*

Dacoity on the night of the 9th March 1858, in the house of Lukheenarain Doss of Gooberiah, Thannah Sulkes, Zillah Howrah.

COUNT III.—*Against No. 6, only.*

Having been an accessory both before and after the commission of the above Gooberiah Dacoity.

COUNT IV.—*Against Nos. 3 to 12.*

Having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

ABSTRACT OF THE EXAMINATION AND GROUNDS OF COMMITMENT.

THE evidence against the prisoners in the 1st Charge, was obtained during an investigation into the dacoity charged in the 2nd Count, it has been placed first in the Calendar owing to priority of date.

The 1st Charge will be supported by the evidence of the prosecutor witness No. 2, who will prove that a dacoity was attempted in his house on the night of 6th March 1858, by a strong gang, and witness No. 3, who was wounded, will depose to the facts of the occurrence. The Record (No. 37, page 3,) also shows that the Plaintiff's house is situated near a pawn garden; that the dacoits were unable to effect an entrance, and that witness No. 3 was wounded by one of the gang in the attempt. No clue whatever was obtained at the time by the Police, but the approver witness No. 1, Babooram, having been arrested by the Police in the dacoity charged in the 2nd Count, and being implicated in several cases by other approvers, the case was transferred to this Office, when Babooram confessed to a series of dacoities among which is that charged in the 1st Count. He has since been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, but has been permitted to remain on this establishment as an approver. He will depose to the whole particulars of the Bentara Dacoities, and identify the prisoners, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 and 12, who were with him at its commission. Babooram's deposition is entitled to full credit, as it was given after he came to this Office, when I had no knowledge of the occurrence of the Bentara Dacoity, and the papers of the case were sent for from the Howrah Magistrate's Record-room on Babooram's deposition, (*Vide* confessions No. 9, dated 2nd July 1858,) which is fully corroborated by the evidence of witnesses Nos. 2 and 3, and by the Record (page 3,) above noted.

The dacoity charged in the 2nd Count, has been before the Sessions Court, in the case of the approver witness No. 1, in Calendar No. 5, of July 1858; and before the Sudder Court, on the 14th September 1858, when the approver and another were sentenced to transportation for life.

Babooram, the approver, witness No. 1, was wounded by the witness, in the 2nd Count, No. 4, Lukheensaroin Doss, with a fish-knife, and was traced by the Darogah of Thannah Snlkea, Kisto Chunder Dutt and the Darogah of Kalleeghat in 24-Pergunnahs, Hanif Khan, with infinite trouble and tact through Calcutta, Chandernagore, Burdwan and Howrah to Khordoh Village in the 24-Pergunnahs, where he was at last apprehended on the 10th April, when he made a confession before the Police, which was repeated before the Magistrate of Howrah on the 11th, and again before me on the 2nd July (confession No. 8). While under confessions in this Office, I certify that Babooram was kept under a separate guard in my own house in a separate room, apart from all the approvers, and that he had no possible opportunity of collusion with other approvers, or with the Record. His statements before the Police, before the Howrah Magistrate, and before myself, tally as regards this dacoity, and are fully corroborated by the evidence of the other independent witness in the case. They are further borne out and confirmed by the confessions of Premchand, since convicted, and with the confessions of prisoners Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 9 taken before the Police, and before the Howrah Magistrate, and with the confession of prisoner No. 4 before the Police, and with the statement in defence made by prisoner No. 6 before the Police and Magistrate; the gang to which the prisoners belong is a heavy one, which has, for sometime past, carried on most extensive depredations in the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Burdwan, and the approver Babooram has been known to this Office since 1854, when he was implicated by an approver named Teeluck Bagdec, and a glance at the Calendar will show from the distance at which the prisoners reside in Thannahs Rynah, Sulkea, Dewangunge, and their occasional employment and residence in and about Calcutta and Howrah, the systematic arrangement with which their depredations were carried on. Teeluck Bagdi, has unfortunately died, but in his confession (No. 16) dated 1854, it will be seen that he then denounced the approver Babooram and the prisoner No. 12, and in confessions (Nos. 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27) prisoner No. 12 is distinctly named. The prisoner, Debee Bagdi, No. 3, appears to have worked in the prosecutor's brick fields, and thus became acquainted with the locality, and obtained information, which led to the commission of the dacoity; before the occurrence prisoners Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9 and 12 were seen in company, consulting together by the witness Parhuty Rar, and on the day before the dacoity prisoner No. 3 came for the approver Babooram and went away with him. On the night of the occurrence prisoners, Nos. 3, 5, 8, and 10, were seen in company with the approver Babooram in the Poderah Cutcherry and in the grog-shop of Nimaye Shaw by the witness Juttem Chowkeedar. Prisoner No. 4 was among those suspected by the Plaintiff in the first instance, and we find him mentioned in the statements made by both defendants, Nos. 5 and 6, before the Police and Magistrate, he was denounced by the approver Babooram and is mentioned in the convicted prisoner Premchand's confession. Prisoner No. 12 is noted as a chief leader in the dacoity by the approver, and in the statements of other prisoners made before the Police and Magistrate. Prisoners Nos. 5, 7, 8 and 9 pleaded guilty to the 2nd Charge, both before the Police and before the Magistrate of Howrah. No. 10

confessed before the Police, and defendant No. 6 admitted his knowledge of the dacoity both before the Police and Magistrate.

The 3rd Charge against prisoner No. 6 will be proved by the approver witness Babooram, and by the confession of the convicted prisoner Premchand (No. 6), also by the prisoner's defence as attested by witnesses Nos. 49 and 50, before whom and by whom it was recorded, and by the confession of prisoner No. 6.

The 4th Charge will be proved against the prisoners by the evidence of the approvers Babooram and Teencowry Bag, Gunesh Bagdi, and by the confessions of a deceased approver, Teeluck Bagdi; a reference to the annexed statement will show the several cases in which each prisoner is implicated, and the dates of the approver's depositions.

Prisoner No. 3 pleads not guilty, stating that he was at Poderah, where he was deputed to settle some dispute between two women; he remained till 10 o'clock in company with the witnesses Hullothur and Jutton Chowkeedar, and that he returned to the Cutcherry at 12 or 1 in the morning. He accounts for a mark of a wound on his back by a fall in wrestling, he allows that on the day before the dacoity, 4 men came in a boat under pretence of taking bricks from the Plaintiff's killeen, and put up with him (prisoner) at the Poderah Cutcherry, where they ate cocoanuts and left in the evening; also that twenty or twenty-five days before the dacoity, the prisoner No. 10, with several others had come to the Cutcherry. This defence may be considered, when taken in connection with the statements of Jutton Chowkeedar and Kylash Napit, the mark on the prisoner's back, and the distinct recognition by Lukheennaroin Doss at the time of the dacoity, goes still more to prove his guilt; the witnesses called in his defence state nothing whatever in the prisoner's favour.

Prisoner No. 4 states that he is innocent and cannot account for his being implicated in the case, was at his master's house on the roof keeping watch and did not hear of the dacoity until the following morning. His witnesses, Khetter Mobinn and Premchand Bose, state that they saw nothing of the prisoner between 11 at night and the next morning. Dehee Bagdi was seen in conversation with the prisoner after dark.

Prisoner No. 11 pleads not guilty, has an intimacy with prisoner No. 7's niece, and that prisoner No. 7 had seduced his (prisoner No. 11's) sister, and that on this account he has been falsely accused; is not acquainted with the approver Babooram. Witnesses are called to character, who state that he is a respectable man; it will not escape notice, that two of these are the prisoner's own relatives.

Prisoner No. 12 pleads not guilty, and spite with a convicted prisoner Premchand, whose mistress had applied to him (prisoner) for a loan, but had been refused.

He also pleads spite with the approver, Babooram, whom he had warned of his evil ways. The witnesses called in the prisoner's defence, with one exception, give him a good character.

Independent of the approver's statements it appears from the defence of prisoner No. 3, that he has been three months in Jail in a case of loot also. *Vide* Record, (pages 271 and 291.)

Prisoner No. 5 has been implicated in a case of abduction, and is a reputed Budmash. (Pages 240 and 241.)

Prisoner No. 7 has been in 1853 implicated in dacoity (Record No. 234, page 73) and he was arrested as a Budmash in 1853, (Record No. 657, page 21.)

Prisoners Nos. 8 and 12 were implicated in a case of dacoity in 1857, (Record No. 3, pages 496 and 224,) in which prisoner No. 8 was committed for trial before the Sessions Court, and No. 12 had absconded.

Prisoner No. 10 was apprehended in a dacoity in 1851, in which he was seized in the act and confessed before the Police. (Record No. 122.)

Considering the charges fully established against the prisoners, they were committed for trial before the Sessions Court on the 25th September 1858.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

(True Copy)
(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix B.

TRANSLATION of the general confessions of Babooram Bagdi, son of Nundoram Bagdi, resident of Koota Village, Thannah Boynah, Zillah Burdwan, aged 32 or 33, caste Bagdi, occupation theft and dacoity. Cannot read and write; given before the Dacoity Commissioner at Hooghly, on the 26th of June 1858.

Question.—What statement is it you wish to make?

Answer.—I wish to relate the particulars of all the dacoities in which I have been engaged.

Question.—Why do you wish to confess, is it of your own free will, or have you been in any way influenced?

Answer.—No one has threatened or persuaded me; what I shall state will be of my own free will.

Question.—Well, under whose leadership, when and where have you committed dacoities?

Answer.—About 10 or 11 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Brahmin in Kewta Narainpore, within the twenty-four Pergunnahs. I don't remember the name of the Thannah; with the gang of Bonomallee Sirdar who resided in Calcutta.

No. 2.—About 8 or 9 years ago, I committed a dacoity in Thannah Bydiobatee, the name of the Village I forget; but it was about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the North-West of Man-koond, the name of the owner of the house was Neelmooy Chuckerbntty. Bonomallee Sirdar led the gang.

No. 3.—About 7 or 8 years ago, I committed a dacoity at the cross-roads in Chandernagore, in the house of a Brahmin, and under the leadership of Bechoo Kowrah of Chandernagore.

No. 4.—About 3 or 4 months ago, I committed a dacoity in Goabeeria, in Thannah Sulkea, Zillah Howrah, the name of the owner of the house was Lukheenaroin Teore, I think, but I am not certain about his caste, Debee Bagdi was sirdar of the gang on this occasion. I was wounded by the owner of the house with a fish-knife on the right shoulder. The wound is still visible. This case was enquired into, and I was arrested and confessed to the Police and again before the Magistrate. and on my confessions, others of my gang were arrested. I am now under arrest for this dacoity.

No. 5.—About 3 days before the above dacoity in Goabeeria, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Telee, in Batra Village, Thannah Sulkea, under the leadership of Debee Bagdi. I wounded the owner of the house with a lattee.

No. 6.—About 6 or 7 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of an Hindoo, in Bhuddissur Village, Thannah Bydiobatee, Zillah Hooghly, with the gang of Bechoo Sirdar.

No. 7.—About 6 or 7 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a prostitute in Moinuggur, a puttee of Bhuddessur Village. I was sirdar and took my own gang's men on this occasion. The Police enquired into the matter, and Mathoor Bagdi was arrested and confessed, implicating me and others of the gang. We were arrested but subsequently released. Muthoor Bagdi got 7 years' imprisonment.

No. 8.—About 5 or 6 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Mussulman in Supora Village, Thannah Jehanabad, with the gang of Teencowry Bag.

No. 9.—About 7 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of the Rajah's Dewan in Tumlook, Zillah Midnapore. Nepaul and Gopaul, dome of Calcutta, were the sirdars.

No. 10.—About 5 or 6 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Brahmin in Balteekry, Thannah Sulkea, with my own gang.

No. 11.—About 5 or 6 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Mocher, who lived to the South of the Talpokoor in the Bydiobatee cross-roads, Zillah Hooghly.

No. 12.—About 8 or 9 years ago, I committed a dacoity in Thannah Nowabgunj, Zillah Baraset, in the house of a Hindoo of Mowzah Ichapoor, with my own gang.

Question.—How did you first learn to commit dacoity?

Answer.—When I lived at Chandernagore, I made the acquaintance of Bonomallee Sirdar, who told me it was a very profitable trade, and asked me to go with him. I kept a mistress in those days, and she spent more than I could earn. I took to dacoity to enable me to support her.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Translation of the confessions of Babooram Bagdi given before the Dacoity Commissioner on 28th and 29th June, and 2nd and 5th July 1858.

No. 1.—Dacoity in the house of Rammohun Chuckerbutty of Narainpore, Thannah Nyehatta, Zillah Baraset, on 19th March 1856. Record No. 9.

About 10 or 11 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Brahmin of Keotia, Narainpore—Thannah—Zillah twenty-four Pergunnahs, under Bonomallee Sirdar, who then lived in Calcutta. The particulars whereof are these:—

A Brahmin, whose name I don't know, used to live as a cook with Bonomallee Sirdar. He had a scar of a burn on his left shoulder. This Brahmin under the disguise of a bhât, went to the Village in which the house attacked was situated, and obtained the necessary information for this dacoity. He gave Bonomallee the particulars, who sent notice to us at Chandernagore. Two days after the sirdar came to us by boat and accompanied us to the expedition. At the Eriadoho Ghât we landed, and the dacoits getting over the bank, dispersed in parties of 2 and 3. At the approach of night, we assembled in a jungle to the North-West of the Village, where there was

a temple dedicated to Joy Chunder Thakooranee. Here we prepared lattees and torches and made Kallee-poojah. It was about 12 o'clock at night when we approached the house, which was of brick and had two stories, the front door was closed, so we climbed up a bamboo placed against an out-house, and thus one by one got on the roof, whence we found our way into the inner house. Mnssals were lighted, and sentries placed outside. I remained on sentry, while the others plundered the inner apartments, the door of which had to be cut open with an axe. There was an iron chest in the house which contained cash, but we could not break it open, so the amount of plunder obtained was very small. We seized an old man in the house who said he had not the key of the iron chest, though he admitted that it contained money. I was not inside the house, and so can't say what else happened there. After completing the plunder, the dacoits came out of the house, and as we all left the Village, the people who had assembled, followed and abused us. We, however, fired two pistols towards them and they retreated. We came to a plain on the West of Joychundeetollah where search was made; when it appeared that the plundered gold and silver ornaments amounted to nearly Rupees 800 in value inclusive of the cash. No brass or other utensils were taken. Division was immediately made. I for my share received Rupees 60 and a silver "goorgoory" or hookah, which I sold to one Godakamar of Chandernagore, a silversmith, for Rupees 25. I know not whether this dacoity was enquired into.

Question.—Who accompanied you to the dacoity?

Answer.—No. 1, Bechoo Kowrah of Chandernagore.

„ 2, Gora Ditto of Ditto

„ 3, Bassoodeb Doolley of Ditto.

„ 4, Issurey Bagdi *alias* Petneoh of Ditto.

„ 5, Kallu Issur Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 6, Teelnek Ditto of Ditto.

„ 7, Bonomallee Dome of Calcutta.

„ 8, Nepaul Dome of Ditto.

„ 9, Kalla Bagdi of Gnrritty.

„ 10, Kalla Teore of ditto and 4 others, who came from Calcutta with Bonomallee, whose names I don't know.

„ 11, Seeboo Bagdi of Paietey Bardwan.

„ 12, Raja Sein Agoory of Ditto.

„ 13, Mudhoo Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 14, Kylash Kowrah of Mankoond.

„ 15, Mndhoo Bagdi of Boolchand.

„ 16, Muthoor Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 17, And I went

Question.—What was the total number of men who went on this expedition?

Answer.—About 30. I don't recollect the names of the remainder.

No. 2.—Date of occurrence, 1st September 1851.
—Mullicka Bawa, Plaintiff, of Manicknuggur, Puttee Bhuddessur, Thannah Bydiabatee, Zillah Hooghly. Record No. 163.

About 6 or 7 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a prostitute of Puttee Manicknuggur, in Bhuddessur, Thannah Bydiabatee, Zillah Hooghly, with my own gang. The particulars of which are as follows:—

I often used to go to Bhuddessur, and passing by the house of this prostitute, I learned that she had a small property. I accordingly informed the several men then under me, and arranged with them to commit this dacoity. On the night of the dacoity, we assembled on the banks of the Nundypookoor tank, where bamboos were cut and mussels prepared. After 11 o'clock P. M., we performed Kallee-poojah and proceeded towards the house to be attacked. It was not surrounded by a wall, so we placed sentries on the outside, and lighting our torches rushed in and broke open the doors and commenced plundering. I was on sentry, and therefore don't know what happened within. The dacoits after plundering, came out of the house, and some of the villagers followed us at a distance, making a noise, but none approached near, nor was there any affray with them. We then came to the Bhomoredghee marsh, where search was made; and it appeared that a silver "gote" a gold "panchnuray" and "tabeez" and about Rupees 50 in cash had been plundered. Division was immediately made. I for my own share received Rupees 15 in cash, and 1 old silver khoyah "bracelet". This dacoity was enquired into. One Muthoor Bagdi, Chowkeedar of our gang, was arrested and confessed, denouncing the men of the gang whose names he knew. On this, I and others were arrested, and sent up to the Serampoor Magistrate's Office, but we were released. Only Muthoor Bagdi, Chowkeedar, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

Question.—Who were the other dacoits?

Answer.—No. 1, Cossy Bagdi of Bhuddessur.

- „ 2, Muthoor Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 3, Kallachand Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 4, Bholla Hari of Joogepookoor.
- „ 5, Soondur Kowrah of Nundypookoor.
- „ 6, Kylash Kowrah of Mankoond.
- „ 7, Bheegoo Bagdi of Chandernagore.
- „ 8, Bhugwan Ditto of Mankoond.
- „ 9, Gopaul Chundal of Gultia, Burdwan.
- „ 10, Keertibash Ditto of Ditto Ditto.
- „ 11, Joydeb Mondal Chuudal of Ditto.
- „ 12, Aud I went.

Besides the above, some dacoits from Chaudernagore and Bhuddessur accompanied Kalla Bagdi, but I don't know their names.

No. 3.—Date of occurrence, 2nd November 1848.
—Jeynarain Chatterjee,
Plaintiff, of Ichapore, Thannah Nowabgunge, Zillah Barnat. Record No. 78.

About 8 or 9 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Hindoo of Ichapore in Thannah Nowabgunge, with men of my own gang, the particulars whereof are these:—

Bonomallee Paul of Gurritty, and his servant Nuffur Bagdi, with Kalla Bagdi, somehow had obtained information of this dacoity and informed me. They suggested that the dacoity should be committed that very night, as they had learned that Madhuh Bagdi, a Durwan and an active Pyke, would be absent from his beat. I agreed to this, and sent notice to the rest of my gang. We started at dusk, and crossed the river at Gurritty Bagun in a boat we hired for the purpose. On the Chur to the West of Ichapore, we assembled and cut up a couple of hamboos belonging to the boat to make lattes and mussels. We performed Kallee-poojah, and at about midnight went to the house which was pointed out by the spies. The wall of the house was scaled by one of our party, who opened the door and admitted the rest of the gang. We had placed sentries and lighted our torches. We rushed into the house, and cutting open the inner-room door, we commenced plundering. I was on guard outside, and so can't tell all that went on within the house. No one interfered with us, and we returned to the Chur where search was made. The plunder amounted to about Rupees 300 in gold and silver ornaments and cash. Bonomallee took charge of the whole; but whether he sold the property next day, or whether he retained it for his own use, I cannot tell; but he brought me Rupees 250 which I divided among the other dacoits, and kept Rupees 40 for my own share. This dacoity was enquired into. There occurred at the same time a dacoity in Village Singoor in Thannah Bydiobatee, and the Darogah Lalla Tara Chand was deputed to enquire into the case. He arrested Bonomallee, who then not only confessed to this Singoor Dacoity, but to the Ichapore Dacoity also, naming us as the perpetrators of both. We were therefore arrested, but obtained our release from the Magistrate's Office. Bonomallee too was released at the time. In reality, we did not commit the Singoor Dacoity, and I know not whether Bonomallee had a hand in that case or not.

Question.—Who went on this dacoity?

Answer.—No. 1, Bonomallee Pal of Gurritty.

„ 2, Nuffur Bagdi of Gurritty.

„ 3, Kallachand Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 4, Bechoo Kowrah of Chaudernagore.

„ 5, Gora Kowrah of Ditto.

„ 6, Bassodeb Doolley of Ditto.

Answer.—No. 7, Ishwar Bagdi of Chandernagore.

„ 8, Dhurma Bagdi of Seeptha of Burdwan.

„ 9, Kallu Issur Bagdi of Chandernagore.

„ 10, Kallu Sona Bagdi of Nowasurraie.

„ 11, Kallu Nuffur Bagdi of Phirtey.

„ 12, Gora Mudhoo Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 13, Keerteehash Chundal of Gultea.

„ 14, Golam Chundal of Boolchand.

„ 15, Gopaul Chundal of Goltea.

„ 16, Beno Bagdi of Mirzapore.

„ 17, And I went. There were about 30 men in this dacoity, but the names of the rest I don't recollect. Should I recollect them hereafter, I will tell you.

No. 4.—Date of occurrence. 15th December 1851.
—Moteeram Chowdhury,
Plaintiff, of Bazar Parbut-
teeport, Thannah Pud-
dumbassom, Zillah Midna-
pore. Record No. 6.

About 7 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of the Dewan of the Raja of Tumlook, Thannah Tumlook, Zillah Midnapore (Ram Geeree Dewan), under the leaderships of Nepal Dome and Gopaul Dome. The particulars of which are these:—

Nepaul Dome, under disguise of a pilgrim, remained some 12 days in the house of the above Ram Geeree, and supported himself by begging in the neighbourhood. He planned this dacoity, and by living a short time in the house, he discovered when the durwan used to sleep, and at what places sentries were placed to watch. The sirdar after returning to Calcutta, made the matter known to his fellows, as well as to us at Chandernagore. We informed others and kept them ready. One day Nepal came to us at Chandernagore by boat, and took us with him to Calcutta to his home. On the following day he hired three boats, put on board a couple of guns, powder, shots, a maund of rice, and some tobacco. We started, passing Oolloberia we arrived towards morning at Tumlook, having pulled the whole night, we remained all that day, anchored near a Chur where we cooked our food, and at night one of the dacoits disguised as a boatman, went ashore and bought some bamboos which we cut into lattees. The house to be attacked was situated in a plain on the South of Tumlook, and surrounded by a ditch, having only a gate towards the East. On the approach of night, we assembled on the South of the ditch, and after preparing our torches and performing Kallee-poojah, attacked the house at midnight. A bamboo was placed against the wall, and Korma Mussulman got over and on to the roof. The durwans, however, awoke and pelted him with bricks. He retreated, and after a while Neral, with about 22 others, again got over the wall. Nepal had a gun which he fired, this frightened the durwans who fled. All this time, I and my men were standing at the front door on guard. The others entered the inner rooms, and cut through the doors of the treasure house, where they found bags of rupees, a gold water pot, rocabay (dish)

and chain for the neck, and came out by the sudder door. As our party was very large, no one dared to oppose us. We then returned to the Chur, where the usual search was made, and it was then found that we had got ten or twelve bags, each containing Rupees 1,000, one gold necklace, a few cups, dishes and a few ornaments. We then got into our boats and immediately set off; and by pushing on the whole night, arrived at morning near Oolloberia. The division of the plunder was made within the boat. I for my share received only Rupees 60, but had concealed a sum of Rupees 100 with me. Nepal received charge of all the ornaments, which after selling, he said, he would give the proceeds to us. We landed in Calcutta at 12 A. M. The men of Chandernagore went to their homes in their boat. I returned to my mistress (called Parbutty) in Calcutta. I know not whether this dacoity was ever enquired into.

Question.—Who were the other dacoits?

Answer.—No. 1, Puran Bagdi of Bassa Burdwan.

- „ 2, Narasin Ditto of Ditto Ditto.
- „ 3, Bhoirub Ditto of Ditto Ditto.
- „ 4, Babooram Ditto of Ditto Ditto.
- „ 5, Sreemonto Sirdar of Keotia.
- „ 6, Urjoon Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 7, Gooroo Churn Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 8, Kundurpo Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 9, Madhoo Ditto of Boolechand.
- „ 10, Mathoor Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 11, Golam Chundal of Ditto.
- „ 12, Beno Bagdi of Mirzapore.
- „ 13, Gopal Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 14, Joodhister Bag of Makurkounah.
- „ 15, Seeboo Bagdi of Raootarah.
- „ 16, Kirteebash Chundal of Goletia.
- „ 17, Gopal Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 18, Kulpo Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 19, Kallu Nuffra of Paietey.
- „ 20, Kutta Nuffra of Ditto.
- „ 21, Beharee *alias* Korma Mussulman of Chandernagore (transported.)
- „ 22, Ishwar Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 23, Callo Iswar Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 24, Bassoodeb Doolley of Ditto.
- „ 25, Bechoo Haree of Ditto.
- „ 26, Gora Huri of Chandernagore.
- „ 27, Moolley Bagdi of Ditto.

Answer.—No. 28, Madhub Bagdi of Chandernagore.

„ 29, Durwan of Juggernath Soor of ditto.

„ 30, Kangali Sirdar who resides in a Village near Jowgaon.

„ 31, Nepal Dome of Kachiebagan, Calcutta and 6 others with him of Hindoo and Mussulman cast, whom I don't know. There were about 40 men and I went also.

„ 32, Kalla Bagdi of Gurrity.

Question.—Describe the house you attacked ?

Answer.—It was a packa one of 2 stories and surrounded on all sides by a wet-dich.

No. 5.—Date of occurrence, 24th December 1845.
—Neelmoney Chuckerbutty, of Newnabgunge Thannah Hooghly. Record No. 524.

About 8 or 9 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of Neelmoney Chuckerbutty, in a Village about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile North-West of Mankoond, Thannab Bydiobatee, under the leadership of Bonomaltee Sirdar. The particulars of which are these :—

One Bhollanath Kowrah of Joogeeepookoor in Khulsinee, planned this dacoity; but how I don't know. He gave the particulars to Sirdar Bonomaltee. I at that time lived at Chandernagore, and Bonomaltee informed me and others of the gang. On the evening of the day of the dacoity, we assembled at Moodeepookoor on the West of Mankoond where bamboos were cut and arms and massals prepared. Having made Kallee-poojah, we approached at midnight the house to be attacked. A bamboo was applied to the house, and 8 or 9 men thereby got over the roof. In the meantime massals were lighted at the gate, and sentries placed; but the noise of the dacoits awoke the owner, Neelmony Chuckerbutty, who got on the roof (cbilley kotah). The dacoits who were already on the roof, seized him and pressed him for money. He said that there was money in the boxes and chests in the house, and entreated us to take the same, but not to maltreat him. We accordingly left him, and broke open the boxes and chests, and found cash and gold and silver ornaments, besides three ingots of gold. Having completed the plunder, the dacoits left the house. No villagers approached us. We came to the Bbeomoredghoe plain, on the South of the Village where a search was made; and we found the plunder amounted to Rupees 500 (*i e.* Rupees 400 in cash, and ornaments worth about Rupees 100) Division was immediately made, and I received only Rupees 40 for my share; but I had concealed Rupees 50 with me. The three gold ingots were taken by Bonomaltee, who said they were of brass, and they were not therefore divided. After this dacoity, I went to my home, and therefore do not know whether the case was enquired into or not.

Question — Who were your associates ?

Answer.—No. 1, Gora Kowrah of Chandernagore

„ 2, Bassodeb Doolley of Ditto.

„ 3, Ishwar Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 4, Kallo Issar Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 5, Bholla Kowrah of Jookeepookhoor.

„ 6, Gooye Kowrah of Mankoond.

„ 7, Bonomalle Kowrah of Ditto who brought four Calcutta men with him whose names I don't know.

„ 8, Koylash Kowrah of Mankoond.

„ 9, Kena Kuruck of Palety, Thannah Roynah, Zillah Burdwan.

„ 10, Bhoirub Dome of Kutnabeel.

„ 11, Rajaram Badgi of Palety and I went. There were about 22 men who composed the above gang. I don't recollect the names of the remainder.

No. 6.—Record traced in the Chandernagore Police Office Ducoity, in the house of Lollmoni Brahmin in Mohalla Baraset, date of occurrence, 16th March 1849. Record No. 40.

About 7 or 8 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Brahmin of Chourashta, within Chandernagore, under the leadership of Bechoo Kowrah of the same town. The particulars are as follows :—

There lived at Chandernagore, a Droba Bagdinee, who is my niece. This woman had been to the Brahmin's house to sell leeches (fruit), and noticed that there was a good deal of money in the house. She informed me of the matter, and I one day went to see the house, which I recollected to have seen before, as I was before this a Chowkeedar of the Town of Chandernagore. I accordingly gave notice to Bechoo Sirdar, who asked me what number of men were then under me. I replied some 8 men. On which he told me that it was needless to bring more men for this job; for, he said "it is a petty affair, I could do it alone." On the night of the dacoity, we 8 and Bechoo Sirdar assembled under a mangoe tree close to the road leading to the "Khandeehy" on the West of the Village to be attacked. Here we prepared bamboo lathes and musalls, and having performed Kallee-poojah, started for the house just at midnight. The wall of the house was scaled and the sudder door opened. We lighted musalls and placing sentries outside, entered the house; the inner door was cut open with an axe, and we began plundering. We seized the owner of the house, and he gave up the cash and ornaments. As I was on sentry on the outside, I can't say what went on inside. This dacoity was enquired into, but no one was arrested. The property plundered consisted of Rupees 50 in cash, 1 pair of silver mnl and 1 old silver bracelet. I received only Rupees 8 and the silver bracelet for my share.

Question.—Who were the other dacoits ?

Answer.—No. 1, Koylash Kowrah of Mankoond
 „ 2, Gooye Ditto of Ditto.
 „ 3, Neerjun Bagdi of Pulta Babna.
 „ 4, Juggernath Bagdi of Keotea.
 „ 5, Debnath Bagdi of Moosteia Nundunpore.
 „ 6, Bamdeh Bagdi of Ditto.
 „ 7, Bechoo ditto of Chandernagore. This man is Bechoo Kowrah.
 „ 8, And I went.

No. 7.—Date of occurrence, 11th October 1850.—Ramdhun Soor, *Plaintiff*, of Bhuddessur, Thannah Bydiobatee, Zillah Hooghly. Record No. 138.

About 6 or 7 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Hindoo of Bhuddessur, Thannah Bydiobatee, under the leadership of Bechoo Sirdar. The particulars of which are these :—

Bonomallee Pal of Gurriddy planned this dacoity, and informed Bechoo Sirdar of it. The latter summoned us on the day of the dacoity, and told us that a job was ready and should be taken up that very day. We assembled in a grog shop at Bhuddessur, and every one took some liquor. We then started, and again assembled in the Bhomoredueghee Jallah, where we prepared sticks and musals. We made Kallee-poojah in a plantain garden, West of the house, and went to the attack at about 1 o'clock, A. M. The wall of the house was scaled, and the door opened to the other dacoits. Musals were lighted and the usual sentries placed. The dacoits rushed into the inner apartment, the door of which was cut open with an axe. Chests and boxes were broken open and plundered. I was on sentry on the outside, and, therefore, cannot say what passed inside. The gang having completed the plunder came out. The coolies of the Bhuddessur Bazar began shouting from a distance; but none approached close to us. Whether this dacoity was enquired into or not I can't say

Question.—Who were the dacoits ?

Answer.—No. 1, Bonomallee Pal of Gurriddy.
 „ 2, Nuffur Bagdi, servant to Ditto.
 „ 3, Callachand Bagdi of Ditto.
 „ 4, Bechoo Sirdar of Chandernagore.
 „ 5, Bassoodeb Doolley of Ditto.
 „ 6, Gora Kowrah of Ditto.
 „ 7, Kallu Issur Bagdi of Ditto.
 „ 8, Pura Mullick of Bansa, Zillah Burdwan.
 „ 9, Naraion Mullick of Ditto.
 „ 10, Kylash Kowrah of Mankoond.

Answer.—No. 11, Gooye Kowrah of Mankoond.

„ 12, Goberdhon Bar Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 13, Rajaram Sein Agoory of Paietey, Burdwan

„ 14, Kena Karuck Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 15, Chintamony Bagdi of Paietey.

„ 16, Mudhoo Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 17, Rajaram Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 18, and I went, and there was one Kowrah with Beehoo Sirdar whose name I don't know.

Question.—Describe the house?

Answer.—A thatched one, surrounded with wall, but within there is a pukka room.

No. 8.—Date of occurrence, 9th March 1858.—Lukheenaion Doss, *Plainsiff*, of Goabariah, Thannah Sulkas, Zillah Howrah. Record No. 31.

About 4 or 5 months ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of Lukheenaion Teore, (I am not certain about his caste) of Goabariah, Thannah Sulkas, under the leadership of Debee Bagdi of Moostey Nundumpore. The particulars of which are these :—

One Needhiram Bagdi of our gang was servant to the above Lukheenaion, and worked in his brick-field, and used often to go to his house, and had thereby acquired all the necessary information regarding it. He informed our Sirdar Debee Bagdi suggesting that a large amount of property was to be had. Debee came to Calcutta and made known the arrangement to us, and collected other members of his gang from a distance. Three days after, we put on decent apparel, and crossing the river at Hathkhela ferry, went to Poderah Zemindarree Cutcherry, where our Sirdar Debee Bagdi was employed as a Nugdee. As night overtook us, Debee made us sit in a coconut garden, and himself went to cut bamboos and prepare lattees and torches. The house to be attacked was close to the place where we assembled, about as far as a man's voice could be heard. At midnight, having prepared our mussels, and performed Kallee-poojah, we went to attack the house. Premchand Bagdi entered through an opening, on the North of the sudder door, and open the door to the dacoits. We lighted mussels and placed sentries and then went inside to plunder. Debee, Kalla Bagdi, I, and one who came with Prema, were on sentry. The others began to knock at the door of the inner apartment in which there were some females, who managed to escape by another door. The dacoits entering the room by this door, began plundering. In the meantime, some one belonging to the house approached me with a *bntee* (a fish-cutting knife) in his hand, whom I took for one of our gang; but he suddenly wounded me on my right arm near the joint, and ran away and threw himself into the river. I also struck him, but I don't know if I wounded him or not. The wound on my arm is now healed, but the scar is still visible. We were much alarmed at this mishap

and those who were engaged plundering inside, made off with what they had got. The villagers made a noise from a distance, but none approached us. We then returned to our place of rendezvous, when search was made. The property plundered, consisted of gold *tabeers*, *bawotee*, *bajoo*, silver *mal*, *gote*, &c., and cash to the amount of Rupees 400 or 500. At this time, I was almost insensible from the wound I had received. The Sirdar Debee Bagdi divided the plunder among the dacoits, but I cannot say what was given to each. As I was wounded, they gave me Rupees 100 in cash, and a gold *bajoo*, which I sold to one Ramlohl Sing of Calcutta, who keeps a wood shop near my lodging for Rupees 24. From the amount allotted to me, I gave Rupees 50 to my mistress, Parbuty, but the value of the above *bajoo*, I have not as yet received from Ramlohl; the balance was expended by me in my household expences. I at that time, was a servant in the Zemindaree Cutcherry of Poderah, near Gonbereah and was then known to all of that quarter. Though I was searched for, yet no one could say where I was then living. The house of my mistress, Parbutty, was searched by the Darogah, but no property was found. When my house was searched by the Darogah, some neighbouring prostitutes by name Tara and Mattinginee told him that I was wounded in my right arm, and that I had not been there, but had gone to the house of Drobo, prostitute, at Katapookhoor. The Darogah accordingly went off to apprehend me, but without effect, as I was kept concealed. When the Darogah returned from the search, I went to my house at Keotenab, where after remaining a few days, I went to my father-in-laws at Keudoorea, where I lived some 10 or 12 days, and again returned to Khirdah. Here I was arrested by the Darogah. I confessed and gave up the names of my accomplices. When sent up to the Magistrate's Office, I again confessed there, but omitted altogether to mention that I received any share in the plunder.

Question.—Who were the dacoits?

Answer.—No. 1, Prem Chand Bagdi of Paietey.

„ 2, Bamdeb Bagdi of Ghostannundunpore.

„ 3, Debmah Ditto of Ditto.

„ 4, Sonatun Ditto of Ditto.

„ 5, Sumbhoo Ditto of Ditto.

„ 6, Kallschand Ditto of Gurritty.

„ 7, Rajaram Sein Agoory of Paietey.

„ 8, Neelbeeram Bagdi of Poderah.

„ 9, Kasee Sircar Sutgope of Bejsuntashpoor.

„ 10-11, Prem Chand Bagdi had brought with him two, whose names I don't know.

„ 12, Chintey Bagdi of Paietey.

„ 13, Madhoo Ditto of Ditto.

„ 14, and I went.

Answer.—No. 15, Sreemonto Dome of Poderah, a durwan in the Sircar family of Poderah, and whose house is at Khanakole Kistonuggur, or in the vicinity, but where exactly I don't know.

„ 16, Haradhan Bagdi of Bajey Cawnpoor.

The confessary adds, Hulodhar Gangooly performed Kallee-poojah. I made a mistake in saying I received Rupees 100 as my share of this dacoity, I received only Rupees 50. I had Rupees 50 of my own with me. Of this sum, I retained Rupees 50 with me, and the remainder I gave over to Modosoodan Saoo of Keota to keep in safety for me. The money I retained, I spent gradually in my household expenses.

Question.—You stated before the Police Darogah and Magistrate, that when you returned wounded to your lodging, your share of plunder was made over to you there by Debee Bagdi; but now you confess, that you received your share where your rendezvous was held on the night of the dacoity. What is the cause of such a discrepancy?

Answer.—As there was a prospect of my release from the Magistrate's Office, I did not therefore mention all the circumstances clearly. But now as I have no hope of escape, I have now fully confessed all the circumstances of the dacoities that have been perpetrated by me, in the hope that I may be retained as an approver.

No. 2.—Date of occurrence, 6th March 1854. Mooktaram Dey, *Plaintiff*, of Botrah, Thannah Sulkea, Zillah Howrah. Record No. 37.

About 4 or 5 months ago, I went to commit a dacoity in the house of a Tellee of Butra, Thannah Sulkea, (three days before the Goaberea Dacoity) under the leadership of Debee Bagdi Sirdar, but returned without success. The particulars are as follows:—

The owner of the house had a brick kiln adjacent to his dwelling on the North, and Haru Bagdi and Nuffur Bagdi worked at the brick fields. They got the clue necessary to commit this dacoity. This they made known to Debee Bagdi, the sirdar, who told us about it, and others were informed accordingly. On the day of the dacoity, all the men assembled on the cross-road of Sulkea, on the pretext of seeing the rail and train, here we waited till evening, when we dispersed and assembled again in a pawn field on the North of the house to be attacked. Some bamboos from the hedge were cut into weapons, and at midnight or 1½ o'clock A. M. we performed Kallee-poojah and prepared muskets, with the view of attacking the house. The wall of the house was scaled by Prema Bagdi, and the door was then opened to the dacoits. On entering the house, we found the inmates were awake and lights burning. We were obliged to return as the owner of the house was aware of our approach and alarmed the neighbours. As we were returning, the owner of the house or a villager happened to come in our way, when Debee Bagdi gave him a blow with his lattee, and he fled. No one of our gang was wounded or arrested. I know not whether this dacoity was enquired into.

Question.—Who were the dacoits ?

Answer.—No. 1, Debee Bagdi of Ghoostey Nundunpoor.

„ 2, Bamdeb Ditto of Ditto.

„ 3, Sonatun Ditto of Ditto.

„ 4, Chintey Ditto of Paietey.

„ 5, Kalko Madhoo Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 6, Prem Chand Ditto of Ditto.

„ 7, Rajaram Sein of Ditto.

„ 8, Nuffur Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 9, Soonder Ditto of Keotea.

„ 10, Rajoo Satra of Ditto.

„ 11, Bhoumerah *alias* Bhoirnh Dome of Kutwabeel.

„ 12, Sreemonto Dome of Poderah.

„ 13, Hara Bagdi of Bajey Koerpoor.

„ 14, Kassee Sircar, Sutgope of Bejsuntoshpoor.

„ 15, and I went.

„ 16, Ram Chand Bagdi.

No. 10.—Date of occurrence, 1st June 1853, Kalla Chand Sheik of Nooparah, Thannah Jehanabad, Zillah Hooghly. Record No. 38.

About 5 or 6 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Mussulman of Sooparah in Thannah Jehanabad, under the leadership of Teencowry Bag. The particulars of which are these :—

Teencowry Bag had, somehow, got information and planned this dacoity. He sent notice to me of it, and invited me to call on him. He said a job is to be done in the house of a Mussalman of Sooparah, and the men should be assembled on the bank of Sonaghar after dusk. Every one of us accordingly assembled there under a peepul tree. After a little we went to a tank surrounded by Tall trees North of the Village, on the bank of which we sat down. We had luttees with us, besides which we cut some branches of the Tall trees. I had taken with me an earthen pot full of oil for the mussals. At about midnight we performed Kallee-poojah, prepared mussals and proceeded towards the house to be attacked. A Chowkeedar, who was sleeping in the house, getting scent of us, made a noise; but we ran at him and drove him off. The wall of the house was scaled and the sadder door opened. Mussals having been lighted and sentries placed, we rushed into the inner house, the door of which we cut open and began to plunder. As I was on sentry on the outside, I cannot say what passed within. The dacoits after completing the plunder, came out and some of the villagers shouted after us from a distance. We returned to the Paietey plain, where search was made. The amount of our plunder was very small; as the dacoits were numerous, it was not known what each got in the plunder. I carried off a *bandee*, thinking it to be brass, but subsequently it turned to be of copper. I did not take it home, but threw it into the water of the “Raierpookoor” of our Village. I know not whether this dacoity was enquired into.

Question.—Who were the dacoits?

Answer.—No. 1, Bipprodoss Bagdi of Keoten.

„ 2, Juggernath Ditto of Ditto.

„ 3, Dwari Ilari of Ditto.

„ 4, Urjoon Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 5, Sreemonto Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 6, Rajoo Santrah of Ditto.

„ 7, Kundurpo Bagdi of Ditto.

„ 8, Bhoimerah *alias* Bhoirub Dome of Kutwabeel.

„ 9, Dhurnia Bagdi of Scepta.

„ 10, Prein Chand Bagdi of Paisley.

„ 11, Mudhoo Ditto of Ditto.

„ 12, Chintey Ditto of Ditto.

„ 13, Nuffar Ditto of Ditto.

„ 14, Keerteebash Chandai.

„ 15, Gopaul Chandai of Gultea.

„ 16, Kulpo Ditto of Ditto.

„ 17, Teencowry Bag of Keoten.

„ 18, Gunnessh Ditto of Belloan and 12 others came with Teencowry Bag, whose names I don't know, and I went. There were about 50 men, but I do not know all their names.

Question.—Did you bring back the copper bares from the Raierpookoor?

Answer.—No. Two years after that when the pond was dragged, a Brahmin, Kylas Chuckerbutty, found it, and exchanged it for a *ghurra*.

The prisoner adds—I have forgotten to mention that

No. 1, Tara Bagdi of Paisley.

„ 2, Seeboo Bagdi of Raootarah.

„ 3, Keertibash Bagdi of Allumpore, also accompanied me to this dacoity.

About 5 or 6 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Brahmin of No. 11. Balteegrey, Thannah Sulkea, Zillah———. The particulars of which are these:—

One Sunnyasee Dome of Chuck Ghoorar was a servant in the house attacked. He gave me the information necessary to commit this dacoity. I was then living at my home. I accordingly informed others and Teencowry Sirdar and secured their assistance. The dacoits went one by one, and we reached Sulkea in two days, the nights were moon-light, and we proposed to defer the attack. We took up our quarters at Sulkea, where the rail-road was being prepared, and we engaged ourselves as coolies and worked for some 8 days. On the approach of the dark nights, we planned to give up our railway-work, and, after committing the dacoity that night to return to our

homes the next day. In the evening, we accordingly assembled in a sugar-cane plantation on the North of the house to be attacked, and cutting bamboos from an adjacent jungle, we prepared lattes and torches. Having completed these, we started at 12 p. m. to attack the house, not forgetting to perform Kallee-poojah.

The house was pointed out to us by Sunniyasse Sirdar. We entered it by an opening in an old broken wall and opened the door. Mussals having been lighted, the party entered the inner apartments, the doors of which were cut open with an axe; chest and pattarahs were broken open, and their contents plundered. The property in cash was very small, i. e. Rupees 100, and a few gold and silver ornaments and cloth. After the plunder, we came out, the villagers made no opposition. Search was made in the plain to the North of Konah. The total amount of plunder was about Rupees 300 or 400. The division was made then, and all of us remained in the field that night. On the approach of dawn, every one went to his home with his share of the plunder. I do not know if an enquiry was made into this dacoity.

Question.—Who were the dacoits ?

Answer.—No. 1, Bhomera *alias* Bhoirub Dome of Kutwabeel.

- „ 2, Debnath Dome of Kaiety.
- „ 3, Dhurma Bagdi of Seeptha.
- „ 4, Nuffur Ditto of Rushpoor.
- „ 5, Keertibash Chundal of Gultea.
- „ 6, Gopaul Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 7, Kulpo Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 8, Joydeb Mondul of Ditto.
- „ 9, Nundo Bagdi of Mirzipore.
- „ 10, Jolla Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 11, Mudhoo Ditto of Boolchand.
- „ 12, Muthoor Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 13, Bipprodoss of Keateah.
- „ 14, Teencowry Bag of Ditto.
- „ 15, Sreemonto Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 16, Banded Ditto of Goostey Nundunpore.
- „ 17, And I went.
- „ 18, Sunniyasse Mondol of Chuck Goorar.

No. 12.—Date of occurrence, 27th March 1849, Seestedhur Moochee, Plain-tiff of Deogson, Thannah Bydiobatee, Zillah Hooghly. Record No. 50.

About 7 or 8 years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a Moochee, situated on the South of Talpookoor, at the Chowmatah of Bydiobatee, Thannah Bydiobatee, the particulars whereof are these :—

I was at this time living at Chandernagore. One Goberah Bagdi of Mankood gave me notice of this dacoity, saying, that a Moochee of Bydiobatee, who sells

clothes there, is a wealthy man. He sells in every *haut* clothes to the extent of Rupees 400 or 500, with which he returns home from the *haut*. He added that if a dacoity could be committed in his house on a *haut* day, a large sum would be obtained. We assembled in the field of Khanpookhoor, where we prepared our arms, and at night about 12 P. M., performed Kallee-poojah, made musals and started for the attack. A bamboo was applied to the wall of the house on the outside, some of the gang climbed over by it, and opened the door to the others. Musals were then lighted and sentries placed. The doors of the inner houses were cut open with an axo, and we commenced plundering. The women of the house were stripped of their ornaments. As I was on sentry, I don't know all that happened inside. We then returned to the Khanpore plain, where search was made. We found Rupees 15 worth of pice, Rupees 10 or 12 in silver, and a few gold and silver ornaments, worth nearly Rupees 100. The plunder was then divided. There were, amongst other articles, 2 bundles of cloth, which were also divided. I for my share, received only Rupees 14 in pice. I don't know if this case was acquired into or not. No one of our gang was arrested.

Question.—Who were the dacoits ?

Answer.—No. 1, Goberah Bag Bagdi of Mankoond.

- „ 2, Koylash Kowrah of Ditto.
- „ 3, Bheepoo Bagdi of Ditto.
- „ 4, Bhugwan Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 5, Gooye Kowrah of Ditto.
- „ 6, Goberah Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 7, Bamdeb Bagdi of Ghostey.
- „ 8, Sumbhoo Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 9, Nuffur Ditto of Rushpoor.
- „ 10, Kirteebash Ditto of Ullumpore.
- „ 11, Oottum Ditto of Oochitpore.
- „ 12, Nobin Ditto of Keoteah.
- „ 13, Urjoon Ditto of Ditto.
- „ 14, Dwari Hari of Ditto.
- „ 15, Tara Bagdi of Paistey.
- „ 16, And I.
- „ 17, Bholla Kowrah of Joogeeppoor.
- „ 18, Kangallee Sirdar of Chandernagore.
- „ 19, Mool Chund Sirdar of Ditto.

(True copy)

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix C.

Name of Prisoners and of their Fathers, and the date of Commitment.	Remarks on the Commitment by the Committing Officer.	Remarks by the Additional Sessions Judge of 24-Pargunnahs, &c.	Remarks by the Nazimut Adawlut or final order.
1.—Bungshree Haree, son of Soonder Sirdar.	Prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were arrested on the 17th February 1858, prisoner No. 6 on the 11th March, 1858, and prisoner No. 7 on the 3th April 1858. On being brought to this Office, they were placed among several persons, strangers to the approver, and at once identified by him. Their answers were then taken, they have no cause of enmity with the witness, who was kept under a separate guard apart, from all the other approvers from the commencement to the completion of his confession. The Records are under the special charge of one of the most trustworthy of my Omah.	2nd.—First Count. Bhoota Kowrah, the approver witness, implicates prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6 & 7, in this dacoity. He did not name No. 3, while detailing the particulars and enumerating the dacoits who had been engaged in it; but as he had shortly before asserted that he had accompanied the prisoner to this dacoity, the omission must have arisen from inadvertence. The evidence of the approver witness is corroborated by the confession of Teepkata Moolboe (since transported) taken in September 1853, who denounces prisoners 1, 2, 5 & 6, and by the record. * Gopal Haree and Motee Musulman were seized shortly after the occurrence and confessed before the Darogah, denouncing associates prisoners Nos. 1 & 7, and repeated their confessions and denunciations before the Magistrate. Madhub Kowrah was sent in direct to the Magistrate by the Authority of Chandernagore and he confessed and denounced prisoners Nos. 6 & 7, the approver witness, and Teepkata Moolboe.	Although there is only one approver witness in this case, the evidence, supported by strong corroborating circumstances, is sufficient, I think, to convict the prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 with the two dacoities, and the dacoits who committed them; and finding them guilty, therefore, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, I sentence them, as recommended by the Sessions Judge, to transportation for life. Not being satisfied with the evidence against the prisoners Nos. 3, 4 and 6, and not considering it corroborated to a
2.—Goobee Haree, son of Bhuruth Sirdar.		3rd.—Second Count. The same approver witness implicates prisoners Nos. 1 to 5 and 7 in this dacoity. In enumerating those engaged in and 6, and not considering the approver witness omitted to name prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7, but he had	
3.—Puran Haree, son of Neelcosoul Haree.			
4.—Molun Sirdar, son of Kartiek Bagul.			
5.—Rubeeram Haree, son of Bhuruth Haree.	Witness No. 1, (confession No. 6) denounces the prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7, in the 1st Count (Record No. 176) his evidence is corroborated against prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6, by the confession of Teepkata Moolboe, taken in this Office in September 1853. Moreover, during the investigation by the Police, one Gopal Haree (page 43) was seized and confessed, denouncing amongst others, prisoners Nos. 1 and 7. Motee Musulman (page 46) also confessed and mentioned among his		
6.—Madoo Kowrah, son of Surtboek Kowrah.			
7.—Nidoy Haree, son of Joogul Haree.			
All committed on 5th April 1858.			

Appendix C — (Continued.)

Name of Prisoners and of their fathers, and the date of Commitment	Remarks on the Commitment by the Committing Officer.	Remarks by the Additional Sessions Judge of 24-Fergunah, &c.	Remarks by the Nizamut Adawlut or final order.
CHARGES.	<p>accomplices Nos. 1 and 7, both these men repeated their confessions before the Magistrate (pages 59 and 53) and again denounced prisoners Nos. 1 and 7. Madhub Kowral also confessed before the Magistrate (page 59) mentioning among others prisoner Nos. 6 and 7. Prisoners Nos. 1, 6 and 7, were arrested, but ultimately released.</p> <p>Witness No. 1 (confession 1) denounced prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the 2nd Court (Record No. 17) and his evidence is corroborated by the confession (No. 1) of Teepanta Modoo Moseverone Gora Haree was seized after the commission of the crime, and confessed (page 21) denouncing amongst others, prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, and the approver (witness No. 1) Rihay Haree (prisoner No. 7) (page 23) and Gopal Haree (page 25) were also seized, and confessed, the former denouncing prisoners Nos. 2 to 5 and the approver, and the latter prisoners Nos. 3 and 7 and the approver. They were all however ultimately released. Prisoner No. 7 is now under going sentence for a dacoity committed at Hattimpore (Records Nos. 16 and</p>		
1st Court.—Against Prisoners 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7.			
Dacoity on the night of the 29th April 1843, in the house of Bhoim Oostaghur of Bueha, Thammah Dhooyakullee, Zillah Hooghly.	<p>Witness No. 1 (confession 1) denounced prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the 2nd Court (Record No. 17) and his evidence is corroborated by the confession (No. 1) of Teepanta Modoo Moseverone Gora Haree was seized after the commission of the crime, and confessed (page 21) denouncing amongst others, prisoners Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, and the approver (witness No. 1) Rihay Haree (prisoner No. 7) (page 23) and Gopal Haree (page 25) were also seized, and confessed, the former denouncing prisoners Nos. 2 to 5 and the approver, and the latter prisoners Nos. 3 and 7 and the approver. They were all however ultimately released. Prisoner No. 7 is now under going sentence for a dacoity committed at Hattimpore (Records Nos. 16 and</p>	<p>previously asserted that these prisoners had been engaged with him in it. The evidence of the approver witness is corroborated by the confession of Teepanta Modoo in this dacoity also. The record* shows that a clue was obtained, that Gora Haree confessed and denounced prisoners Nos. 2 to 5 and 7 and the approver; that prisoner No. 7 was also seized, and that he confessed and denounced prisoner Nos. 2 to 5 and the approver witness; and that Gopal Haree confessed and denounced prisoners Nos. 2 & 7 and the approver witness.</p> <p>*Page 23.</p> <p>*Page 25.</p>	<p>sufficient extent for their conviction, I acquit them and direct their immediate release.</p> <p>(Signed) D. J. MOSEY.</p> <p><i>Officiating Judge.</i></p> <p>The 26th May 1853.</p>
2nd Court.—Against Prisoners, Nos. 1 to 5 and 7.			
Dacoity on the night of the 12th February 1845, in the house of Hullothur Naug of Hossainpore, Tanuah Rajapore, Zillah Howrah.			
3rd Court.—Against Prisoners, Nos. 1 to 7.			
Having belonged to a gang of dacoits,			

533) and prisoner No. 4 was once before implicated in the Jamayabatee Decoy, (Record No. 23).

The confessions of Teepkata Mudhoo and Whoota Kowrah (witness No. 1) are filed with the proceedings.

The charges, I consider, are clearly proved, the prisoners are therefore committed to the Sessions trial this 5th April 1858.

(Signed) C. H. KETCHLY.

Officiating Decoy Commissioner.

Prisoner No. 3 after stating before the Committing Officer, that he was not aware why he had been accused by the approver witness, the brother of his father-in-law gives the above cause of animity, and adds that he caused the witness' brother to be removed from the Village. Witnesses Nos. 8 & 9 do not depose in favour of the prisoner's character. Prisoner No. 4 states that he is unacquainted with the approver witness, who has denounced him to harass him. Witnesses Nos. 10 to 12 depose in favour of the prisoner's character. Prisoner No. 5 mentions the quarrel about smoking. Witnesses Nos. 5, 6, and 14 do not depose in favour of the prisoner's character.

Prisoner No. 6 states that he has been denounced, because he deposed unfavourably of the approver witness' character. In this Court, he adds, that he was instrumental in having half of the property of the approver witness given to that witness' son. Witnesses Nos. 15 to 17 depose in favour of this prisoner's character, but before the Committing Officer witness No. 15 avers that, as the prisoner had recently come to live in his Village, he was unable to pronounce upon his character.

Prisoner No. 7 alludes to the quarrel regarding smoking, which, as he asserted before the Committing Officer, occurred at the house of prisoner No. 3, the brother-in-law of his (prisoner No. 7's) brother.

5th. Prisoner No. 6 defended by a Vakool, who contends that the identity of his client has not been established. The prisoner has been fully identified by the approver witness. It is clear from the fact of the approver witness having cited the prisoner as a witness to his character that

Appendix C.—(Concluded.)

Name of Prisoner and of their Father, and the date of Commitment.	Remarks on the Commitment by the Committing Officer	Remarks by the Additional Sessions Judge of 24 Parganahs, &c.	Remarks by the Nizamut Adawlut or final order.
	<p>they must have been well acquainted with one another, and it is not an uncommon practice for one dacoit to cite another of the gang as a witness to character. In his original confession, the approver witness alludes to the prisoner as an inhabitant of Bala "now residing in Jutebhar"; and witness No. 15 cited to the prisoner's character, shows that he was in the habit of changing his place of abode. Moolah Kowrah, in his confession above mentioned, talks of Bhoota of Bala and Moolah Haree, nephew of Bhoota. And lastly, it appears that the prisoner was arrested at the time of the occurrence of the dacoity referred to in the First Count.</p> <p>6th.—The testimony of the approver witness has been most satisfactorily corroborated. The defence of the prisoners tends to confirm the truth of that testimony instead of to shake it. I convict all the prisoners of having belonged to a gang of dacoits and recommend that they be transported for life.</p> <p>(Signed) J. E. S. LILLIE, HOOURLY, } Additional Sessions Judge, The 10th April 1858, } (Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW, Dacoity Commissioner.</p>		

Appendix D.

No. 29.

To

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY,

Hooghly.

Dated Moorshedabad, the 20th January 1859.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 7, of the 26th Instant, I have the honor to inform you that Johnny Dick is the natural son of one Mr. William Dick, deceased, who was in charge of the Abooroe Magoorah Indigo Factory in Nuddea, the property of Mr. Beecher. His mother was a "Bagdi" woman, a low-caste, she bore him three sons and two daughters, who, when young, were left fatherless. The mother, who inherited Mr. Dick's property, supported the children for some time by means of the estates he inherited, as well as by the allowance she received for the support of the children. Johnny Dick, the prisoner, cannot say where the allowance came from. Some friends of his late father were anxious to see the children being brought up in Schools, but to no purpose. The mother having been a low woman, was against this measure. Johnny was 12 years when he lost his father. His two brothers and one sister are dead, and the surviving sister is under the protection of a gentlemen connected with Indigo business. Being a non-confessing prisoner, he does not say how he came to mix with dacoits. The mother is now no more, and Johnny is a sirdar dacoit. His friend dacoits call him Jonmamood.

2nd.—He stands charged with having committed the Rytah Dacoity at Netye Nundie's house, in which he was denounced in the original confessions of 5 or 6 prisoners, who were all punished at the time. Ponohoo Khan and others have denounced him here. He is also charged with the crime of having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

Johnny is about 40 years old.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HEM CHUNDER KERR,

Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity.

Appendix E.

KARTICK GHOSH AND CHEENIBAS GHOSH.—The prisoner Kartick was apprehended on the 15th, and the prisoner Cheenibas on the 16th March 1858. Process for their apprehension was issued on 8th March 1858, upon information received from Shoreeat Sheik, approver, who has since absconded. On being brought before this Court, the prisoners were placed among others, strangers to Shoreeat Sheik, the approver, and were immediately selected and pointed out by him, and denounced as having been engaged in the dacoity with which they were charged. Another approver, witness No. 1, who had denounced the prisoner Cheenibash in his original confession, was also confronted with him and selected him from among others, and at the same time pointed out the prisoner Kartick, stating that he, Kartick, had been with him engaged in the dacoity with which he is charged, but that he had inadvertently omitted his name in his original confessions. Every possible care and precaution was taken to prevent collusion, and the recognition of the prisoners by the approvers was most clear and satisfactory.

The approver, Manick's (No. 1) deposition was recorded in May 1854, (No. 17.) He was himself convicted and sentenced by the Nizamut Adawlat on 17th August 1854, since which time he has been employed in this Office, and on his statements numerous convictions have been obtained.

The prisoner, Kartick, was recognized at the time of the dacoity by Ishwar Mistry (page 9), he was then apprehended and confessed to the Police (page 82.) In this confession, he implicated the prisoner Cheenibas, and it tallies in a remarkable manner with the approver's statements.

The prisoner Cheenibas was named at the time by the prisoner Kartick in his confession before the Police (page 82); he was apprehended (page 94) but released, (page 102). The Mofassil confession of the prisoner Kartick will be proved by two of the attesting witnesses Chundro Paul and Toreebut Sheik.

The prisoner Kartick pleads not guilty, and calls witnesses to character, who state that he is a bad man.

The prisoner Cheenibas pleads not guilty and spite with the approver Manick. He calls witnesses to character. This prisoner appears to have been heretofore implicated in cattle-theft, (Record No. 37,) and in dacoity, (Record No. 107). Considering the charges fully proved against the prisoners they were committed to take their trial before the Sessions on the 14th June 1858.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

No. 360.

To

THE ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGE OF HOOGHLY, &c.

SIR,

In compliance with your vernacular proceeding, dated 11th September, calling for the record of a case of assault preferred by the prisoners Kartick Ghose and Cheenibas Ghose against the Darogah of Thannah Uggurdeep, I have the honor to forward the reply received from the Magistrate of Nuddea from which you will perceive that the original Record of the cases have been destroyed, the copies of Office Registers, however, show that complaints were preferred before the Cutwa Deputy Magistrate by the prisoners of assault, and that another charge was instituted against the Darogah and Police Burkundanzes of having, without good cause, arrested 27 dacoits, the cases on reference to the Magistrate of Nuddea appear to have been lumped together in the register, the copy of which shows that the Police were punished on the somewhat indefinite charge of assault, &c.

2nd.—I would beg to bring to your notice that the witnesses Chandro Paul and Toreebnt Sheik, who appeared before the Magistrate in the dacoity case at the time, and who have given their depositions again before me, and whose names are entered in the Calendar, state distinctly that no assault was committed or any improper practices resorted to by the Police in their investigation of the Komoreah Dacoity with which the prisoners are charged.

3rd.—That the prisoners were not arrested by the Police without good cause, is evident from the approver's confessions, in which they are most clearly denounced, and the evidence produced against the prisoners clearly shows that they were the right men.

4th.—It is not unusual, and in my own experience as a Magistrate, I have met with many instances of charges being brought by dacoits arrested by the Police and discharged for want of full proof of misconduct, for no other purpose than to efface by a false and cross charge, the suspicion which attached to them, and for which there were ample grounds to warrant the Police in making arrests. This appears to have been the case in the present instance, and the cross charges of assault and improper arrests brought by the prisoners were palpably trumped up to intimidate the Police. The fog, which obscured the Deputy Magistrate and Magistrate's judgment on the occasion, will be sufficiently cleared up, and I trust will enable you to throw aside altogether so palpably a false and trumpery defence.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Remarks of the Additional Sessions Judge in the case of Kartick Ghose and others.

2nd.—The prisoners plead not guilty. They were apprehended on the 15th and 16th March, having been denounced in the confessions of the approver, Sherijut Sheikh, recorded on the 19th December 1857. This approver identified both the prisoners on their arrival at Hooghly, at the Dacoity Commissioner's Office, and pointed them out from among strangers as the individuals he had alluded to in his original confession to the Hatgatcha Kamareea Dacoity. He has since absconded, and the Dacoity Commissioner is, therefore, unable to produce him in this Court to give evidence, but his confession is put in as evidence as far as it goes.

3rd.—Another approver, one Manick Ghose, also identified the prisoners. He pointed out Cheenibas Ghose as the individual whom he had denounced in his original confession to the dacoity charged in the Calendar and to the Polashee Dacoity, and he further pointed out Kartick Ghose and stated that he also was present in the former dacoity, but that he omitted to mention his name in his original confession. In this Court Manick Ghose deposes to the same effect.

4th.—As corroboration to the approver's depositions and confessions, the Dacoity Commissioner brings forward the Record of the Hatgatcha Kamareea Dacoity (Record No. 10, page 9,) and points out that the prisoner Kartick Ghose was at the time recognized (page 82,) by one Ishwar Mistry, that he was then apprehended and confessed to the Police, and in this confession he implicated the prisoner Cheenibas Ghose, who, he then said, had asked him to join the gang on the occasion, Cheenibas was arrested (pages 94 and 132,) and released by the Police. Kartick Ghose was sent in to the Deputy Magistrate and released by him.

5th.—Witnesses Nos. 2 and 3 are brought forward to prove the confession of Kartick Ghose to the Police, they state that it was given freely and voluntarily and that they saw no assault or intimidation.

6th.—Prisoner No. 5 in his defence urges that the Darogah beat him, and made him confess, and that when he got no property from him and the prosecutor would not recognize him, he sent him into the Deputy Magistrate's; that the Magistrate saw the marks of the beating upon him, disbelieved the confession and released him; that a case was then instituted against the Darogah, and both he and the Burkundaues were suspended. He requested that the Record of that case might be sent for, his witnesses state that he ran away from his former Village of Bikrampore about 4 or 5 years ago, because he was known then to be a bad character, and since he has been in their Village Jynggur, though he has means of honest livelihood, his reputation has not been good.

7th.—Prisoner No. 6 urges in his defence that though he was arrested for the Hatgatcha Kamareea Dacoity at the time, his house was searched and no property was found, that the Darogah beat him, but did not challan him and that on his release he complained against the Darogah who was suspended. He denies that he is a dacoit or ever committed dacoity. He states that the woman Puddo, who is alluded to in the approver's deposition, as being the prisoner's "sali," and having been the actual spy in a particular dacoity, is his relation as well as the approver's; that the latter was very intimate with her, but when she was living in the prisoner's house, the approver was unable to continue the intercourse and they quarrelled about it. He further states that the woman Kedarto Raur who is now co-habiting with the approver, formerly lived with him, and that the approver seduced her away. All these circumstances cause the approver to denounce him. His witnesses say that he has borne a good character since he came to their Village from Kumulbati.

8th.—At this stage of the trial I directed the Dacoity Commissioner to call for the Record of the assault case alluded to by the prisoners, and in reply received from him letter No. 360, dated the 23rd Instant, which I annex to the Calendar of the case. The Record appears from the Magistrate of Nuddea's proceedings to have been burnt, but the Register Books show that the Darogah of Angurdeep and two Burkundauzes were suspended for six months on the complaint of assault, &c. brought forward by the prisoners and others.

9th.—*Prima facie* looking at the whole of the evidence in this case, the prosecution would appear to be far from satisfactory. The only approver who named the prisoner Kartick Ghose in his original confession has absconded, and the confession of the prisoner to the Police produced as corroboration must be considered as in some degree vitiated by the bad conduct of the Police on the occasion.

10th.—But after going very carefully into the whole of the evidence, I feel convinced of the truth of the approver's depositions. The approver Manick Ghose's original confession was given in May 1854. His account of all which occurred at the dacoity charged is most clear and distinct. It is impossible to compare Lallmohun Tewaree's deposition with it giving as it does very minute details of the way in which the dacoits treated the former, without being convinced of its truth. As regards Cheenibash, his evidence is good. As regards Kartick I am of opinion that when an approver has not named a person in his original confession, he should, as a general rule, not be allowed to plead forgetfulness and give evidence against him afterwards. Is there in the present case any good ground for departing from this rule? In favor of it, it is stated that the evidence of this approver has already been accepted in numerous cases, in fact it is through him that nearly all the leading dacoits in his part of the country have been convicted. His confessions enter into great details which are all confirmed by the Records. I have already alluded to this in the Hatgatcha Dacoity. It is the same with

his confession to the Polashee Dacoity in Zillah Moorshedabad. Nothing can be more graphic or exact than all his details. It occurred the year before the Hatgatcha Dacoity and this is the only other dacoity in which he includes Cheenibash Ghose's name. Cheenibash lived in that neighbourhood and he is particularly pointed out as having prepared the weapons for the whole gang.

11th.—The approver Sheryat Sheik's confession was given in December 1857, more than 3 years after the approver Manick's. The discrepancies in the two clearly show that there was no collusion between them. The confession of Sheryat Sheikh gives an account of the gang present at the dacoity which differs from both Manick's statement and Kartick Ghose's confession, and still includes 8 or 10 individuals mentioned by each of them. The gang was a large one and is said indeed to have been composed of two gangs—Manick came with one party—the prisoner Kartick with the other—the approver Sheryat knew men of both gangs—and in this way is able to corroborate both his fellow approver and the prisoner's statements. Had the approver Sheryat therefore been present in Court I would have convicted Kartick. Ought I to release him because of his absence? I think this is one of those cases where the general rule of not going beyond an approver's confession may be acted on.

12th.—I now come to the point of the prisoner Kartick's confession to the Police. Is this admissible at all, or must it be rejected owing to the subsequent conviction and suspension of the Darogah on the charge of assault, &c.? For the prosecution it is urged (*See the Dacoity Commissioner's Letter*) that the confession is good against the prisoners, because the witnesses to it speak to its being voluntary.

13th.—In Kartick Ghose's answer to the Magistrate, he says, that under the influence of assault he did give some statements before the Police—and it is urged for the prosecution that though he may have been made to write down a number of names, or they may have been written for him (so many of them differing entirely from the approvers) makes this very probable; still the Police could not have informed him of what occurred after the dacoity was over, and the gang retreated to the plain to make the usual search; and that on this point there is the remarkable coincidence that Kartick in his confession and the approver Manick both state that Ramcoomar was the head man in the search and division of the property, that something then occurred which prevented a regular division, and all went off with what they had secured except a few handfuls of Rupees which Ramcoomar gave out; still they then do not agree in the cause of this disturbance of the regular division.

14th.—If it was proved that the confession of Kartick Ghose was extorted from him by violence, the whole of it must be held vitiated, whether it is considered to be true or false. But it is very difficult from the Records before the Court to ascertain in what the violence consisted, the words assault, &c. are very vague, and the

evidence on which the conviction on it ensued is burnt. The prisoners Kartick and Cheenibash were the prosecutors in one case—and the second charge was the indiscriminate arrest of a number of other persons. But the witnesses to the confession then as now state that they witnessed no violence at the confession. There is no record that the Deputy Magistrate saw the marks of violence on the prisoner, as he states, there is in fact nothing to show in what the violence complained of consisted, or that it extended to the prisoner Kartick at all. His release is not sufficient evidence of the fact, as his release must have followed on his denial of his Mofussil confessions. I hesitate, therefore, altogether to ignore the prisoner Kartick's confession—the more especially as I fully believe the approver's depositions to be true, and to have been given without collusion or communication with one another, and as Kartick's confession, though coinciding altogether with neither of them, still corroborates both in many circumstances.

15th.—Looking at the whole of the evidence before the Court—and the corroboration to it borne by the Records—and after giving full weight to the objections urged for the defence, I feel convinced of the guilt of the prisoners. I would therefore convict them and recommend that they be sentenced to transportation for life.

16th.—I would here remark with reference to the Dacoity Commissioner's Letter No. 360, dated the 23rd Instant, that as a general rule, I consider, it would be improper in a Committing Officer to address a letter containing arguments in a case judicially before him to a Sessions Judge. The Dacoity Commissioner is, however, allowed to prosecute his own cases, but he should prosecute in person or through the Officer conducting his case, and not by letter. The remark in the last sentence should not have been made. The Deputy Magistrate, I have no doubt, was quite correct in the orders he passed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. JACKSON,

Officiating Additional Sessions Judge.

HOOCHLY; }
The 24th September 1858. }

Remarks of Nizamut Judges on the trial of Kartic Ghose and others.

The direct evidence in support of the charge is the deposition of the approver, Manick Ghose, who deposes before the Sessions Judge that he committed the dacoity charged in company with both prisoners, and that he also committed another dacoity in Plassy with the prisoner Cheenibash. In support of the testimony of this approver, reference is made to the evidence of one Ishwar Mistry taken by the Darogah, who stated that at the time of the dacoity he identified the prisoner Kartick Ghose. In further corroboration, the confession of the prisoner Kartick Ghose who was

apprehended by the Darogah at the time, is submitted, and his name also is stated to appear in the confession of Shurreat Sheik, whose confession to the Dacoity Commissioner was made in December 1857, but who has since absconded.

Against the prisoner Cheenibas Ghose, besides the evidence of the approver, we find his name mentioned in the confession of Kartick Ghose, and it is also said to be in that of Shurreat Sheik since absconded.

It is to be regretted, that Ishwar Mistry, the party alleged to have recognized the prisoner Kartick Ghose, was not examined, either by the Commissioner or the Sessions Judge, for failing his evidence, there is no reliable proof on which the prisoner Kartick Ghose can be convicted. We cannot admit the evidence of the approver Manick Ghose against him, for that individual omitted to mention his name in his detailed confession of the dacoity charged made in 1854, neither can we admit against Kartick, the confession said to have been made by him to the Darogah, for that Officer and 2 Burknndauzes were, so far as can be gathered from the Record, suspended for 6 months on the complaint of these prisoners for having assaulted them while making the investigation in this dacoity case. Against the prisoner Cheenibash, there is no corroboration of the approver's evidence. The corroboration relied on by the Judge, viz. the confession of Kartick being without weight, as we consider that confession utterly worthless. We therefore acquit the prisoners and direct that they be released.

(Signed) B. J. COLVIN, *Judge.*

„ G. LOCH, *Officiating Judge.*

26th November, 1858.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. W. RUSSELL,
Register.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix F.

TRANSLATION of the confessions of Manjeou Sirdar, son of Dayanastullah

No. 1.—Dacoity at Boe-
joypore, Thannah Jhenoe-
deha, Zillah Jessore, in the
house of Seboo Soondree
Debby, on 27th July 1862.
—Record traced.

Jemadar, caste Mussulmau, 40 or 45 years old, by
trade a latteal; but lives also by theft and dacoity,
resident in the Village of Abolpore, Farce Magoorah,
Zillah Jessore; cannot read or write; taken on 17th
March 1858 before the Deputy Magistrate for the Sup-

pression of Dacoity at Jessore.

Question.—Give the detailed particulars of the dacoities you have confessed to?

Answer.—About 10 years ago, I don't remember the month, but it was during a dry season I think, I committed a dacoity in the house of either a Brahmin or Kyast, in the Village of Futtukhallee, in Thannah Jheneedoha, of the District of Jessore. One Nepal Mussulman, a member of the gang, headed by Kaloo Sirdar of Bagdah, was the spy in this affair. At the time of the dacoity, I was a servant attached to the Cutcherry house of Mr. Kenny (Indigo Planter). Some four days previous to its occurrence, the above named Kaloo Sirdar and Mokim Sirdar came to me and spoke of this business, and I agreed to join them. On the appointed day I and 12 other latteal servants of the said Cutcherry started at about one prohur in the morning, and a little before dusk arrived at a place close the Village where the dacoity was to be committed, and assembled on the bank of a tank near the Village. After night-fall some of us went into the Village and brought some bamboos with which we prepared ladders, and after making Kallee-poojah we went to the house we were to attack; the front door was not closed, all entered except myself and Ashan Sirdar, who remained on sentry. Those who were in the house, broke open chests and boxes, and plundered every thing that was valuable. I came out by the front door when we joined them and turned sharp off to the plain where we had assembled. We were then searched. I recollect we got all sorts of ornaments, some clothes and brass utensils. I should say Rupees 200 or 300 worth of property was obtained altogether. They gave me one pair of silver bangles, 2 pair of *tabees* and a waist-chain, which I sold to one Nobo Coomar Sircar of Echakhada; but I do not recollect for what sum. No one was hurt in this dacoity, but I heard of its having been inquired into. The house we attacked was a two storied pucca building, and there was a kacha house in front of it. The following formed the gang:—

No. 1, Kaloo Sirdar of Khogsha. He is now living in Bansgram, in Thannah Kooshteah.

- „ 2, Mokim Sirdar of Doodsureah of Thannah Jheneedoha.
- „ 3, Asham Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 4, Bhomare Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 5, Darik Jemadar of Ditto.
- „ 6, Komul Sirdar of Hurrynarainpore.
- „ 7, Moneeruddy Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 8, Jumir Sirdar of Baradee.
- „ 9, Moneeruddee Jemadar of Jomgolee.
- „ 10, Athoo Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 11, Jadub Nye of Buromeetokee of Thannah Koosty.
- „ 12, Jeebun Sirdar of Joyrampore.
- „ 13, Kallam Sirdar of Ditto.

No. 14, Manik Sirdar of Joyrampore.

„ 15, Gopaul Sirdar of Ditto.

„ 16, Noyan Sheikh of Ditto.

„ 17, Hossein Sirdar of Suthce.

„ 18, Hacheem Sirdar.

„ 19, Panaullah Sirdar.

„ 20, Basur Sirdar.

„ 21, Myself.

„ 22, Nepaul Mussulman.

} whose residence I do not know.

Question.—You have stated above that only 12 persons went with you from Echakhada, but it appears that there were others besides them, can you tell me how the latter came and joined.

Answer.—Those men preceded us, and assembled in the plain before we arrived there.

Question.—What is the distance of the Village where the dacoity was committed from Echakhada.

Answer.—About 5 coses. But the name of the Village is Beejoypore, and not Futukkhalee. It was a mistake on my part.

About 4 or 5 years ago, one day in Joisto or Ashar I think, I committed a dacoity in the house of Bunnea, in the Village of Khajorah, of Thannah Sazeally; of this job Pearymohun Bose was the spy. At that time I came to Jessore to defend myself in a case of abduction instituted against me by one Kameence Peshakar. Through one Bussceruddy the black, who had a tobacco shop in the bazar of Jessore. Peary Baboo secured the assistance of Nursing Jemadar and Bissonath Moochee (two sirdar dacoits), and it was at the desire of the former I agreed to commit this dacoity, and went with them. On the day appointed, we went by twos and threes from Jessore Bazar, and assembled in an old untenanted Sugar Factory near the Village; but Peary Baboo came and told us that it would be unsafe to execute this affair without the knowledge of one Kally Bose who was then not accessible, so we retraced that night without effecting our purpose. Next evening we again proceeded in the same manner to the old Sugar Factory, and held our assembly in a tops of trees near the house we intended to attack. Peary Bose and Kally Bose came to us, and brought some lattes and spears with which we all went in a body, and after having made Kallee-poojah under a bamboo jhamp we went up to the house, I and Bussceruddy were on sentry; but the rest of our companions forced open the back door and entered the house, where they broke open a drawer attached to a *tucktaposh* (or low wooden table) and rifled it of all its contents consisting of gold and silver ornaments, &c. to the value of

No. 2.—Dacoity at Khajorah, Thannah Sazeally, Zillah Jessore, in the house of Anondo Mohoe Bewah, on 8th July 1855.—Record traced.

Rupees 400 or 500. While the house was being plundered, Peary Bose, one of our sirdars, told Bissoonath Moochee to enquire from the owner of the house, where the *lota* containing money was concealed, whereupon Bissoonath went up to him and demanded the *lota*, when a female in a most supplicating manner came to his aid and begged him to "take all we possess, but do not maltreat this man who is already very weak on account of his illness." After having obtained our booty, we made off, and were searched under a tree near Rajahpore Beel. In the division, I received as my share, 4 or 5 silver *madoober*, 1 pair of silver *mull* and 4 pieces of *tabez*, which I gave to Nobo Sirdar, and received Rs. 20 or 25 as their value. We had no fight. The Police enquired into this matter, but none of us were arrested for it. It was a mud house, having four rooms, facing one another. We left Kushha on the night of the dacoity a little after candle light, and the Village was about 4 coses from it.

Question.—Name the parties who formed the gang on this occasion ?

Answer.—No. 1, Nurshing Jemadar, approver. } Of the Sudder Station
 „ 2, Bissoonath Moochee, ditto } of Jessore.
 „ 3, Radha Mohun, Doctor of Joomjoompore, Thannah Kutwahee.
 „ 4, Bassuruddy the black, he had a tobacco shop in Kushbah Bazar.
 „ 5, Azeemuddy.
 „ 6, Peary Bose of Khajrah.
 „ 7, Kally Bose of Ditto
 „ 8, Kokheel Sirdar.
 „ 9, Nujeeb Khan came with Nursing.
 „ 10, Danish.
 „ 11, Foyz.
 „ 12, Tyluck Byraggee.
 „ 13, Kancheeram Kurmokar.
 „ 14, Tyluck Kurmokar, came with Bussuruddy.
 „ 15, Moodeed, came with Radha Mohun Doctor.
 „ 16, Madhab, came with Azeemuddy.
 „ 17, Myself. I do not recollect the names of others.

It is about four years ago, I don't remember the month, I was present in a dacoity which was committed in the house of Kurmokar
 No. 3.—Not traced. in the Village of Singshor, in Thannah Sankhea. Peary Mohun Bose was the spy in this affair. He sent Jumeer Sirdar to me, and I went to Peary Mohun Bose's house where he asked me to join in the business. I agreed. We then sent word to the other members of our fraternity, and formed the gang. On the appointed day, we assembled at Peary Mohun's house, and in the evening we set out. We met in a plain outside the Village where we were to commit the crime. Some of us then went into the Village, and brought some bamboos with

which weapons were prepared, such as spears, &c., the iron heads of which we took from our own Villages. We bound up our torches with some cloth we had with us, and then proceeded to the house which was to be plundered, and made Kally-poojah in front of it. It was then about midnight. We dug a hole in a wall through which we entered the house. I and Jumeeruddy were on sentry. I cannot say who made the hole. I should think that Rupees 300 or 400 worth of property, consisting of ornaments and wearing apparel was plundered in all. Having accomplished our purpose, we returned to the same plain where we had assembled, and were searched. I received for my share a silver mull, a *tabes* and *kharroo* which I sold to Rajendro Shah of Chachanee, but for what amount I do not recollect. None of us were hurt in this dacoity. In the Police enquiry, one Jurikullah Sirdar was arrested. It was a kutchra house and not surrounded by a wall. The following men went :—

- No. 1, Jumeer Sirdar, 1st of Lnkheepore, Thannah Jheneedoha.
- „ 2, Jumeer Sirdar, 2nd of Dhonoonjoypore.
- „ 3, Peary Bose.
- „ 4, Kally Bose.
- „ 5, Dood Coomar Sirdar, came with Jumeer Sirdar 1st.
- „ 6, Goluck Sirdar.
- „ 7, Ram Tunoo Sirdar of Lnkheepore.
- „ 8, Boxoo of Ditto.
- „ 9, Buddee Nath Sirdar, came with Busseeruddy the black.
- „ 10, Foyz Sirdar of Hagrah, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 11, Cheetern Shah of Ditto.
- „ 12, Soobul Sirdar, came with Cheetun Shah.
- „ 13, Busseeruddy the black.
- „ 14, Tyluck Byraggee, came with Peary Bose.
- „ 15, Elamuddy, came with Kally Bose.
- „ 16, Koodabux, came with Kally Bose.
- „ 17, Noorbux, came with Kally Bose.
- „ 18, Burkutullah Sirdar of Jahana.
- „ 19, Juddo Chowkeedar of Joteepara, Thannah Jheneedoha.
- „ 20, Nuddear Chand Sirdar, came with Burkutallah Sirdar.
- „ 21, Myself, and others whose names I do not recollect.

About a year or 18 months ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a

No. 4.—Dacoity at Khajerow, Thannah Mahomedpore, Zillah Jessore, in the house of Hurish Chunder Shah, on 2nd July 1857.—Record traced.

Shah in Khajerow, Thannah Mahomedpore. We obtained our information of this business through the spy Buxcollah. He told Khosal Mahomed that the owner of the houses we intended to attack, had changed Bank Notes to the amount of Rupees, 2,000 which he proposed to devote to the celebration of his father's *shrad*. Khosal Mahomed came to me with this information,

and told me if we did not look sharp, we might lose the harvest. I gave my assent, and Khosal went away to form the gang. On the appointed day, Buxullah came and took me. We left home in the morning, and a little after night-fall we arrived at the Village of Omedpore, where there is an old untenanted Indigo Factory, which we had selected for our place of meeting, and there we all assembled. After having waited a little, we all went up to the house we were to plunder, but sat a while in an Indigo field to the West of it. Khosal's brother brought us some hamboos from Khalsakhally, with which we prepared our weapons and torches, and making Kally-poojah in a paddy field near the house, the attack was commenced. I and Buxollah were on sentry, but the rest of the gang entered the house which was a kutcha one, and plundered the property from the room situated towards its Western side. The doors were found open, and our companions found no difficulty in entering in. The property plundered was worth about Rupees 260. It was found, I was told, in an earthen vessel. We then decamped, and search was as usual made in the plain. The whole of the property was sold to Nohocomer Sircar, and I received only Rupees 3 for my trouble. I heard that the case was enquired into, but none of us were arrested. These went :—

- No. 1, Buxollah of Rothoodangah
- „ 2, Khosaul Mahomed of Bongram, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 3, Jumeeruddy of Rothoodangah.
- „ 4, Mudén Fakéer of Ditto.
- „ 5, Endro Mangie of Joylah, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 6, Ramchurn Shah of Sotrojolpore.
- „ 7, Amceruddee of Ditto.
- „ 8, Sonatun Shah of Sotrojolpore.
- „ 9, Bussuruddy of Ditto.
- „ 10, Koresh Mahomed of Beennudpore, Thannah Mahomedpore.
- „ 11, Futtick of Ditto.
- „ 12, Tarikullah of Ditto.
- „ 13, Kisto Roy of Buroweg.
- „ 14, Asgar Sirdar, Khosaul's companion.
- „ 15, Arjan Sirdar of Hagra, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 16, Myself.
- „ 17, Odoy Banerjee of Madhabpore, Thannah Magoorah.
- „ 18, Hossen Sheikh of Roopattee, Thannah Saulkhea. I don't recollect the names of others who formed the gang on this occasion.

It was in last Ashar, that I committed, in company with my own gang, a dacoity

No. 5.—Dacoity at Bagra, Faroe Magoorah, Zillah Jessore, in the house of Jumeeruddy Mollah, on 18th July 1857.—Record traced.

in the house of a Mussulman, resident in the Village of Pykah, in Faroe Magoorah. One Kisto Roy obtained information and communicated it to me in Sotrojolpore next day. He told me that the Mussulman was a trader and man of substance, and on account of the rainy

season he was not going to send out his merchandise, the whole of his money must be in the house. So we decided upon committing this dacoity and formed our gang. The day before its commission, we went from Sotrojolpore Haut in Khosaul Mahomed's boat. Next day we entered the Surbazpore khall, and there we left our boat in charge of Buseruddy and Hossen, the rest of us landed. From there the Village where the dacoity was to have been committed, was distant about 5 miles, and we proceeded on foot. Some time after night-fall, we reached our destination, and assembled in a plain near an Indigo Factory. We took with us spears, clubs, and torches, and at about midnight after making Kally-poojah, we went up to the house. We had also fire with us, I and Tammezuddy were on sentry in the lane which runs towards the East, and Kisto Roy came and joined us also, Buxullah and Khosaul Mahomed made a hole from outside into the mud floor of the house we were to attack, and went in and opened the door when the torches were lighted. We broke open a chest which was found in the room situated on the Northern side of the house, and plundered Rupees 100 in cash, a silver *hashoolie* and some clothes with which we made off towards our boat, and while running down stream we made search, and I received the silver *hashoolie* and Rupees 20 besides. The former I sold for Rupees 10 to Chunder Poddar of Beenudpore. One of the inmates of the house being plundered and ill-treated, I heard his scream from outside, but can't tell who assaulted him. It was a mud house with four rooms on four sides. This dacoity was inquired into at the time. The following formed the gang :—

- No. 1, Khosaul Mahomed Sirdar of Bengram, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 2, Kisto Roy of Burwey, Thannah Magoorah.
- „ 3, Ameerruddy of Suttojeedpore, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 4, Sonatan Shah of Ditto.
- „ 5, Ram Churn Shah of Ditto.
- „ 6, Buseruddy of Ditto.
- „ 7, Buseruddy 2nd of Ditto.
- „ 8, Hossen of Roopotee, Thannah Magoorah.
- „ 9, Alli Mahomed of Ditto.
- „ 10, Endri Manjee of Jaglah, Thannah Saulkhea.
- „ 11, Ameerruddy of Jaglah, Ditto.
- „ 12, Buxullah of Rothoadangah, Thannah Lohagurrah.
- „ 13, Jumeruddy of Ditto.
- „ 14, Modem Fakeer of Ditto.
- „ 15, Chunder Poddar of Beenudpore, Thannah Mehomoodpore.
- „ 16, Jankullah of Beenudpore, Thannah Mehomoodpore.
- „ 17, Futtik of Ditto.
- „ 18, Asgar Sirdar.
- „ 19, Fagoo Sheikh of Kasheenathpore, Thannah Magoorah.
- „ 20, Sudroo Chowkeedar of Joteparah.
- „ 21, Goluk Sirdar of Ditto.

No. 22, Dotoo Ram Sirdar of Jeethor, Thannah Jhenceedoha.

„ 23, Mokim Sirdar of Doolhur Ditto.

„ 24, Bhoonare Sirdar of Ditto

„ 25, Asham Sirdar of Ditto.

„ 26, Dwarik Jemavlar of Ditto.

„ 27, Pananllah Sirdar.

„ 28, Ayam Sirdar of Hagra, Thannah Saulkhea.

„ 29, Golabdee of Ditto.

„ 30, Koresh Mahomed of Beenudpore.

„ 31, Maloo Sirdar of Ditto.

„ 32, Akbur Sirdar.

„ 33, Myself. The names of others I do not recollect.

Question.—How far is the Village where the dacoity was committed from your house.

Answer.—By overland it is three coss, but by water it takes nearly a day to reach it.

No. 6.—Dacoity at Nowparah, Thannah Bhoonah, Zillah Furreedpore, in the house of Bungshoboden Shah, on 3rd January 1857.—Record traced.

About 3 years ago, it was either in the month of Chaitro or Bysack, I was engaged in a dacoity in the house of a Shah of the Village of Nowparah, in Thannah Bhoonah of Furreedpore.

Tameezuddee was the spy. Some three days before this dacoity was committed, he came to me and said that the owner of the house was possessed of a quantity of money, and gold and silver ornaments worth about Rupees 2 or 3,000 had been given in pledge to him by other parties which were also in the house. I agreed to commit this dacoity and formed the gang—we assembled on the appointed day at Suttrojudpore Haut, and proceeded by small parties to a Chur, near the Village where the dacoity was to be committed. Akbur Mahomed Sirdar had brought from his house some spears, shields, clubs, &c., armed with these weapons we went up a lane near the house, and there we offered our worship to the Goddess Kally, and attacked the house. I and Tameezuddee were on sentry, the rest of the gang having entered the house, lighted torches, and commenced plundering. The property we carried away, as, I think, worth about Rupees 2 or 3,000. I cannot say exactly from what places the property was plundered. I was on sentry outside. We decamped and made search in the place where we had first assembled. I received 3 pieces of silver *tabeez*, one pair of *mull*, one pair of *poecha*, and Rupees 2. The silver ornaments I sold to Chunder Podder of Beenudpore for Rupees 30, I heard of the case having been investigated at the time, but none of us was arrested. It was a large mud house.

Question.—Name the men who committed this dacoity.

Answer.—No. 1, Akbur Mahomed Sirdar of Murthajapore.

- " 2, Kuffee Mahomed Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 3, Arjan Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 4, Haran Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 5, Sonnallah Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 6, Onur Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 7, Koomar Sirdar of Sareekole.
- " 8, Purnashullah of Ditto.
- " 9, Romjan Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 10, Jeaulah Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 11, Hagoo Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 12, Maseab Khan of Nulca, Thannah Saulkhen.
- " 13, Khareman Mahomed Sirdar of Baregram.
- " 14, Khosaul Mahomed Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 15, Ameerudly of Suttojeedpore.
- " 16, Kisto Roy.
- " 17, Koresh Mahomed.
- " 18, Odoy Banerjee of Madhubpore.
- " 19, Asgar Sirdar, companion of Khosaul Mahomed.
- " 20, Akbur Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 21, Maloo Sirdar of Ditto.
- " 22, Buxullah of Ruthowlangah.
- " 23, Tameezuldee of Ditto.
- " 24, Modun Fakeer of Ditto.
- " 25, Ameeruff Khan of Tossaparah.
- " 26, Kalloo Sirdar, companion of Ameeruff.
- " 27, Bholoy Sheikh Sirdar, companion of Ditto.
- " 28, Fagoo Sheik.
- " 29, Arjan Sirdar of Hagra.
- " 30, Jendar Khan, companion of Arjan Sirdar.
- " 31, Koresh Mahomed of Beenudpore.
- " 32, Ram Chun Shah of Suttojeedpore.
- " 33, Karnnan Khan of Nulca.
- " 34, Myself.
- " 35, Busseeruddy of Suttojeedpore.
- " 36, Sonatan Shah of Ditto. I don't recollect the names of others.

Last year I was also in a dacoity in a Burrooway's house in Bhocannah Thannah, Zillah Fureedpore. This crime I committed in company of the gang of Chuckman Khan and Gopaul Khan of Ballia Kandeec. They sent me a message that there was some

business in hand, and I was desired to take with me some of my followers. I could not collect all my men; Khosaul Mahomed, Bux and eight others being only available, I took them with me. Very early in the morning of the appointed day, we set out from home after breakfast. In the evening we arrived at a plain outside Bagotgram, and there we halted for a while. All our men collected there, and a little after night-fall we proceeded in a body towards the Village, where we were to commit the dacoity. We assembled in the bed of the Nobogunga River, which was then dry. Some of us went to cut bamboos with which we prepared lattices and torches. Chuckman Khan had brought a shield with him. With all these requisites we went up to the house we intended to attack. In rear of the house we halted and made Kally-poojah, and before the attack was commenced, we took some fire from another house and lighted our musals. We effected an entrance by breaking open one of the doors of a room to the North. I and Chuckman were on sentry. The dacoits who were engaged in plundering, bolted with all they had taken. So I and Chuckman Khan did not receive any share. I cannot tell what description of articles and of what amount were plundered, but I heard afterwards that they consisted of gold and silver ornaments. I don't know whether any enquiry was made. It was a mud house. These went :—

No. 1, Chuckman Khan of Baleakandee, Thannah Bhooshna.

„ 2, Gopaul Khan of Ditto.

„ 3, Bahadoor Khan of Ditto.

„ 4, Chand Sirdar.

„ 5, Ashruff Khan of Baraset.

„ 6, Kalloo Sirdar.

„ 7, Gadloi Sirdar.

„ 8, Bholaye Sirdar.

„ 9, Ally Mahomed Sirdar.

„ 10, Mudho Sirdar.

„ 11, Puddo Sirdar.

„ 12, Hurry Sirdar.

„ 13, Jordester Sirdar.

„ 14, Komul Sirdar.

„ 15, Boidenath Sirdar.

„ 16, Rothun Sirdar.

„ 17, Arjan Sirdar of Nowhatta.

„ 18, Jakare Sirdar of Ditto.

„ 19, Haniff.

„ 20, Saber Sirdar.

„ 21, Morroo Khan.

„ 22, Buxullah of Rottoodangah.

No. 23, Tumeezuddy Sirdar.

„ 24, Khosaul Mahomed Sirdar.

„ 25, Mossab Khan.

„ 26, Karban Khan.

„ 27, Myself.

„ 28, Kisto Roy, and I don't recollect the names of others who formed the gang.

The Village where we committed dacoity is about ten hours journey from my Village.

I was also engaged in a dacoity in the house of a Moitro Brahmin in Jaburkole, Zillah Pubna. This occurred about two years ago, and in the month of Falgoun I should think. The information of this affair was obtained by Chuckman Khan. I met him one day at Magoorah Bazar, and he told me that this business was on hand. I was asked to join his gang, and I agreed. The day previous to the dacoity one Gopaul came for us, and we proceeded in Khosaul Mahomed's boat from Suttojeeepore Ghaut. We started in the afternoon. Next evening we went as far as the Doomonee River, which is about 4 cosses from the Village, where we went to commit the dacoity. A little before dusk we left our boat, and proceeded by land towards the Village, and Korish Mahomed and Hossen were left behind to guard the boat. We assembled in a plain outside the Village. I took fifteen men in all, the rest came with Chuckman Khan, who brought bamboos from the Village and we made our spears and clubs with them. We attacked the house a little after midnight, after having offered our prayers to Kally in a lane near it. There was a *Natmundeer* in front of the house in which some people were asleep. To prevent them from receiving any hue and cry, I, Chuckman Khan, Gopaul Khan, and Jan Khan were on sentry, and stopped them from stirring out. The rest of our gang then lit musals and entered the house and plundered therefrom property consisting of gold and silver ornaments worth about Rupees 1,000 or 1,200, I should say, and a pair of red bordered shawls. With this booty we retreated, and search was made in a plain. I received some 4 or 5 silver *mulls*, 4 or 5 pair of *tubees*, one gold *bajobund* and one piece of *shawl*. All these articles I sold to Nobocomar Shah of Beundpore, *viz.* ornaments at Rupees 40 and the shawl at Rupees 25. No resistance was made and no one was wounded. There was an investigation into the case. It was a brick built house. The following formed the gang on this occasion :—

No. 1, Chuckman Khan.

„ 2, Gopaul Khan.

„ 3, Jamer Khan of Halkhola.

- No. 4, Nowsha Khan of Halkhola.
 „ 5, Chand Khan of Ditto.
 „ 6, Mudhoo Sirdar, Nowsha Khan's companion
 „ 7, Ameer Sirdar of Bomalea.
 „ 8, Rottem Sirdar.
 „ 9, Hurry Sirdar.
 „ 10, Deel Mahomed.
 „ 11, Fagoo Sirdar of Bhadaley.
 „ 12, Kaddeem Sirdar of Ditto.
 „ 13, Allem Sirdar.
 „ 14, Bahadoor Khan.
 „ 15, Toraff Khan.
 „ 16, Ashruff Khan of Sureshat, Thannah Fukeerabad.
 „ 17, Addar Sirdar, Ashruff Khan's companion.
 „ 18, Kallo Sirdar.
 „ 19, Ullee Mahomed Sirdar.
 „ 20, Bholay Sirdar.
 „ 21, Kalla Chand Sirdar of Baroweparah, Thannah Kashty.
 „ 22, Bissonath Sirdar of Ditto.
 „ 23, Khadeer Sirdar of Ditto.
 „ 24, Allabuddy Sirdar of Ditto, Bangseetollah, Thannah Kooshty.
 „ 25, Koddum Sirdar of Bangseetollah.
 „ 26, Noboo Sirdar of Doorga Chura.
 „ 27, Jan Mahomed Sirdar late of Kollagram.
 „ 28, Gopaul Sirdar of Kolla.
 „ 29, Gollam Sirdar of Kolla.
 „ 30, Jadub Nay of Barnowtollee.
 „ 31, Khodabux Sirdar of Bashgram.
 „ 32, Gollamally Sirdar of Bhadaley.
 „ 33, Mohun Sirdar of Ditto.
 „ 34, Bisto Ghose, Mohun Sirdar's companion.
 „ 35, Sook Chand Sirdar.
 „ 36, Moharaj Sirdar.
 „ 37, Panchoo Khan.
 „ 38, Khaul Mahomed of Bengram.
 „ 39, Ameeruddy.
 „ 40, Hossen.
 „ 41, Allee Mehomed.
 „ 42, Boxoo.
 „ 43, Tumeezuddlee.
 „ 44, Modeen Fakeer.
 „ 45, Indro Manjee.

No. 46, Arjan Sirdar of Hagra.

„ 47, Arjan Sirdar 2nd of Nowhatta.

„ 48, Chand Sirdar, Arjan Sirdar's companion.

„ 49, Sonatun Shah.

„ 50, Ram Churn Shah.

„ 51, Kisto Roy.

„ 52, Maloo Sirdar.

„ 53, Akbur Sirdar.

„ 54, Fagoo Sheikh.

„ 55, Komal Sirdar.

„ 56, Futtick Sirdar of Beenudpore.

„ 57, Tarikullah of Ditto.

„ 58, Myself.

Question.—Why such a large number of men went to commit this dacoity ?

Answer.—When this dacoity was planned, we heard that for the purpose of some affray. There was a large collection of lattaals in the Indigo Factory of Mr. Roberts at Balloy Kandee. Besides which Joharkole is a Village where there are a number of rich people, every one of whom had two or three sirdars (lattaals) at their door. Hence it was that going forth in such a large gang was deemed advisable.

Some four years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of one Soorjo Meah, the name of the Village I forget, but it is about one half mile further on from Gobrapentee Ghat, in Thannah Khagshah, Zillah Pabna. Of this job Allum Sirdar of Kohnrhat was the spy. At that time, I was at the Doodsurah Cutcherry in the service of the Bores of Sreedharpore, and Allum was then a servant of an Indigo Planter at the Beejotea Factory. On the night of the dacoity he came and told me there was some thing in the wind. I agreed and went with him. We first collected in the Barroweparah Cutcherry, —belonging to the employer of Allum, and there we arranged the gang. We then got up, and after having crossed the River at the Gorruckholla Ghaut, we reached a plain outside the Village where the dacoity was to be committed, and assembled under a *But* tree. We took all the requisites, such as sheilds, spears, clubs, cloth and oil for torches, &c., from the Barroweparah Cutcherry at the time of going, and made up musalls under the tree where we had assembled. It was about midnight when we made Kally-poojah near the house and commenced attack. Outside the house, and near a Golabaree and the lanes leading to it, I, Loll Singh and Ramdoyal Singh were on sentry—the rest of our associates effected their entrance through a door Eastward, which was found open. From what places and how the property was plundered, I can't say, being on duty outside. We

No. 9.—Dacoity at Gobra, Thannah Khagshah, Zillah Pabna, in the house of Forabutullah, on 27th March 1849.—Record traced.

then came away, and were searched in the plain. I should say that property worth about one *rupee hundred* was plundered. I received one pair of silver *tar*, 4 mulls and 2 pair of *tabeer*, which I sold to Rajendro Shah for Rupees 45. I cannot say whether any investigation was made, but none of us was arrested. It was a mud house, and there were some golahs in the compound.

Question.—You say that you received information of this business only on the night of the dacoity. How was it possible for you then to form your gang?

Answer.—Our men were then in the Barrooweparah Cutcherry in service, and I took them from there.

Question.—Who formed the gang on this occasion?

Answer.—No. 1, Allum Sirdar.

- „ 2, Lall Singh, an Up-country man.
- „ 3, Ram Doyal Singgh, Ditto.
- „ 4, Soonder Singh, Ditto.
- „ 5, Toolshee Singh, Ditto.
- „ 6, Nundo Lall Singh, Ditto.
- „ 7, Bungshee Singh, Ditto.
- „ 8, Deen Doyal Singh, Ditto.
- „ 9, Tools Tewaree, Ditto.
- „ 10, Joggonath Panday, Ditto.
- „ 11, Ranjeebun Pattack, Ditto.
- „ 12, Sungun Tewaree, Ditto.
- „ 13, Bhoruch Singh, Ditto.
- „ 14, Lochomon Singh, Ditto.
- „ 15, Kalloo Singh, Ditto. These men were servants of the Barroweparah Cutcherry.
- „ 16, Mokim Sirdar of Doodsheerah.
- „ 17, Asham Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 18, Bhomore Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 19, Danish Jemalar of Ditto.
- „ 20, Panaulah Sirdar of Doodsheerah Cutcherry.
- „ 21, Boxoe of Ruthoodangah.
- „ 22, Alle Mahomed of Nagarat.
- „ 23, Gooroo Churn Takoor of Hazarapore, Thannah Jhenedoha.
- „ 24, Molemdee Sirdar of Doodsherah Cutcherry.
- „ 25, Myself.

The Village where we committed the dacoity was about 5 or 6 coses from Doodsheerah Cutcherry.

About a year and a half ago, it was in the month of Bhadoor I think, No. 10.—Record traced. but I am not quite certain, I joined my gang with that of Kalloo and Mukim of Doodsheerah, and was present in the commission of a dacoity in the house of Horadhun Shah of Khogsha, in Thannah Khogdia, Zillah Pubna. The information of this business was brought to us by Nobo Sircar and Odoy Bannerjee of Madhabpore. One day they sent for us, and told us there was something in the wind, whereon he formed our gang; and the day previous to the dacoity, we made our arrangements; and after candle light, we set out in four boats from Bojolen Factory. Of the four boats, two were supplied by Nobo Sircar and two by Jeebun Sirdar, next day at about noon we came to a very large *Beel* here we halted till evening, and had our dinner; we had the necessary articles with us. After dusk we started again, and pulled up towards the Village where we were to commit the dacoity. We came first to a Chur, about a mile from the house and left our boats, and Nobo Sircar went with us to show us the house we were to attack, but they returned to the boat soon after; Karish Mahomed and others of the gang were left behind to guard the boats. We took with us weapons, such as shields, spears, clubs, and pistols, and made Kally-poojah in a plain to the East of the house. It was then about midnight, we went up to the house and placed a bamboo against a jack tree, by means of which one of us, I don't recollect who it was, scaled the wall and opened the back door. Our men then entered and broke open chests and boxes, and emptied them of their contents. I, Rottem Tewaree, Humar Chowbey, Juggonath Panday, Ranjeebun Pattuck, Ramnath Pattuck and Lal Singh were on sentry outside, and, therefore, I cannot say which of the rooms were plundered, but I heard the noise of breaking open doors and chests. A few musalls were lighted, we then returned sharp to our boats, and went down the stream as fast as we could. We were not searched until we had entered the Komarkhola River. In this dacoity, the property plundered amounted to about Rupees 4 or 5000 in cash, besides ornaments, which again were worth about Rupees 2 or 3000. I received Rupees 100 in cash, 1 golden *bujobund*, 1 golden *sheetapatee* (kind of head ornament) one silver *bore*, 1 piece of *chunderkar*, 4 silver *bawotces*, 2 *poichas*, 2 golden *nuths* and 4 silver *tabees*. These articles I sold to Nobo Sircar, at Rupees 175, out of which I received only Rupees 75, the remainder is yet due; with a view to realize it I stopped his share of plunder in the Baradee Dacoity, but he said he would bring money from home and pay me—but in consequence of his not having done so, we quarrelled. There was a very rigid investigation made, first by the Darogah, afterwards by the Nazir of the Foudarree Court of Pubna, when one Shurettullah and some of his men were arrested, and I heard they have since been convicted, but they were innocent parties. It was a brick built house and the following composed the gang on this occasion :—

No. 1, Kalloo Sirdar of Boshgram, Thannah Koshtee.

" 2, Mokim Sirdar of Doodsheerah.

- No. 3, Nobo Sircar of Beenudpore.
- „ 4, Joban Sirdar of Joyrampore.
- „ 5, Komul Sirdar of Hureyrampore, Thaunah Kooshtee.
- „ 6, Ashruff Khan of Ditto.
- „ 7, Chuckman Khan of Balea Kandee.
- „ 8, Gopaul Khan of Ditto.
- „ 9, Kalloo Sirdar 2nd, Gopaul Khan's companion.
- „ 10, Korish Mahomed of Beenudpore.
- „ 11, Arajon Sirdar of Nowhatta.
- „ 12, Buxoo of Ruthodangah.
- „ 13, Tumezuddy of Ditto.
- „ 14, Ashan Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 15, Bhomore Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 16, Darik Jemadar of Ditto.
- „ 17, Panaullah Sirdar, Darik's companion.
- „ 18, Manik Sirdar of Joyrampore.
- „ 19, Kallum Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 20, Ameer Sirdar of Bhalsea of Kooshtee.
- „ 21, Asgar Sirdar.
- „ 22, Suttoe Sirdar.
- „ 23, Tarenee Mitter, Nobo Sircar's companion.
- „ 24, Kisto Roy of Barrowee.
- „ 25, Jan Mahomed Sirdar of Tonna.
- „ 26, Golamee Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 27, Jadub Naye of Baraoitollas.
- „ 28, Asoo Sirdar of Jangolee.
- „ 29, Muneeruddee Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 30, Lall Singh.
- „ 31, Ram Doyal Singh.
- „ 32, Mongul Singh.
- „ 33, Bungashee Singh.
- „ 34, Toolshee Singh.
- „ 35, Nundo Loll Singh.
- „ 36, Deen Doyal Singh.
- „ 37, Kalloo Singh.
- „ 38, Paltun Tewaree.
- „ 39, Hoolash Chowbey.
- „ 40, Joggonanth Singh.
- „ 41, Johur Sing.
- „ 42, Ramchurn Pattuck.
- „ 43, Mooran Singh.
- „ 44, Bharush Singh.

No. 45, Takoor Panday.

" 46, Bessaber Singh.

" 47, Myself. I don't recollect the names of others.

Question.—What preparations had you to make for committing this dacoity ?

Answer.—We, the Bengalees, had shields, swords, spears and clubs, but the Up-country men who were with us had with them guns and pistols ?

Question.—How were the Up-country men dressed on this occasion.

Answer.—They had white clothes and red handkerchiefs tied round their heads, and merjoys (coats) besides.

Question.—Why was the gang on this occasion composed of so many men ?

Answer.—The house we were to attack was close to the Thannah and Cutcherry house of Ram Ruttun Roy, Zemindar, and in order to prevent any mishap, we thought it necessary to take such a large number of men.

Last year I also committed a dacoity in the house of a Sha, in a Village near Coomargunge Indigo Factory, in Thannah Lohajurrah, Zillah Jessore. Jumeezuddee and Odoy Banerjee were the spies. They brought this information to me, and formed the gang in Bongram. On the afternoon of the appointed day, Odoy Banerjee came to Soltajeepore Ghaut with a *panseway* and sent us word, and we joined him. We went down the stream till about a prohur after night-fall, when we entered a creek to the West of the Village. There we left our boat in charge of Busseruddy and Ramchurn Shah, and went to the Village. We took with us shields, spears, and latices, and assembled in a Mangoe-tope where we made Kally-poojah and went up to the house. One of our members, I know not who, entered by the back door and opened the front, when all entered, except Tumeezuddy and myself, who remained on sentry outside. The plunder was soon over, and we returned to our boat with gold and silver ornaments worth about Rupees 700 I should say. It was divided while we were pulling up, and I received 5 pieces of silver *mulls*, 2 pair of *tabees*, 2 gold *nutks* and 1 golden *bagoo*, which I sold to Odoy Banerjee for Rupees 60. There was an investigation made, and one Gobindo Ghose was arrested, but what was the result of the enquiry I cannot say. It was a mud house, having a *pukka Natmundcer* (temple) outside. These went :—

No. 1, Tumeezuddy of Rathadangah,

" 2, Buxoo of Ditto.

" 3, Odoy Banerjee of Madhubpore.

" 4, Khosaul Mahomed of Bongram.

No. 5, Bussauruddy of Sottogeedpore.

„ 6, Ramchurn Shah of Ditto.

„ 7, Arjan of Hagra.

„ 8, Asgar, Arjan's companion.

„ 9, Ameeruddy of Suttojeedpore.

„ 10, Sabare of Becnudpore.

„ 11, Korish Mahomed of Ditto.

„ 12, Sonatun Shah of Ditto.

„ 13, Indro Manjee.

„ 14, Kisto Roy.

„ 15, Juttesk of Enatpore.

„ 16, Turekullah of Ditto.

„ 17, Myself. The Village we committed this dacoity is about six hours journey from my house.

About 10 or 11 months ago, I joined my gang with that of Khosaul Mahomed

No. 12.—Dacoity in the house of Joynarain Kurnokar of Chur Burredee.—Record traced No. 118.

and committed a dacoity in the house of a Kurnokar (black smith) in Chur Burredee, in Thannah Belgatchea, Zillah Fureedpore. This business was arranged on the information of Nabo Sircar and Chunder Poddar, when our expedition was fitted out. We had in view the commission of a

dacoity in the house of one Dhuroney Bahoo, resident in a Village, on the borders of the Pudda River, in Zillah Pubna; information of it had also been given by Nabo Sircar and Chunder Poddar. While going up the stream, we were pressed for our way-expenses, and Kesto Roy, one of the members of the gang, gave us information, on which we committed a dacoity in the house of Mussulman in Burredee. We made our entrance into the house by making a hole in the floor of one of the rooms, I and Khosaul Mahomed, and a portion of our gang only went out to perpetrate this crime, the rest stopped in the boat. After the commission of this crime, we were lurking about for two days on the Darmooney Khaul where Nabo Sircar, Tarenee Methir and Komnruddy Sirdar came and joined us, when we all proceeded together. While going along, it was deemed advisable that some of our Up-country fellows, who were then in the service of Ajeem Chowdry of Doolowey, should accompany us, and a letter was sent to that effect. They, however, could not come, and consequently we were obliged to put off the project of Dhoroneo Bahoo. Kisto Roy then proposed that we should rob one Anoop Singh of Mohunpore Village in Pubna, who was reported to be very wealthy. We decided upon acting on this information, and proceeded thither. On our arrival in the Village, a man belonging to the house of Anoop Singh, to whom Kisto Roy was well known, came and accosted him. Kisto said to us, I am known to him, and I am a marked man; should we commit dacoity here, we shall get into a scrape, so we changed our mind and went away. While returning home, Nabo Sircar and Chunder Poddar gave us informa-

tion of the Chur Burreedee Dacoity, and we agreed to carry it with effect, and pulled up towards the Village, and arrived in a Chur not far from it. Tumeezuddyy and Sonaulah under pretence of purchasing *goor* went to see the house. We had with us all the requisites in the shape of weapons, such as pistols, shields and swords, &c. which we took from Nobo Sircar's house when we first started, leaving Hossin Busseruddyy and Nobo to guard the boat; we got ashore and assembled on a paddy field to the East of the house where we made Kally-poojah and went up to it. I, Tumeezuddyy, Kalloo Sirdar and Kisto Roy were armed with pistols, shields and spears, and placed as sentry to the South in direction of the front door of the house. It had two wings, and was not enclosed. Four or five torches were lighted, and a room in each wing was attacked and plundered. The villagers began to collect, and we fired pistols at them and departed. We retreated soon after to our boat with the plunder, and pulled away as fast as we could. Next day, after evening, we reached the *beel* to the East of Nobo Sircar's house, and made over to him all the articles obtained in our expedition. Next day we came in Khosaul's boat to Nobo Sircar's ghant, and there we prepared our dinner. After our meal, we went to Nobo Sircar who told us, you had all better go back to the boat, and I am going with the money. A little after our return to the boat, Nobo played us false, and came with a party of men, and, pointing to the boat said, "this boat contains the *ferarie* (fugitives)" whereon we jumped out and showed them our heels, but the boat was secured and taken. I went and took shelter in the house of the Naldangah Rajah. I received nothing for my share, but property worth about Rupees 1,000 or 1,200 was plundered. This case was investigated, my house was searched by the Darogah, but nothing was found. The following formed the gang:—

- No. 1, Nobo Sircar of Benudpore.
- „ 2, Tarenee Mether, Nobo Sircar's companion.
- „ 3, Kisto Roy.
- „ 4, Tarikullah of Benudpore.
- „ 5, Futtick of Ditto.
- „ 6, Koresh Mahomed of Ditto.
- „ 7, Tumeeznddy of Ruthodangah.
- „ 8, Buxoo of Ditto.
- „ 9, Modun Fakeer of Ditto.
- „ 10, Sonatun Shah of Sottojeedpore.
- „ 11, Komuruddyy Sirdar of Doomony.
- „ 12, Hossen of Rooputee.
- „ 13, Alles Mahomed of Ditto.
- „ 14, Khosaul Mahomed.
- „ 15, Arjan of Hogra.
- „ 16, Busseruddyy of Ditto.
- „ 17, Asgar, Busseruddyy's companion.

No. 18, Faggoo Sheik of Kasheenathpore.

„ 19, Suddoo Chowkeedar.

„ 20, Kalloo Sirdar.

„ 21, Chuckman Khan.

„ 22, Gopal Khan.

„ 23, Sonaulah, Tumeezuddy's companion.

„ 24, Chunder, Poddar of Benudpore.

„ 25, Myself.

„ 26, Endro Manjee.

„ 27, Ameeruddy. I don't recollect the names of others who formed the gang on this occasion.

It was about 4 years ago. I was engaged in a dacoity in the house of a Peerolee

No. 13.—Record traced. Brahmin in Goperghat, Thannah Nownah, Zillah Jessore.

Kalloo Bose and Busseruddy of Khajron procured information and gave *i. e.* to Kalloo Sirdar who sent me word through Busseruddy, and I agreed and joined them on the day appointed. Our men collected at the Baharea Bazar, some two coss from the Village we were destined for. Kalloo Sirdar could not come and join us, and so we deferred executing our purpose. The following day we put up in the Bazar by small parties, and Kalloo came in the evening. Just after night-fall we left the Bazar, and proceeded towards the Village, and assembled in a mangoe garden to the North of it. There came some men of the Village of Juggonathpore with some shields and spears and joined us. We came up to the house at about midnight, after having made Kally-poojah in the outside. I, Kalloo Sirdar, and the spy Busseruddy were placed as sentry in a lane between the house we attacked, and that of a Joogee to the East of it. The rest of our gang entered and plundered the house. Ekram of Khanpore first entered the house by a side door and opened the front door for others. Chests and *pettarahs* were broken open, and property consisting of ornaments worth about Rupees 5 or 700 was carried away. We then left the house, and came to a plain where we were searched. I received 4 silver *tabees* 4 or 5 peices of *mulls* and 1 golden *moteermallah* (a sort necklace,) the last named article I sold to Woolashee Bagdenoe of Hazrapore for Rupees 80, but I received only Rupees 20 from her, the remainder being still due. The silver ornaments I sold to Nadder Chand Shah of Echakhada for Rupees 50. I don't know whether any investigation was made. It was a mud house, and I don't recollect whether it was surrounded by a wall. These went :—

No. 1, Kalloo Sirdar of Myden.

„ 2, Bessuruddy who had a shop in the Kusbah Bazar, and who was surnamed the black.

„ 3, Kalloo Bose of Khajron.

„ 4, Ekram of Khampore.

„ 5, Jussem, Busseruddy's companion.

No. 6, Arjan of Khamphore.

„ 7, Myself.

„ 8, Radha Mohun Doctor of Thomjhompore, and some 10 or 12 Khan Mussulmans of Joggannathpore, whose names I know not, but can identify them if I see them.

About two years ago—in the month of Bhadore or Assin I think, I was present in a dacoity in the house of a blacksmith of Anosday in Thannah Fukerabad, Zillah Jessore. At the time of this dacoity, I was at Doodseerah Cutcherry in service. One day Cheeton Shah came to me and said there was business on hand, I agreed and accompanied him. Mukim Sirdar and a few Up-country men, the members of our gang who were then employed in the Barroweparah Cutcherry, also came and joined us. On the way we secured a boat that was in the Barroweparah River and crossed in it. We assembled in a paddy field to the East of the Village, where we were going to commit the dacoity and performed Poojah to Kally, and at about midnight commenced the attack. Our Up-country men had taken with them sheilds and spears from Barroweparah Cutcherry. We broke open a chest and emptied its contents. There was in it property worth about Rupees 60 I think. Buxoo, a member of the gang first entered the room through a hole which he himself had made with an iron instrument and opened the door. Four men were asleep in the room; we seized them, but they made no attempt to stir or create noise. There were only 3 rooms in the house, and it was not surrounded by a wall. Two torches were lighted, after a short time we decamped, and came back to Barroweparah Cutcherry where we divided the property. I received 1 pair of silver *mulls* and 1 pair of silver *tabees*, and I gave them to Rajendro Shah for Rupees 10. I can't say whether any enquiry was made. These went :—

No. 1, Chetun Shah.

„ 2, Mukim Sirdar of Doodseerah, Thannah Jheneedoha.

„ 3, Boxoo of Ruthadangah.

„ 4, Soonder Singh.

„ 5, Kalloo Singh.

„ 6, Bangshee Singh.

„ 7, Johur Singh.

„ 8, Toolahee Singh.

„ 9, Hoolash Chowbey.

„ 10, Jallapressed Towaroo.

„ 11, Mungul Singh.

„ 12, Joggon Nath Singh.

„ 13, Nundololl Singh.

„ 14, Myself composed the gang on this occasion.

The Village where we committed the crime was about 3 cooses from Doodseerah Cutcherry.

Some four years ago, I committed a dacoity in the house of a man whose name and caste I don't know. He is a resident in the Village of Batagore, in Thannah Sulkhea, Zillah Jessore. Of this affair, Angeer Mahomed of Mortazapore was the spy. He was then a servant of the Nowabatee Indigo Factory. He sent a word through Chand Sirdar on the given day. It was settled, that we should assemble in a plain to the West of the Village, where the dacoity was to be committed. I met Chand Sirdar in the Magoorah Bazar, and we joined the gang at the place appointed where we halted till midnight. We then went up to the house, after having made Kaily-poojah attacked it. The house had only 4 rooms inside, and one outside, but was not surrounded by a wall. We forced open the door of the room to the West, and broke open chests and boxes. Property to the amount of about Rs. 4 or 500 I should say was plundered therefrom. Four torches were lighted, I, and Augar Mahomed Sirdar were placed as sentries. After our retreat from the house, we assembled in a plain where we were searched. I obtained as my share 3 pieces of silver *tabees*, 4 pair of *mulle*, and 2 pair of *bawootee*, which I gave to Rejendro Shah for Rupees 80, out of which I received only Rupees 20. None of us was arrested. The following are the names of the gang who went on this occasion :—

No. 1, Augar Mahomed Sirdar of Mortajapore.

- „ 2, Arjan Sirdar.
- „ 3, Jumeer Sirdar.
- „ 4, Chand Sirdar.
- „ 5, Ramjoy Sirdar.
- „ 6, Burro Purishullah Sirdar.
- „ 7, Kalloo Sirdar.
- „ 8, Joheeruddy Sirdar of Ditto.
- „ 9, Myself.

Besides whom, there were four or five Up-country men who also went with us, but I don't recollect their names. I can however identify them. The Village where this dacoity was committed, was about 3 or 4 cosses distance from Magoorah, and we started in the afternoon.

(Signed) GOROO CHURN DOSS,

Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity.

HOOGHLY; }
13th February 1859. }

(True translation)

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,

Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix G.

GROUNDS OF COMMITMENT.

THIS prosecution was instituted against the prisoners on the 25th March 1858, on the information of approver witness No. 1, who will give evidence on this trial. The prisoners were arrested and brought to me on the 31st Idem, and on being put on their defence, they both pleaded not guilty.

I certify that the confession of witness No. 1 was taken down before me on the 16th March 1858, before the prisoners were arrested. I certify that all the Records now sent up as corroborative evidence, were traced on the confessions of members of the gang to which the prisoners belonged; the approver witness before, and while his confessions were being recorded, had no access whatever to them; because the *Nathies* were in the custody of my Omlah, who is strictly prohibited from communicating them to anybody.

The prisoners are charged with one specific dacoity, and with having belonged to a gang of dacoits; and committed on the evidence of the approver witness corroborated as follows:—

Count 1st.—Witness No. 1 will depose to the facts of this dacoity, and from a reference to the former proceedings of the case (Record No. 111.) we find that the evidence of the approver is very fully corroborated. For in the enquiry at the time, the clue which the Police Officer obtained, had enabled him to trace the offenders in this crime, and one of the Sirdars Khosal Mahomed was first arrested; and he confessed before the Police, mentioning the names of the approver and both the prisoners among others as accomplices, (page 65). On this information, five other dacoits, namely, Ameeraddy Sheik, Hossain Sheik, Sonatun Shah, Moyzuddy Fakeer, and Indro Majee; the two former having compromised both the prisoners and approver in their Mofussil confessions, only (pages 104 and 118) and the three latter have, however, denounced them both in their Mofussil and Fouzdaree admissions (pages 100 and 448, 141 and 457, 155 and 462). The prisoners were then arrested, but for want of conclusive proofs, they were released by the Police (pages 208 and 209). The fact of the prisoner having been at the time implicated in this crime by so many confessions, irresistably leads to the inference that the evidence of the approver is unquestionable. Beyond this there is no other corroboration.

Count 2nd.—Witness No. 1 will again give evidence on this Count. Besides the dacoity charged in the above Count, the prisoners, it would appear, have also associated with the approver in other crimes, and his testimony regarding them is, in

itself, sufficient to prove the general charge, independently of the evidence which supports the preceding Count. Further, it appears from local enquiry by the Police, that the prisoners are persons of ill-fame.

Defence.—Prisoner No. 3 imputes no motive for a false accusation, but No. 4 states that while the approver had evaded the process which was issued from this Office, he made some endeavours to arrest him, which has now led the approver to accuse him (prisoner) of the crimes charged. But this statement he has totally failed to substantiate. Again both the prisoners have cited witnesses to character, and those examined in their behalf, speak nothing positively as to their character. The evidence which they have given does not avail them anything.

Satisfied of the guilt of prisoners, I commit them to the Sessions, this 13th day of July 1858.

(Signed) GOOROO CHURN DOSS,
Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity.

No. 59.

To

THE REGISTER TO THE COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

Fort William.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT herewith, to be laid before the Nizamut Adawlut, the proceedings on

Additional Sessions Judges Court, Zillah Hooghly.

Trial No. 13, of December 1858, case No. 3 of July 1858.

GOVERNMENT,

versus

No. 3, Tamezuddy, son of Roshum Mahomed, No. 4, Boxoolah, son of Maleo.

Charge 1st.—Chur Baradee Dacoity.

Ditto 2nd.—Having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

Apprehended on the 31st March 1858.

The prisoners are in jail.

Committed for trial by Baboo Gooroo Churn Doss, Deputy Magistrate under the Dacoity Commissioner, stationed at Jessore on the 13th July 1858.

the trial noted in the margin, held by me at the Station of Hooghly, under Act XXIV. of 1843, on the 18th and 20th December 1858.

2nd.—The prisoners pleaded not guilty. They are arrested on the 31st March, and identified with the usual precautions.

3rd.—Approver witness, No. 1, Mangan Sirdar, deposes to their having accompanied him and his gang in an expedition to commit dacoity in the house of one Dhuronee Baboo, in Zillah Puhna, which for certain reasons they did not accomplish. But after wandering about in boats for several days, they on the 28th July 1857 committed the Chur Baradee Dacoity charged in Count 1. The approver deposes that

he became acquainted with the prisoners, while he and they were employed as lattyals by the Nulldangah Rajah, and that with them he committed, besides the Chnr Baradee Dacoity, a dacoity in Nowparah, in Zillah Fureedpore, which occurred in Jannary 1857; another in Khazora, in Zillah Fureedpore, which occurred in April 1857, and a third at Jhaharkhal, in Zillah Pubna, which occurred in May 1857, and others not traced.

4th.—The record of investigation into (Record No. 116) the Chnr Baradee Dacoity shows that several of the gang were then arrested, who confessed and were convicted of having belonged to a gang of dacoits by the Nizamut Adawlut on the 20th April 1858. The clue was first obtained from one Khosaul Mahomed, who confessed to the Police (page No. 65), and stated that the approver and the prisoners were in the gang. On his confession, Hossen Sheik, Amarruddy Sheik, Sonatun Shah, Juddo Manjee and Moyznddy Sheikh, all subsequently convicted by the Nizamut Adawlut, were apprehended. The two first mentioning the prisoners and the approver in their confessions before the Police only, (pages No. 104 & 118); but the three latter mentioning them in their confessions before the Magistrate as well as before the Police, (pages 100, 141, 155, 448, 457 & 462). The prisoners were then arrested, but were released by the Police, (pages 208 & 209).

5th.—I observe also that out of the above five persons, Hossen Sheikh also acknowledged before the Deputy Magistrate under the Dacoity Commissioner to having, in company with the prisoners, committed the Jhaharkhal and Nowparah dacoities; Sonatun Shah also confessed to having committed the Jhaharkhal Dacoity with them, and Indro Manjee and Moyzuddeen Fakeer to having committed the Khazarah Dacoity. Had these dacoities been specially charged, or had it appeared that any corroboration as regards the prisoners existed in the enquiries made into them, I should have called on the approver to depose more specially to them.

6th.—The approvers original confession was recorded in March 1858 before the arrest of the prisoners. He then named the prisoners in all the dacoities to which he now deposes.

7th.—The prisoner Tameznddy in his defence urges that he was a Chasprasee in the service of the Nulldangah Rajah; that the approver was a lattyal in the same service, appointed on the occasion of some land dispute existing between the Rajah and Mr. Aran, an Indigo Planter; and that he the prisoner induced the Rajah to dismiss the approver, because he was a notorious bad character. When questioned as to how it happened, that the parties arrested and convicted at the time named him as an accomplice he stated that Moyzuddy *alias* Modun Fakeer had been his ryot, and had been in the habit of going about the Contry as a lattyal with the approver Mangan Sirdar, on which account he had turned him out.

8th.—The prisoner Bukshoolah urges that he once saw the approver Mangan Sirdar when he was absconding from justice in an affray case, which occurred between the Nuldangah Rajah and Mr. Aran, and would have arrested him if he had dared.

9th.—Their witnesses give them a good character, and generally depose to the prisoners having been at home about the time this dacoity took place, but it is very clear that they are not speaking the whole truth, as they ignore the fact of the prisoner Tumeezuddeen having been in the service of the Rajah which he himself admits.

10th.—The whole of the confessions to the series of dacoities committed by the approver, the prisoners and others, who apparently became acquainted with each other from being engaged as lattyals in the Nuldangah Rajah's service, previous to the affray in which several persons were committed to, and convicted at, the Sessions (see Nizamut Reports, Vol. 8, No. 1, pages 16 to 33 for 1858) are well worthy of perusal, as showing the manner in which the lattyal system promotes the formation of gangs of dacoits and the commission of crime. The Deputy Magistrate has done good service in discovering and arresting the rest of bad characters.

11th.—I convict the prisoners on both Counts of the Calendar, and recommend that they be sentenced to transportation for life.

I have, &c. &c.,
(Signed) F. JACKSON,
Officiating Additional Sessions Judge.

HOOGLHY ;
The 20th December, 1858. }

(C O P Y .)

Remarks by the Presiding Judges on the trial of Tumeezuddy and another.

With reference to our remarks in the case of Nazir *alias* Rajendro, this day decided, we consider the testimony of one approver witness unsupported by other strong corroborative evidence to be insufficient to convict the prisoners of the crime charged. The confession of other parties, convicted of the dacoity charged, alluded to by the Sessions Judge, would have had an important bearing in this case, had any of them given evidence against the prisoners as approvers, or had any other direct proof been brought against them, acquitting the prisoners, we direct their release.

(Signed) J. H. PATTON, *Judge.*
" D. J. MONEY, *Officiating Judge.*

The 26th January, 1859.

(True Copy)
(Signed) R. W. RUSSELL, *Register.*
(True Copy)
(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix H.

OFFICER AND TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	COMMISSIONER'S OR DEPUTY MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.					SESSIONS JUDGES COURT.					BIDDEN NIZAMET COURT.				
	Committed.	Sentenced by Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Magistrate.	Released.	Admitted.	Tested to order in Hospital or other District.	Pending.	Referred to Sessions.	Referred to Nizamet.	Acquitted.	Term Imprisonment.	Indeterminate cases.	Acquitted in ditto.	Admitted.	Pending trial.	Received on reference.
Dacoty Commissioners { for 1857 9 " 1858 137 148	101	3	10	1	0	13	For 1847 .. 7 " 1858 .. 101	01	5	10	4	0	0	0	50
	104	5	9	0	0	0	For 1857 .. 0 " 1858 .. 104	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
Taboo Chunderpukur { for 1857 5 Roy, Deputy Magistrate, trials, Hooghly. .. } 120	104	5	9	0	0	0	For 1857 .. 2 " 1858 .. 02	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
	116	92	1	4	1	0	For 1857 .. 2 " 1858 .. 02	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
Baboo Ham Chunder { for 1857 5 Kerr, Deputy Magistrate at Moorshidabad .. } 116	92	1	4	1	0	0	For 1857 .. 2 " 1858 .. 02	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
	104	5	9	0	0	0	For 1857 .. 2 " 1858 .. 02	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
Baboo Gooroo Churn { for 1857 31 Doss, Deputy Magistrate, trials, at Jessore .. } 196	107	0	30	0	0	2	For 1857 .. 24 " 1858 .. 107	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
	137	9	20	5	0	0	For 1857 .. 24 " 1858 .. 107	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
Captain Boddam, A.C. { for 1857 71 Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Midnapore, .. } 167	137	9	20	5	0	0	For 1857 .. 24 " 1858 .. 107	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
	137	9	20	5	0	0	For 1857 .. 24 " 1858 .. 107	07	0	12	2	0	0	0	50
Total 765	542	21	81	7	2	4	583	337	20	70	11	0	0	0	888

HOOGHLY:
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 4th February 1859.

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix I

STATEMENT of the Prisoners referred to the Nizamut Adawlut during the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.			COMMITTING OFFICERS.		SESSIONS JUDGES COURT.		NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Name of Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Order.	Order.	Date of Order.	Order.	
1	Fodharly Khan	Jugonathpore	Shilagh	Jessore	Bahoo Gopool Churn Doss, Deputy Nagal-Indra for the Suppression of Dacoity	17th Nov. 1857	28th Jan. 1858	Referred	28th Mar. 1858	Released	Released by the Sudder Court.
2	Foyz Shekdar	Hograh	Salkhea	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	28th ditto	Transported	Transported for life.
3	Chokun Mahomed	Bahargram	Singah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
4	Tukeen Mahomed	Dushpaketh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
5	Garrye Shek	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
6	Kasmulish	Gorparah	Salkhea	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto, by the Sudder Court.
7	Sunireddy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Released	Released Court.
8	Nobin Permannik	Magorahdangah	Jallah	Ditto	Ditto	23rd ditto	1st Feb. 1858	Ditto	18th ditto	Transported	Transported for life.
9	Kally Doss	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12th ditto	2nd ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
10	Sumernooly Jallah	Dittokan	Lubaha	Barasat	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
11	Suroop Duffadar	Rogbanathpore	Koguspooko-rasah	Nuddia	Ditto	28th ditto	4th ditto	Ditto	7th April 1858	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
12	Labur Doss	Wasahpore	Noniabad	Jessore	Ditto	1st Dec. 1857	25th Jan. 1858	Released	..	..	Released by the Additional Sessions Judge.
13	Bahadoor Sivdar	Poorpore	Dowlatgunge	Nuddia	Ditto	5th ditto	18th ditto	Referred	18th April 1858	Transported	Transported for life.
14	Harool Shek	Shahpore	Bagdaha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	19th ditto	Ditto	19th ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		COMMITTING OFFICER.		SESSIONS JUDGES COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALT.		REMARKS.			
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Name of Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Order.	Date of Order.	Order.				
15	Suddertullah	..	Basantpore	..	Kalsara	..	Barnet	..	Goreoo Churn Doss, Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Peasantry	7th Dec. 1857	6th July 1858	7th April 1858	Released by the Sudder Court.
16	Ameer Sirdar	..	Slugh	..	Lubaha	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	8th ditto 1858	18th Jan. 1858	18th Mar. 1858	Transported for life.
17	Karik Kolloo	..	Bhatnagpore	..	Sassally	..	Jessore	..	Ditto	21st ditto 1858	10th ditto 1858	10th ditto 1858	Ditto ditto.
18	Tumarsaddy Bhikdar Gahbarah	..	Slukha	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	23rd ditto 1858	23rd ditto 1858	10th ditto 1858	Ditto ditto.
19	Jokkoj Mertha	..	Makrayel	..	Mahomedpore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	24th ditto 1858	1st Feb. 1858	10th ditto 1858	Ditto ditto.
20	Kaloo Chowkeddar	..	Podagal	..	Kotwaloo	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Jan. 1858	10th ditto 1858	Ditto ditto.
21	Bawool Jeley Moolchao	..	Bethakhalloo	..	Kolapool	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	28th ditto 1858	25th ditto 1858	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
22	Meghays Chamar	..	Budhakantpore	..	Jhenedoolah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	28th ditto 1858	18th ditto 1858	18th ditto 1858	Ditto ditto.
23	Mohun Moolah	..	Katopore	..	Kolapool	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	29th ditto 1858	19th ditto 1858	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
24	Hossain Sheik, son of Shauheedanga of Shauheedanga Thannah, Magorah, Zillah Jessore.	..	Magorah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	4th Jan. 1858	5th Feb. 1858	20th April 1858	Ditto ditto.
25	Amarudddy Shah	..	Shorjintpore	..	Bulbhan	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
26	Indro Manjee	..	Lokhpore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
27	Moyreddy Fakar	..	Bodhagurah	..	Lohagurah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
28	Bansetan Shah	..	Bhatpore	..	Bulbhan	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.

29	Ramesh Babu Ramasoot	..	Mookhandpore Furadpore	Ditto	..	6th ditto 26th Jan. 1858	18th Mar. 1858	..	Ditto ditto.
30	Gowind Babu Shunkarappa	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto
31	Udala Pagar	..	Basally	Jessore	..	20th ditto	20th ditto	..	Released by the order of the Sessions Court.
32	Boykant Patnee	..	Bagecha	Nudda	..	8th ditto 22nd ditto	10th ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
33	Kartik Mochee	..	Hardea	Ditto	..	11th ditto 22nd ditto	10th ditto	..	Transported for life
34	Govindburn Ghose, Noondagah	..	Dowlatgungah	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
35	Shetal Ghose	..	Raglanah	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
36	Kishor Ghose	..	Dowlatgungah	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
37	Manabidoo	..	Raglanah	Jessore	..	11th ditto	..	..	Impressed with labor in iron for 10 years in the punishment by the Additional Sessions Judge.
38	Biswanath Ghose	..	Kotechandpore	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Transported for life.
39	Madhub Ghose	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Impressed with labor in iron for 10 years in banishment by the Additional Sessions Judge.
40	Kartik Mochee	..	Hardea	Nudda	..	12th ditto 2nd Feb. 1858	18th Mar. 1858	..	Transported for life.
41	Roopa Mochee	..	Kotechandpore	Jessore	..	6th Mar. 17th May 1858	22nd June 1858	..	Ditto ditto.
42	Taleb Sheikh	..	Dowlatgungah	Nudda	..	8th ditto	9th July 1858	..	Ditto ditto.
43	Offa alias Offazuddi Boyedangah	..	Jhenedaha	Jessore	..	18th ditto 29th ditto	..	..	Impressed with labor in iron for 10 years in banishment by the Additional Sessions Judge.
44	Mohun Mochee	..	Kolapal	Ditto	..	Ditto	7th July 1858	..	Transported for life.
45	Mohun Bayla Mochee	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
46	Nudda Chand Chakraborty	..	Jhenedaha	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
47	Biswanath Chamar	..	Hardea	Nudda	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Name.	RESIDENCE.		COMMITTING OFFICER.		SESSION JUDGE'S COURT.		NIZAMET ADALUT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Name of Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Order.	Date of Order.	Order.	
48	Frenchand Singh ..	Nibotullah ..	Jhansedoh ..	Jessore	Baboo Geron 30th Mar 1858 Churn Dew, Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity	30th Mar 1858	May Referred	3rd April 1858 ..	Transported	Transported for life.
49	Brejo Singh Bawa ..	Madhupore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
50	Ramchurn Chamar ..	Hamiyah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18th ditto	Ditto	2nd July 1858	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
51	Karree Kargur ..	Dhooabur ..	Labaha ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31st ditto	29th ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
52	Damoo Sirdar ..	Boyradangah ..	Sazally ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	6th April 1858	19th ditto	Imprisoned	.. ..	Imprisoned with labor in iron for 10 years in banishment by the Additional Sessions Judge.
53	Jahed Mondul ..	Shedial Godayapore ..	Labaha ..	Baraset ..	Ditto ..	7th ditto	17th ditto	Referred	11th June 1858	Transported for life.
54	Durgachurn Singh ..	Kupeshmonee ..	Jillah ..	Jessore	Ditto ..	18th ditto	27th ditto	Imprisoned.	.. ..	Imprisoned with labor in iron for 10 years in banishment by the Additional Sessions Judge.
55	Ramchurn Singh ..	Delooee ..	Delooee ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	.. ..	Ditto ditto.
56	Mangun Sirdar ..	Ahalpore ..	Faroo Magoo ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	16th ditto	21st ditto	Referred	30th June 1858	Transported for life.
57	Pitamber Shah ..	Kabwanee ..	Mookhulpore	Fuseldpore.	Ditto ..	17th ditto	29th ditto	Ditto	31st ditto	Released by the Sudder Court.

[illegible]

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.			COMMITTING OFFICER.		SESSIONS JUDGES COURT.		NIZAMU AD-DAULAT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Name of Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Order.	Order.	Date of Order.	Order.	
83	Brigadier Mohamud Khan	..	Lohargarh	Jessore	Raboo Guebo Churn Deo. Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Haretry.	17th July 1858.					
84	Hurry Shah	..	Chur Dowltpore	Ditto	..	Ditto.					
85	Shurup Napa	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto.					
86	Harood Moches	..	Bara Jhuesedola	Jhuesedola	..	19th ditto					
87	Nazir Bazar	..	Fajlah	Ditto	..	23rd ditto					
88	Kinoo Harkurah	..	Lawoo Jesso	Ditto	..	11th Aug. 1858	9th Dec. 1858	Imprisoned			Escaped from my sight on the 1st October 1858.
89	Shiboo Chamar	..	Doodoochak	Jhuesedola	..	Ditto.					Imprisoned with labor in fens for 10 years for his health sent by the Additional Sessions Judge.
90	Hago Chamar	..	Chooondangah	..	Ditto	16th ditto					
91	Nizamuddy Shaik	..	Foramundul Ghaut	..	Ditto	19th ditto					
92	Amamut Shaik	..	Chooondangah	Damoodola	..	23rd ditto	10th Dec. 1858	Referred.			Died in the Hospital on the 20th December 1858.
93	Takor Doo Moches	..	Chooondangah	Jessore	..	23rd ditto					
94	Fago Shaik	..	Kolapal	..	Ditto	24th ditto					
95	Kinoo Moches	..	Magorah	Ditto	..	Ditto					
96	Shurup Napa	..	Kolapal	Ditto	..	Ditto					

97	Geerj alias Greedhar Mochsee	Chulomalla	Damordohah	Nuddah	Ditto	2nd Sept 1858	..	..	Escaped from my Hajut on the 1st October 1858.
98	Gureeburn Obsee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16th July 1858	..	..	..
99	Ekrumallah	Khanpere	Sweezohasee	Jesore	Ditto	3rd ditto 17th Dec 1858	..	..	..
100	Bodun Gazl	Bongobersah	Gobordangah	Nuddah	Ditto	6th ditto 15th ditto	..	..	Referred.
101	Gungah Mochsee	Koolagatchsee	Damordohah	Ditto	Ditto	11th Sept 1858	..	..	..
102	Akbar Sirdar	Shinglal	Lubalah	Baraset	Ditto	11th Sept 1858	..	..	..
103	Naboolah Nittah	Byprakalee	Jallah	Jesore	Ditto	14th ditto 20th Dec 1858	..	..	Imprisoned with labor in irons for 7 years by the Additional Sessions Judge.
104	Tunzemully Muttan	Pottadangah	Lohagurnah	Ditto	Ditto	12th July 1858	..	..	..
105	Bukhomallah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20th ditto	..	..	Referred.
106	Kamarat Khan	Hamadhavee	Kickahah	Pubna	Ditto	13th Sept 1858	..	..	..
107	Seetul Mundul	Lokhundaah	Pangbah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
108	Akhar Mandal	Raghoonathpore	Sharaha	Nuddah	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
109	Kooren Gazl	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
110	Girish Mundul	Mondumppore	Sazally	Jesore	Ditto	24th ditto	..	..	..
111	Radha Basoree alias Radahnath Basoree	Koorul Gutchee	Dowintgrunge	Nuddah	Ditto	25th ditto 30th Dec 1858	..	..	..
112	Mokim Gazl	Bepre Konah	Jallah	Jesore	Ditto	29th ditto	..	..	Imprisoned with labor in irons for 7 years by the Additional Sessions Judge.
113	Shadun Karadar	Shomlah	Pangbah	Pubna	Ditto	6th Oct 1858	..	..	..
114	Nazir Sheikh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
115	Maulan Sheikh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
116	Mudhoos Karadar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
117	Kazoo alias Kamal	Sheik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
118	Shabaha Sherik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
119	Godaye Sheik	Deedul Deah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.			COMMITTING OFFICER.		SESSIONS JUDGES COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALAT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Name of Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Order.	Order.	Date of Order.	Order.	
120	Jokky Sheik	Doodial Deah	Pangshah	Pubna	Baboo George Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity	5th Oct. 1858.					
121	Perreo Nekarow	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
122	Rebecca Bowah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
123	Narain Bouik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto					
124	Kangalee Daye	Kamalpoore	Jullah	Jessore	Ditto	Ditto	30th Dec. 1858	Referred.			
125	Isara Gazi	Shomushkates	Shenga	Ditto	Ditto	8th Nov. 1858.					
126	Shook Chand Shah	Mongulpore	Lohagurnah	Ditto	Ditto	13th ditto					
127	Nofar Mochow	Kookharah	Hardoe	Nuddon	Ditto	24th ditto	16th Dec. 1858	Referred.			
											Died in the Hooghly Jail Hospital on the 15th Dec. 1858.

(Signed) GOOROO CHURN DOSS,
Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity.

HOOGHLY; }
The 12th January 1859.

Appendix I.—(Continued)

STATEMENT showing the names, &c. of Individuals committed from this Office in simple cases of Dacoity or whose cases have been finally settled by me as Magistrate during the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
1	Honcharam Pathdur	Mooschuck	Nimal	24th Oct. 1857	14 years by Sessions Judge, 22nd February 1858.
2	Doondarain Bijlee	Moondparah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
3	Itam Mahitoe	Sundapoor	Sagressur	9th Nov. 1857	14 years in banishment, 23rd February 1858.
4	Bindabun Doss	Nankar	Nagwan	Ditto	Died before trial.
5	Nursing Dollooe	Echabaty Soondurpore.	Kunchunnagore	Ditto	14 years' imprisonment, 24th February 1858.
6	Berooe Doss	Belbony Bogra	Nimal	23rd Feb. 1858	10 years in banishment, 6th Mar. 1858.
7	Hurry Hojira	Patlee	Daimmarroo	Ditto	14 years in banishment, 2nd Mar. 1858.
8	Jhuttoo Mytee	Kooroe Brahmutter	Ditto	{ 5th Aug. 1858	Acquitted at the Sessions, 27th Nov. 1858.
9	Juggoo Mytee	Ditto	Ditto	...	1 year as bad character, 13th August 1858.
10	Mudra Jana	Nuljharra	Ditto	...	3 years, 28th ditto, ditto.
11	Kiao Mohun Dut	Ruteene	Pudembasowan	7th Sep. 1858	7 years' imprisonment, 6th December 1858.
12	Luckhun Seet	Mankadoosoe	Nugwan	8th ditto	Ditto ditto, 19th November 1858.
13	Jadoo Jana	Bahrhajoordah	Ditto	10th ditto	Acquitted by Sessions Judge, 17th November 1858.
14	Lockun Pundah	Mankashnan	Sagressur	14th ditto	9 years' imprisonment, 8th November 1858.
15	Soostarn Geeroe	Jagrunnathchuk	Kunchunnagore	17th ditto	{ 7 years' imprisonment each, 22nd November 1858.
16	Bindabun Bag	Burnadoola	Daimmarroo	Ditto	1858.
17	Dhunoo Dollooe	Chytara	Sabung	27th ditto	7 years' imprisonment, 29th November 1858.
18	Narayo Jana	Chuck Shapora	Nagwan	...	7 years' imprisonment, 24th November 1858.
19	Koochal Seba	Dantoonah	Ditto	{ 28th ditto	...
20	Robomut Oollah	Ditto	Mohesore	...	...
21	Geoboe Dey	Baglah	...	...	...
22	Narayn Geeroe	Mereah	Sagressur	2nd Oct. 1858	16 years in banishment, 9th November 1858.
23	Pochoo Geeroe	...	Nugwan	4th ditto	Acquitted at the Sessions, 8th December 1858.
24	Soollan Mullick	Pooroomatpore	...	...	...

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
25	Keshore Khanra	Tetoleengceeree	Nugwan	4th Oct. 1858..	16 years in banishment, 3rd December 1858.
26	Daroo Sing	Ranchuck	Kun-hunnagore	5th ditto ..	9 years' imprisonment 8th November 1858.
27	Gungoo Bedra	Mokondpore	Sagressur	7th ditto ...	7 years' ditto, 6th December 1858.
28	Moocheram Manna	Bujjurgorraah	Kacheengungo	25th ditto ...	16 years in banishment, 11th November 1858.
29	Kachee Mohapathur	Jamurapal	Dainmarce	...	
30	Khettoo Mohapathur	Ditto	Ditto	...	
31	Pedoo Dass	Ditto	Ditto	...	
32	Koral Pathur	Geypore	Ditto	...	
33	Peeboo Dolloce	Koodmarocce	Ditto	5th Nov. 1858	Pending before the Sessions Court.
34	Peeboo Dolloce	Ditto	Ditto	...	
35	Gungoo Dolloce	Ditto	Ditto	...	
36	Naroo Samal	Roocepore	Ditto	...	
37	Goohee Mandal	Sabitrapore	Sagressur	11th Nov. 1858	Acquitted at the Sessions, 26th November 1858.

(Signed) H. BODDAM,
Asst. Commr. for the Suppression of Dacoity.

MIDNAPORE; }
 OFFICE OF A. C. FOR THE S. OF D. }
The 12th January 1858.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the names, &c., of Individuals committed from this Office, on the charge of being professional Dacoits or whose cases have been finally settled during the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Taannah.		
1	Koeshul Bahr	Oogeeanaagore	Daimarree	10th Oct 1857	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 29th April 1858.
2	Mukr Senapety	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto
3	Doukoo Mundul	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	ditto
4	Bheem Bhoonya	Panooa	Chitrapal	Ditto	ditto
5	Goonoo Doss	Kharal	Puttasporo	13th ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 30th April 1858.
6	Keeshore Malleek	Puttasborreah	Daimarree	Ditto	Transported for life, 30th April 1858.
7	George alias Gournahun Pal	Nurrooa	Puttasporo	15th ditto	Transported for life, 29th April 1858.
8	Gour Mania	Bushantpore	Kulmejolo	20th ditto	Transported for life, 29th April 1858.
9	Jungee Doss	Hateekhi-Jah	Sabung	Ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 29th April 1858.
10	Ekadassce Kambea	Julkapore	Chitrapal	21st ditto	Died before trial.
11	Rugzloo Bheendali	Koosbareepore	Sabung	Ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
12	Muddoo Roool	Panooakolla	Ditto	22nd ditto	Transported for life, 29th April 1858.
13	Bheem Gyon	Chuk Dooreva	Daimarree	...	...
14	Lakkoo Bhoonya	Raipore	Ditto	...	...
15	Suroop Pundit	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
16	Nundoo Doss	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
17	Naryu Doloso	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
18	Koor Senapety	Rancepar	Sabung	...	...
19	Hydeo George	Balookahar	Nimal	34th ditto	Transported for life, 8th May 1858.
20	Rampersad Doss alias Ram Doss	Seepore	Nimal	29th ditto	Ditto ditto, 30th April 1858.
21	Kirparam Beendoo	Moodpara	Nimal	30th Jan. 1858	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 30th April 1858.
22	Rampersad Doloso	Tilendah	Kulmejolo	Ditto	...
23	Ramdut Chukurbuty alias Dutia	Nizamporo	Ditto	Ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
...	Brahmin	...	...	...	...

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
24	Muddun Delloo	Chukkiatobatty	Kolmojole	26th Jan. 1858	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
25	Hydee Huttie	Ganpoo	Daimmarree	28th ditto	14 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
26	Shoobul Mania	Ganpoo 1st	Ditto	Ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
27	Gangarun Samnat	Inoor	Partalpoore	Ditto	{ Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
28	Saddoo Rana	Meemmaree	Kaobougung	Ditto	Ditto ditto
29	Munoo Dosa	Hattikhohlah	Subang	3rd Feb. 1858	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
30	Shaik Kumeorndoon	Kantabouee	Sogressar	Ditto	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
31	Shaik Howhee	Gangpore	Ditto	5th ditto	Ditto ditto
32	Beeloo Dey	Moynasatigh	Pudmbasoon	17th ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
33	Shoobul Puthur	Baddalpoore	Subang	Ditto	{ Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
34	Narayn Maica	Narkar Badulpoore	Ditto	Ditto	{ Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858
35	Purehad Purnamanick	Kochocepore	Ditto	Ditto	
36	Gangoo Maloo	Seendurpoore	Ditto	Ditto	
37	Sutirooghun Dey	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
38	Dhunoo Ehanje	Jamooarunkorpore	Nimal	18th ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
39	Parbatty Janna	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
40	Kanoo Janna	Pyekbahr	Ditto	18th ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
41	Pechoo Dosa	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
42	Parbatty Berah	Ditto	Ditto	18th ditto	Ditto ditto, 10th ditto.
43	Hotoo Purreea	Gopalpoore	Nagwan	2nd ditto	
44	Jugbunthoo alias Purrea	Nurhury	Ditto	Ditto	
45	Chura Dosa	Gopynathpoore	Ditto	Ditto	{ Transported for life, 8th May 1858.
46	Mado Raha	Bamunbahr	Ditto	Ditto	
47	Ghunoo Sing	Gopynathpoore	Ditto	Ditto	
48	Ganoo Manaa	Datooneea	Ditto	Ditto	
49	Unkoor Raool	Chuk Urijoon	Ditto	Ditto	
50	Kally Barool	Jahandah	Ditto	23rd ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
51	Shaik Hydar	Keshoora	Mahepoore	Ditto	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
52	Shaik Abdoollah	Chuk Fouchooora	Kuchunnagore	24th Feb. 1858	{ Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 26th May 1858.
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

63	Semborn Mahitoo	..	Mahelnagore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 25th May 1858.
64	Shahk Alidoo	..	Nampotah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
65	Shahk Gorra	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
66	Shahk Minneruddeen	..	Mahelnagore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
67	Shahk Rouoon	..	Chuk Pouchcooria	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
68	Shahk Rajoo	..	Goornhar	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
69	Chytun Doss	..	Tukrar	..	Daimaree	..	26th ditto	..	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
70	Goluck Doss	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto
71	Batty Doss	..	Kanthala	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
72	Parnee Doss	..	Borah	..	Midnapore	..	Ditto	..	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
73	Pochoo Doss	..	Khurral	..	Puttaspore	..	Ditto	..	
74	Kashoo Baresk	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
75	Glattoo Jana	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	12 years each by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
76	Rugheoo Mahitoo	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
77	Shoodul Jana	..	Prigovindpore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	12 years each by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
78	Bheem Mundul	..	Hurrydaspore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
79	Neemsee Mundul	..	Menna	..	Ditto	..	6th Aug. 1858	..	Before the Saddar.
80	Rajun Kur	..	Sharrpore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Transported for life, 13th December 1858.
81	Davee Jana	..	Zameerpah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Acquitted at the Sessions, 2nd December 1858.
82	Indro Doss	..	Totooleea	..	Ditto	..	9th ditto	..	Died in the Jail Hospital of Midnapore.
83	Naryn Doss	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
84	Kartik Jana	..	Meerzapore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Before the Saddar.
85	Ukkey Gornice	..	Totooleemoory	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Before the Nizamut Adawlut.
86	Muddoo Buooyoo	..	Hurrypore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 13th December 1858.
87	Hurry Chund	..	Kheffar	..	Ditto	..	11th ditto	..	Acquitted at the Sessions, 25th November 1858.
88	Ramoo Racot	..	Madoojanahar	..	Chitralpal	..	Ditto	..	Transported for life, 26th November 1858.
89	Soudhar Goochasot	..	Theoor	..	Sagressur	..	Ditto	..	(approver.)
90	Kashoo Bernh	..	Totoon	..	Nagwan	..	12th ditto	..	12 years each, 12th November 1858.
91	Mallub Auro	..	Ditto	..	Kulmijole	..	Ditto	..	7 years each, 20th November 1858.
92	Boolewran Dolbooe	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	12th ditto	..	
93	Anuniceo Dolbooe	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	6th Sept. 1858	..	Before the Saddar.
94	Haroo Set	..	Beerampore	..	Subung	..	15th ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
95	Hurry Jana	..	Meerzapore	..	Sagressur	..	18th ditto	..	Acquitted at the Sessions, 3rd December 1858.
96	Gungaram Senapoty	..	Boonacooloe	..	Chitralpal	..	Ditto	..	10 years in banishment, 3rd December 1858.
97	Hurry Jana	..	Burah Amereelah	..	Nagwan	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
98	Dento Jana	..	Khandeckool	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
99	Mudeo Jana	..	Gopynathpore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Acquitted at the Sessions, 8th December 1858.
100	Jugoo Furdhan	..	Burah Amereelha	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	10 years in banishment, 3rd December 1858.
101	Shahab Kuru	..	Hurregoorechuck	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
102	Shahab Jana	..	Oluepore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.
103	Kotyburry Jana	..	Aknanampore	..	Sagressur	..	Ditto	..	Ditto ditto.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
94	Nandoo Katooh	Thoor	Sarressur	22nd Sept. 1858	Transported for life, 17th December 1858.
95	Eecroo Pattur	Biddathurpore	Ditto	25th ditto	16 years in banishment by Nizamut Adawlut, 25th December 1858.
96	Doondoo Anotch	Aroon	Nagwan	25th Oct. 1858	Acquitted by Sessions Judge, 11th Nov. 1858.
97	Pectoo Slnah	Dechesapora	Ditto	27th ditto	Transported for life, 25th December 1858.
98	Shoolal Juna	Brajogvindapora	Bannimarh	Ditto	ditto
99	Taroo Ring	Patun	Mohesapora	9th Nov. 1858	Before the Sadder.
100	Laku Dolicoo	Kaokragurresh	Nimal	9th Dec. 1858	
101	Ramut Chukurbuty	Nizampora	Kulnojolo	Ditto.	
102	Daveo Sutpoty	Bannu Khalsa	Nagwan		

(Signed) H. BODDAM,
Assistant Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

MIDNAPORE; }
 OFFICE OF A. C. FOR THE S. OF D.
The 12th January 1859.

Appendix I.- (Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the Names of individuals committed from this Office, with the results of their trials and the dates of the same for the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSIONS COURT.		REMARKS.	
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.
1	Bhindaban Bagdi	Mussagram	Selamabad	Burhwan	J. R. Ward, Esq. District Commissioner	13th June 1857	Referred to Sudder	4th Nov. 1857	Transported 16th Feb. 1858.
2	Banghub Tantoo Dughurra		Dhonyakaloo	Hooghly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Goyaram Bagdi	Jeggernathpore.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25th Aug. 1857	Ditto	5th ditto	Ditto
4	Deenoo Hari	Bazymellia	Bydiabatoe	Ditto	Captain C. H. Keighly	22nd Oct. 1857	Ditto	27th ditto	Ditto
5	Botia Gopal Kowra	Saulkhee	Rajapore	Howrah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3rd Dec. 1857	13th ditto.
6	Samachurn Roy	Bellaskrah	Pundooah	Hooghly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5th Nov. 1857	10th Feb. 1858.
7	Rajchunder Bagdi	Garghunna	Bansberia	Ditto	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13th Jan. 1858.
8	Lokenath Joogee	Ruggoonathpore.	Uggerdeep	Nuddoa	Ditto	26th ditto	Ditto	27th ditto	14th ditto.
9	Panchowry Deoloy	Shahabazar	Dhonyakaloo	Hooghly	Ditto	30th ditto	Ditto	26th ditto	Ditto.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALUT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.	
10	Bomattoe Neogoo ..	Putty Hurroobatty Mamoodpore ..	Bansberia ..	Hooghly ..	Captain C. H. Kaighly	10th Nov. 1857	Referred to Sudder	2nd Dec. 1857	Transported	26th Jan. 1858.
11	Rangutty Ghose ..	Suroopnuggor ..	Kullingrah ..	Baraset ..	Ditto	28th Nov. 1857	Ditto	28th Nov. 1857	Ditto	14th ditto.
12	Haran Bagdi ..	Rookulpore ..	Pundooah ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	28th Nov. 1857	Ditto	3rd Dec. 1857	14 years imprisonment.	28th ditto.
13	Ranchel Tumloo ..	Puspore ..	Rajbulhat ..	Ditto	Ditto	15th Dec. 1857	Ditto	24th ditto	Transported	15th Feb. 1858.
14	Gossain Doss Kowrah ..	Maukerat ..	Rajapore ..	Howrah ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Nobin Farshy ..	Sankrabatoes ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Gorachand Kowrah ..	Pundooah ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Roopechand Sirdar ..	Ballyaber ..	Bydabatee ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto	Ditto	28th Jan. 1858.
18	Golardeo Musalman ..	Boonapara ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26th ditto.
19	Ranchand Mnllick Bagdi ..	Rajoyemella ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21st ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Gorind Bagdi ..	Rungpore ..	Kudumbgatchee ..	Baraset ..	Ditto	30th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30th Feb. 1858.

21	Panchoo Ghose..	Mossorampore ..	Nowabgunge ..	24-Pergun- nah ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
22	Mudho Ghose ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
23	Bhootnath alias Bhoota Kowrah	Polebah	Hoochly	Hoochly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
24	Jadoo Hari	Itey	Salamabad	Furdwan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
25	Sootajo Khan ..	Singloll	Labsha	Barnet	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
26	Wisonath Moo- choe	Barrickpara	Nyehtzee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
27	Bheen Jolla ..	Herrigram	Salamabad	Bardwan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
28	Shoresat Shok ..	Meapore	Nuddes	Nuddes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
29	Pectambur Kow- rah	Dogcheepar Danghurra	Dhonvahalboo.	Hoochly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
30	Bhoota Kowrah..	Bahadoorpore ..	Rydibattoo ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
31	Gannesh Bagdi..	Miteongram	Roynah	Bardwan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
32	Gomanee Sheik ..	Outwah	Cutwah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
33	Nobla Chucker- butty	Naleekool	Harriyal	Hoochly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
34	Chooroe Chung ..	Mamoodpone	Benipore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
35	Parye Sheik	Sakbenagur	Kutwalloo	Nuddes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
36	Horrah Byrnes	Polebah	Bansberiah	Hoochly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
37	Sonatan Dosa By- rageo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
38	Janokey Parey ..	Malheepura	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
39	Shusti alias Mudho Bagdi	Belguria	Hoochly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.			COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMUT ADWALUT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Fate.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	
40	Dwari Hari ..	Gungasungur ..	Dhonyakalico ..	Hooghly ..	Captain Keightley	11, 22nd Mar. 1858	Referred to Sudder	10th April 1858	Transported	26th May 1858.	
41	Seehoo Hari ..	Parambooa ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
42	Dwari Bagdi ..	Mokishman ..	Rajpallint ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7th ditto	Ditto	.. 25th ditto	
43	Kallacland alias Kaloo Bagdi ..	Melya ..	Hurripal ..	Ditto	Ditto	12 years' imprisonment	9th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
44	Jedum Bagdi ..	Loliporo ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16 years' ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
45	Bungheo Hari ..	Kinkurbattoe ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5th April 1858	Referred to Sudder	10th ditto	Transported	26th May 1858.	
46	Goleco Hari ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
47	Puran Hari ..	Melya ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Acquitted	Ditto	
48	Mohun Sirdar ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
49	Bagdi ..	Loliporo ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
50	Roboy Hari ..	Kinkurbattoe ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transported	Ditto	
51	Mudloo Kowrah ..	Naruckporo ..	Bydiabatee ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Acquitted	Ditto	
52	Risby Hari ..	Nalcenjoile ..	Dhonyakalico ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transported	Ditto	
53	Sodecoo Bepary ..	Shunodaangah ..	Nuddoa ..	Nuddoa ..	T. E. Ravonshaw, Esq., Deputy Commissioner	19th May 1858	Ditto	15th June 1858	Ditto	15th July 1858.	
54	Mudhoo Ghose ..	Amghatta ..	Kutwaloo ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ditto	Ditto	13th ditto.	
55	Seetul Bagdi ..	Koylo ..	Jehanabad ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2nd ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
56	Ramdhun Kowrah ..	Gopalungur ..	Bydiabatee ..	Ditto	Ditto	20th ditto	Ditto	8th ditto	Acquitted	26th ditto.	
57	Mohes Kowrah ..	Bazymelia ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
58	Badul Kowrah ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transported	Ditto	

55	Gopynath Ky- buto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Acquitted	...	Ditto.
59	Nuboo Manjoo	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
60	Sechoo Bagdi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
61	Koreon Shuk	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	15th ditto	Transported	15th ditto.
62	Dutainoy Kumar	...	Hatra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	16th ditto	Ditto	...
63	Studoo Soory	...	Hurripal	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	14 years' im- prisonment	14th ditto.	...
64	Sheobul Dhanra	...	Beraberin	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	10th June 1858.	10th ditto.	...
65	From Chund Ky- buto	...	Bajoyemella	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Acquitted	10th Sept. 1858.	...
66	Bresanto Kowrah	...	Teesay	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...
67	Chintamony Kow- rah	...	Bajoyemella	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...
68	Kartick Ghose	...	Joyanggur	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	14th ditto. Referred to Sudder	24th ditto Released	26th Nov. 1858.
69	Chennoochah Ghose	...	Doyboko Komul- battoo	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
70	Haradhun Ghose	...	Juglora	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	19th ditto Ditto	...	...
71	Nabin Mullick	...	Bajoyemella	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...
72	Deono Hari	...	Gopalnanggur	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	Ditto	...	...
73	Kylash Bagdi	...	Bajoyemella	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...
74	Gobardhon Sirdar	...	Gopalnanggur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...
75	Tarif Sholikh	...	Nuzampore	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	22nd ditto Ditto	...	...
76	Nufur Bagdi	...	Beregram	...	Burdwan	...	Burdwan	...	Burdwan	...	Burdwan	...	30th ditto Ditto	...	16 years' im- prisonment 8th Oct. 1858.
77	Radhanath Ghose	...	Bishtoengnur	...	Kotwaloo	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	Nudda	...	9th July 1858	Transported	9th Aug 1858.
78	Kotabuddoo Mus- selman	...	Kulloo Beeber Chuck	...	Hurripal	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	Hooghly	...	9th Sept. 1858.	...	...
79	Bholrah Bagdi	...	Jungloparah	...	Jehannah	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	10th ditto Ditto	Transported	2nd Nov. 1858.
		...		...		...		...		...		...	21st ditto Ditto	16 years' im- prisonment 12th ditto.	...

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	RESIDENCE.			COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSION'S COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALUT.		REMARKS.
	Name.	Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.
80	Muthoor Bagdi...	Teylo	Johannabad	Hooghly	T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., District Commissioner	21st July 1858	Referred to 17th Sept. 1858	Transported	12th Nov. 1858.	
81	Purn Dhuba ...	Bhayley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
82	Gudathur Ghose Sorburnodhar	Kotwallee	Ditto	Nudda	Ditto	27th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	31st Dec. 1858.	
83	Nelocoomar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
84	Baboonan Bagdi.	Keyootia	Roynah	Bardwan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8th Oct. 1858.	
85	Prem Chandel Bagdi	Pyetoy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
86	Raj Chandor alias Rajoo Byrages Syebonah	Kudumbgatchee	Ditto	Barasat	Ditto	30th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	6th Nov. 1858.	
87	Bhojohurry Bagdi	Mohiahnam	Johannabad	Hooghly	Ditto	19th Aug. 1858	Ditto	Ditto	12th ditto.	
88	Futtick Ghose	Gorindapore	Santipore	Nudda	Ditto	20th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	16 years' imprisonment	
89	Ishwar Hari	Amghatta	Kotwallee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto.	
90	Dhurnedoss Kulloo	Reestrey	Serampore	Hooghly	Ditto	31st ditto	16 years' imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	
91	Mahesh Kallioo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
92	Sheshoo Malla	Serampore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
93	Geda Bagdi	Teylo	Johannabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Referred to 21st Sept. 1858	Acquitted	8th Nov. 1858.	

94	Linkoo Sheikh	Moorsheebad	Shalghur	Moorsheebad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transported 29th Oct. 1858.
95	Thakoordeo Tante	Serampore	Serampore	Hooghly	Ditto	17th Sept. 1858	18th ditto	3rd Nov. 1858.
96	Goopenath Dey alias Gopoy Toloo	Sankha	Chunditolla	Hooghly	Ditto	24th ditto		
97	Dewee Bagdi	Bhooant	Burdwan	Burdwan	Ditto	25th ditto.		
98	Stromento Domo, Polo		Dowangunge	Hooghly	Ditto	Ditto.		
99	Needheeran Bagdi	Foderah	Sankha	Howrah	Ditto	Ditto.		
100	Huliothur Gan gooly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
101	Sonstun Bagdi	Nundunpore	Koynah	Burdwan	Ditto	Ditto.		
102	Haradhu Bagdi	Bajykoerpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
103	Kashoonath Sir car	Burjo	Goghant	Hooghly	Ditto	Ditto.		
104	Bundab Bagdi	Nundunpore	Korna	Burdwan	Ditto	Ditto.		
105	Sumbhoo Bagdi	Ghoosoy	Khund Khose.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
106	Rajaram Son							
107	Agorry Doss Bagdi	Pytey Parpulta	Roynah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
108	Gorind Bagdi		Nowabgungo	24-Perganahs	Ditto	4th Oct. 1858.		
109	Fakeer Bagdi (choto)	Teylo	Jehanabad	Hooghly	Ditto	Ditto.		
110	Sudram Dooley Chuk Kajee		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
111	Koylash Ghose	Jungseopore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
112	Netta Gopaul Kowrah		Kotwalloo	Nuddoa	Ditto	5th ditto.		
113	Dhununjoy Ghose Moolajore	Sankha	Chunditolla	Hooghly	Ditto	Ditto.		
114	Neelmony Domo Gungahash		Nobhaty	Barrasat	Ditto	18th Nov. 1858.		
115	Mohadeb Ghose Boosalia		Kotwalloo	Nuddoa	Ditto	Ditto.		
116	Gorind Ghose	Santipore	Santipore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
117	Koylash Ghose	Moyakole	Kotwalloo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.			COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALAT.	
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.
118	Soondur Kowrah.	Kintopatty	.. Serampore ..	Hooghly ..	T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., Dacoity Commissioner	20th Nov. 1858	Referred to Sudder	12th Nov 1858	Transported	30th Dec. 1858.
119	Modosodum Doss Kyberio ..	..	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
120	Decnonath Kowrah ..	Serampore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4th ditto	Ditto	17th ditto.
121	Kalachand Chang	Belorrie	.. Kutchandpore, Jessore ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
122	Korra Hachil	Debespore	.. Bydiobattas ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
123	Sheik Baker Kusaye	..	.. Roynah ..	Burdwan ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
124	Monohur Malla ..	Satgon	.. Banbaria ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
125	Mirtojoy Chung	Serampore	.. Serampore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
126	Sootem Khan ..	Joitrepore	.. Chunderkonia ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
127	Bachoo Noolo Bagdi ..	Kaorapookhur	.. Bhangur ..	Barraset ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..
		.. Serampore	.. Serampore ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	..

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)
Office of the Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity at Hooghly.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.			COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.			SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALAT.	
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	
1	Kartick Sheik ..	Bhopore ..	Nohattee ..	Baraset ..	Baboo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate	3rd Nov. 1857	Referred to 25th Nov. 1857	Transported		14th Jan. 1858.	
2	Nuffur Mallo ..	Baceehpara ..	Bansaberya ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto ..	6th ditto	Ditto ..	2nd Dec. 1857	Ditto ..	25th ditto.	
3	Sateewry Mallo...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
4	Dwari Sirdar ..	Chung ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
5	Amund Chung ..	Aymadanga ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
6	Gossain Doss ..	Nowabunge ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
7	Madhub Doolley ..	Kalla ..	Dewangunge...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20th ditto	Ditto ..	27th Nov. 1857	Ditto ..	14th ditto	
8	Rugli ..	Tanjaharia ..	Solanabad ..	Burdwan ..	Ditto ..	23rd ditto	Ditto ..	30th ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
9	Kislio Doolley ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
10	Manick ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
11	Moteeloll Bagdi ..	Shahapore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14th Dec. 1857	Ditto ..	21st Dec. 1857	Ditto ..	20th ditto.	
12	Roopdoss Naga ..	Musagram ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
13	Roopdoss Naga ..	Kenaye ..	Gangoor ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23rd ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
	Ramchun alias Rama Kowrah	Radhahallubpore	Rajbulhat ..	Hooghly ..	Ditto ..	24th ditto	Ditto ..	4th Jan. 1858	Ditto ..	15th Feb. 1858.	

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE		SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALAT.	
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.
14	Madhoo Kowrah	Koterah	Rajballat	Hooghly	Bahoo Chunder-24th Dec. Referred to sudder Deputy Magistrate	4th Jan. 1858	Transported	15th Feb. 1858.	
15	Honomallee Maloe Bagdi	Boyrab	Chundorkonn...	Ditto	Ditto	.. 29th ditto Ditto	.. 5th ditto Ditto	.. 20th ditto.	
16	Juarthun Motin Bagdi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
17	Kirtilash Pandit Chung	Deegrah	Dowangungo...	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
18	Doerjoodhun Chung	Lakhoopore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
19	Lell Chand Pandit Chung	Deegrah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
20	Goerooburn Pakree Chung	Lakhoopore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
21	Looyedhar Chung	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
22	Doekharan Koonar	Bahpara	Bamborya	Ditto	Ditto	.. 7th Jan. 1858 .. Ditto	.. 30th Mar. 1858 .. Ditto	.. 21st May 1858.	
23	Chutceor Hari	Radhahallupore	Rajballat	Ditto	Ditto	.. 18th ditto Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
24	Kirtto Bagdi	Musagram	Satanabad	Burdwan	Ditto	.. 25th ditto Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
25	Kotish Bagdi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
26	Rughoob Bagdi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	
27	Kama Yantoe Bagdi	Bullaghar	Boynab	Ditto	Ditto	.. 28th ditto 14 years' imprisonment. 31st ditto	.. Ditto .. Ditto	.. Ditto.	

28	Soobal Chung ...	Memaroe	... Gangoor	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 12th Feb. 1858	... Referred to Sudder	... 24th Feb. 1858	... Ditto	... 26th March 1858.
29	Ishwar Dose ...	Algoona	... Roynah	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 16th ditto	... Ditto	... 31st March 1858	... Acquitted ..	... 21st May 1858.
30	Haroo Bagdi ...	Sadeepore	... Selamabad	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 25th ditto	... Ditto	... 1st April 1858	... Transported	... 20th ditto.
31	Mudun Hari ...	Mohesdangee	... Gangoor	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 25th ditto	... Ditto	... 1st April 1858	... Ditto	... 25th ditto.
32	Kayshay Mall ...	Deycorah	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 25th ditto	... Ditto	... 1st April 1858	... Ditto	... Ditto.
33	Treocowry Bagdi ...	Keycofeah	... Roynah	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 6th March 1858	... Ditto	... 19th March 1858	... Ditto	... 20th April 1858.
34	Kisto Chndder Mookerjee ...	Sateedah	... Dhonyakalee	... Hooghly	... Ditto	... 8th ditto	... Ditto	... 5th April 1858	... Ditto	... 26th May 1858.
35	Sreemonto Bagdi ...	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 9th ditto	... Ditto	... 5th April 1858	... Ditto	... 26th May 1858.
36	Bhuim Chung ...	Byrageelanga	... Pandooah	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 9th ditto	... Ditto	... 5th April 1858	... Acquitted ..	... Ditto.
37	Brjomohandoss	Byragee	... Roynah	... Bardwan	... Ditto	... 12th ditto	... Ditto	... 5th April 1858	... Transported	... 26th ditto.
38	Gossaindoss	Byragee	... Gangoor	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 12th ditto	... Ditto	... 5th April 1858	... Acquitted ..	... Ditto.
39	Motes Doolley ...	Fatchipore	... Selamabad	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 17th ditto	... Ditto	... 6th ditto	... Transported	... 22nd ditto.
40	Ranchand Bagdi	Bhyroolee	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 17th ditto	... Ditto	... 6th ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto.
41	Bycunto Ghose	Doyorey	... Gangoor	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 19th ditto	... 14 years' imprisonment	... Ditto	... Transported	... 26th ditto.
42	Buseor Molah ...	Kharo	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 27th ditto	... Ditto	... 7th ditto	... Acquitted ..	... 22nd May 1858.
43	Gopaul Chung ...	Moonsheedanga	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 27th ditto	... Referred to Sudder	... 7th ditto	... Acquitted ..	... 22nd May 1858.
44	Nufur Chung ...	Mundalgram	... Montessor	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 3d April 1858	... Ditto	... 7th ditto	... Transported	... Ditto.
45	Denonath Khory	Gwalah	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 7th ditto	... 3 years' imprisonment	... 7th ditto	... Transported	... Ditto.
46	Soobal Bagdi ...	Boiduganga	... Gangoor	... Ditto	... Ditto	... 8th ditto	... Referred to Sudder	... 4th May 1858	... 12 years' imprisonment	... 14th June 1858.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.			SESSIONS COURT.		REMARKS.			
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.		
47	Sreeram Chassa	Ghosehah	..	Dhonyakalee	Hooghly	..	Bahoo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate	8th April 1858	Referred to Sadler	4th May 1858	12 years' imprisonment	14th June 1858.
48	Juggoo Bagdi	Chacknara	..	Gangoor	Burdwan	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Acquitted	Ditto.
49	Kankaruck Bagdi	Goletoy	..	Rovnah	Ditto	..	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto	5th ditto	Transported	Ditto.
50	Debee Bagdi	Nelloeah	..	Sulkea	Howrah	..	Ditto	17th ditto	Ditto	6th ditto	Acquitted	Ditto.
51	Shella Choomary	Dhurmottalla	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
52	Harnidhan Bagdi	Saikhwa Mirzapore	..	Roynah	Burdwan	..	Ditto	25th ditto	14 years' imprisonment	3rd June 1858.		
53	Neeloo Roy Bagdi	Nuttongram	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4th ditto.		
54	Roychurn Tantoo Bagdi	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.		
55	Cheroo Haroo Chowkedar	Katalieea	..	Gangoor	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto	Referred to Sadler	6th May 1858	Acquitted	14th June 1858.
56	Joyburry Bagdi	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto	27th ditto	3 years' for perjury.			
57	Khoodeeram Kowrah	Radhaballulpore	..	Khanakool	Hooghly	..	Ditto	28th ditto	Referred to Sadler	24 June 1858	Transported	14th June 1858.

58	Bhoota alias Cal- lachand Hari...	Seerpalla	...	Pundooah	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	4th May 1858	Ditto	...	5th May 1858	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
59	Ketabuddy alias Ketba Musul- man	Seerampore	...	Boynah	...	Burdwan	...	Ditto	...	7th ditto	14 years' im- prisonment	...	4th June 1858.	
60	Bindabundoo Byraee	Futteeptore	...	Gangoor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	8th ditto	Referred to Sudder	...	14th ditto	Transported	15th July 1858.	...	
61	Komol Beem	Jaffrabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	4th ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto.	
62	Randhun Mondal	Futteeptore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto.	
63	Sonatus Dome	Kisoreekona	...	Indooa	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	12th ditto	Ditto	...	2nd ditto	Ditto	...	30th June 1858.	
64	Gosalindoo Bagdi	Fytee	...	Boynah	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	13th ditto	16 years' im- prisonment	...	5th ditto.	...			
65	Boorsoo Bagdi	Oodgura	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	15th ditto	Referred to Sudder	...	Ditto	...	Transported	13th July 1858.	
66	Kaheoo Bagdi	Bontah	...	Jehanabad	...	Flooghly	...	Ditto	...	17th ditto	16 years' im- prisonment	...	Ditto.	...			
67	Bhoirub Kotal	Kantikur	...	Gangoor	...	Burdwan	...	Ditto	...	19th ditto	Referred to Sudder	...	7th ditto	Transported	13th July 1858.	...	
68	Gopal Jolia	Kunnickpore	...	Selamabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	
69	Nobin Bagdi	Sadsepore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	2nd ditto	Ditto	...	8th ditto	Died in Allipore Jail, 28th June 1858.	...		
70	Nepaul Sheik	Panparah	...	Santipore	...	Naddoah	...	Ditto	...	2nd June 1858	Ditto	...	17th Aug 1858	...	Transported	24th Sept. 1858.	
71	Rajkissore Bagdi	Bamoonpara	...	Burdwan	...	Burdwan	...	Ditto	...	9th June 1858	Ditto	...	12th ditto	Ditto	...	11th Oct. 1858	
72	Mudoooodun Karja	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Died 10th August 1858.	...			...
73	Obhoy Sirdar Bagdi	Mundulgram	...	Montessor	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	17th ditto	Ditto	...	11th Aug. 1858	...	Transported	24th Sept. 1858.	

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMUT ADALUT.	
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.
74	Doolhuve Bagdi	Sachranpore	..	..	Bahoo Chunder akkur Deputy Magis- trate	25th June 1858	14 years' im- prisonment	18th Aug. 1858.	
75	Sookho Hari	Mundulgram	..	..	Ditto	..	Referred to Sudder	16th ditto.	
76	Seebho Bagdi	Raoturah	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	17th ditto.	
77	Prema Dooloy	Satgatchia	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	21st ditto	Transported 7th Oct. 1858.
78	Hamed Mussul- man	Ramnapara	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
79	Nobin Chung	Nuttoonhat	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
80	Neebo Bagdi	Begoonca	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
81	Gopal Ghose	Boojoor	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
82	Chintamony Bag- di	Gulota	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
83	Sittaram Bagdi	Bhoorkoond	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
84	Prema Moolchoo	Seepala	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
85	Surroop Hari	Pundooch	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
86	Hurrah Hari	Sroopalla	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
87	Goobi Muslinan	Ditto	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
88	Shoobut Hari	Pundooch	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
89	Sitta Bagdi	Simpoy	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.
90	Doomoo Bagdi	Gopalbera	..	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto.

REMARKS.

.. 16 years.

.. 21st Aug. 1858.

.. 27th ditto.

.. 20th Sept. 1858.

.. 21st Aug. 1858.

.. 27th ditto.

.. 20th Sept. 1858.

.. 21st Aug. 1858.

.. 27th ditto.

.. 20th Sept. 1858.

.. 21st Aug. 1858.

.. 27th ditto.

.. 20th Sept. 1858.

.. 21st Aug. 1858.

		Mullickerbag	Noilhattee	Baraset	Ditto	11th ditto	Referred to Sudder ...	19th Aug. 1858 ...	Transported	7th Oct. 1858.
91	Gopal Gain Mus- salman	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...
92	Mudhoo Bagdi	Bamoooy	Montlesur	Burdwan	Ditto	26th ditto.	...	...	...	...
93	Gopal Pundit Kotal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
94	Nund Kotal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
95	Bahay Haroo	Mundulgram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
96	Sadhoo Bagdi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
97	Isur Chunder	...	...	...	Ditto	30th ditto.	...	...	...	...
98	Udhharoo	Arbellia	Roynah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
99	Tinowry Sirdar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
100	Gorech Bagdi	Nyipore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
101	Koortbaah Bagdi	Kisto Chander- pore	Salamabad	Ditto	Ditto	7th Sept 1858	Referred to Sudder ...	15th Sept 1858	Transported	8th Oct. 1858.
102	Bhoom Haroo	Mennah	Gangoor	Ditto	Ditto	14th ditto	...	...	...	...
103	Bhojkorol	Bhandford	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21st ditto.	...	...	...	...
104	Moocheeran Ko- tal	Mundulgram	Montlesur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
105	Teakoor Doss	Bhandarbera	Indoss	Ditto	Ditto	27th ditto.	...	...	...	...
106	Giridhar Doss	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
107	Jadoo Doss	Bullavapore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
108	Reep Chund Bag- di	Panchra	Salamabad	Ditto	Ditto	28th ditto.	...	...	...	...
109	Janoor Dwarah	Bejoro	Gangoor	Ditto	Ditto	4th Oct. 1858.	...	...	...	...
110	Bangshee Kotal	Kundarpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
111	Nobocemmar adas	...	...	...	Ditto	8th ditto.	...	...	...	...
112	Nuboo Hatoo	Kalesur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
113	Chacran Bagdi	Sowparah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
114	Gossain Doss By- ragoo	Juffrahad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
115	Puran Shuk	Manickhattee	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...
116	Boota Chung	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...	...	...	...

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

Number.	Name.	RESIDENCE.		COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.		SESSIONS COURT.		NIZAMT ADALUT.		REMARKS.
		Village.	Thannah.	Zillah.	Committing Officer.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence or Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or Final Order.	
115	Bollays Sirdar ..	Belparah	Chackduho	Nuddoa	Baboo Chunder- sekar Roy, Deputy Magis- trate	9th Nov. 1858 ..	Referred to 24th Dec. Sudder ..	1858.		
116	Sonatan Chung...	Deerzey	Ranaghat	Ditto	Ditto	13th ditto.				
117	Lakshun alias La- ka Bagdi	Keyjah	Gangoor	Burdwan	Ditto	22nd ditto.				
118	Odolito Dome	Charoos	Burdwan	Ditto	Ditto	29th ditto.				
119	Mudhoo Harroo...	Jabooye	Gangoor	Ditto	Ditto	3rd Dec. 1858.				
120	Sambhoo Harroo...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.				
121	Madhub Bagdi...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.				
122	Nidhey Harroo	Panchra	Solanabad	Ditto	Ditto	4th ditto.				
123	Tecconowry Dome	Gopaulbora	Burdwan	Ditto	Ditto	11th ditto	Referred to 23rd Dec. Sudder ..	1858.		
124	Nobi Doolley ..	Chotekhand	Solanabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.				
125	Surroop Bagdi...	Bolla	Gangoor	Ditto	Ditto	27th ditto.				
126	Jadoo Das Ky- burt	Peera	Pemipore	Hooghly	Ditto	30th ditto.				
127	Sonatan Chung	Futtehpore	Gangoor	Burdwan	Ditto	31st ditto.				

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix I.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the names of individuals committed or otherwise disposed of from the Office of the Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Dacoity at Moorshedabad during the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	Residence.		Date of Arrest.	Deputy Magistrate's Office.		Session's Court.		Nizamut Adawlut.
		Village.	Thannah.		Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or final Order.	Date.	
1	Akber Sheikh	Mudhojore	Nowada	Moorshedabad	Committed	9th Feb. 58	Referred to Nizamut	17th June 58	Transported for life
2	Munoo Sheikh	Tongee	Idisco	Ditto	Ditto	4th ditto	Ditto	11th Feb. 58	Ditto
3	Khetar Maroo	Kallungungo	Kallungungo	Ditto	Ditto	8th ditto	Ditto	28th April 58	Ditto
4	Sekunder Sheikh	Modhoopore	Nowada	Ditto	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto	17th June 58	Ditto
5	Khetar Sheikh	Boogram	Harijarpur	Ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto	Referred to Nizamut	6th July 58	13th Aug. 58
6	Gopul Mundal	Kypore	Nowada	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Feb. 58	Referred to Nizamut	27th April 58	Ditto
7	Hedda Moidun Mooshee	Modhoopore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th Mar. 58	Ditto	18th June 58	Released
8	Khetar Ghose	Modhoopore	Chayabunge	Ditto	Released	27th May 58	Ditto	14th June 58	Ditto
9	Ratul Ghosar	Shingur	Kallungungo	Ditto	Committed	14th Feb. 58	Ditto	30th April 58	Transported for life
10	Fakur Koorar	Paalia	Kallungungo	Ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto	Ditto	1st May 58	Ditto
11	Manick Koorar	Shedgan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15th ditto	Ditto	16th June 58	Ditto
12	Kunda Pano	Nowgan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto	26th April 58	Ditto
13	Motoveram Mooshee	Gopalpore	Dewungunge	Ditto	Ditto	10th ditto	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto
14	Uloo Sheikh	Tongee	Balee	Ditto	Ditto	27th May 58	Released	30th April 58	Ditto
15	Bonar Sheikh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th May 58	Released	30th April 58	Ditto
16	Matabi Sheikh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th May 58	Released	30th April 58	Ditto
17	Garey Mooshee	Pipery	Nowada	Ditto	Committed	10th Feb. 58	Ditto	30th April 58	Ditto
18	Ramali Mooshee	Boondhye	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15th ditto	Ditto	8th July 58	Ditto
19	Hazare Sheikh	Nazirpore	Meherpore	Ditto	Ditto	12 years in a jail	Ditto	17th June 58	Ditto
20	Adarpat Sheikh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3rd Mar. 58	Referred to Nizamut	7th July 58	Released
21	Maloo Sheikh	Boondhye	Nowada	Ditto	Ditto	3rd May 58	Ditto	7th June 58	Transported for life
22	Golam Sheikh	Modhoopore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25th April 58	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto
23	Gorochurn Ghose	Nowada	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	27th May 58	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto
24	Bhogulan Nayit	Bootalpata	Blackoreeshah	Ditto	Released	27th May 58	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto

Appendix I.—(Continued)

Number.	Name.	Residence.		Date of Arrest.	Deputy Magistrate's Office.			Session's Court.			Nizamut Adwlat.
		Village.	Tiannah.		Final Order.	Date.	Sentence or final Order.	Date.	Sentence or final Order.	Date.	
25	Pereda Dose	Mohindae	Gokurno	Moortheda- bul	24th Feb. 58	Committed	1st May 58	Referred to Nizamut	10th June 58	Released	11th Aug. 58
26	Tonso Gope	Nowgan Moororey	Chyrekanga	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Mar. 58	16 years' imprisonment	22d ditto		
27	Tena Rajpoot	Nowgan	Kallanguge	Ditto	10th ditto	Ditto	2d May 58	Referred to Nizamut	2nd July 58	Transported for life	11th Aug. 58
28	Beharee Musulman	Deroon	Goridipore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	19th ditto	14 years' imprisonment	15th June 58		
29	Neelkunt Harce	Kallanguge	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st ditto	Referred to Nizamut	10th ditto	Ditto	11th Aug. 58
30	Ronjoy Harce	Mohindae	Gokurno	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Mar. 58	Released	3rd July 58		
31	Boley Musulman	Nowgan	Kallanguge	Ditto	1st Mar. 58	Ditto	19th May, 58	Referred to Nizamut	7th ditto	Ditto	11th Aug. 58
32	Chok Kourur	Qilar	Bludreshath	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Mar. 58	Ditto	15th June 58	Released	11th Aug. 58
33	Pireet Charral	Shingar	Kallanguge	Ditto	25th Feb. 58	Ditto	1st May 58	16 years' imprisonment	2d July 58	Ditto	11th Aug. 58
34	Shama Harce	Koroon	Bludreshath	Ditto	4th May 58	Ditto	3rd May 58	Referred to Nizamut	25th June 58		
35	Manick Shiekh	Doolipore	Nowad's	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st ditto	Referred to Nizamut	6th July 58	Transported for life	27th Sept. 58
36	Bojo Towaree	Nowgan	Kallanguge	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ditto	Ditto	11th Aug. 58
37	Easer Mendee	Gopalpore	Lew angunge	Nudda	Ditto	Ditto	3rd ditto	Referred to Nizamut	14th June 58		
38	Punchoo Khan	Ditto	Kurempore	Ditto	8th ditto	Ditto	1st ditto	Referred to Nizamut	25th May 58	Ditto	28th June 58
39	Kornallee	Bowalla	Dewangunge	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto	Ditto	6th July 58	Ditto	11th Aug. 58
40	Serabee	Harriamkara	Kurempore	Ditto	11th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
41	Jamiet Fakur	Mohoorapore	Dewangunge	Ditto	3rd ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
42	Ramtemo thal	Bolootongee	Kurempore	Ditto	13th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
43	Shahminal Manjee	Bamanadanga	Phurampore	Ditto	13th Mar. 58	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
44	Kobol Porananiak	Dow jankalee	Kurimpore	Nudda	14th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
45	Nuseeruddee Shiekh	Harriamkara	Ditto	Ditto	16th ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
46	Goshadhar Gersala	Nobhinsagur	Boolia	Rajshye	17th ditto	Ditto	25th May 58	16 years' imprisonment	8th July 58	Ditto	Ditto
47	Shereep Mundeal	Adebertia	Dewangunge	Nudda	Ditto	Ditto	22nd ditto	Referred to Nizamut	6th ditto	Ditto	13th Aug. 58
48	Amasad Shiekh	Shibomempore	Harbursrah	Moortheda- bul	16th ditto	Ditto	19th ditto	Ditto	9th ditto	Ditto	Ditto
49	Jeynal Shiekh	Phorepua	Kallanguge	Ditto	3rd Mar. 58	Ditto	25th ditto	Ditto	10th June 58	Ditto	Ditto

53	Maharajah Mooldeo	..	Rajpore	..	Tanore	..	Rajpore	..	15th ditto	..	Ditto	..	21st ditto	..	7th July 58	Ditto	..	24th Sept. 58
54	Julio Mooldeo	..	Kootbaria	..	Gornah	..	Noolah	..	20th ditto	..	Ditto	..	24th ditto	..	17th June 58	Ditto	..	11th Aug. 58
55	George Dey	..	Anjoope	..	Maharaj	..	Noolah	..	2nd April 58	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	8th July 58	Ditto	..	Ditto
56	Keshab Chandra	..	Swajpore	..	Maharaj	..	Moolah	..	24th ditto	..	Ditto	..	22nd ditto	..	23rd June 58	Ditto	..	Ditto
57	Ram Lal Ghose	..	Maahla	..	Bharatpore	..	Ditto	..	22nd ditto	..	Ditto	..	20th ditto	..	9th July 58	Ditto	..	14th Oct. 58
58	Komal Chandra Sarmah	..	Aulry	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	22nd ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto
59	Goya Kishor	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	21st Dec. 58	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto
60	Kishor Chandra	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	20th ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	..	Ditto
61	Forc Nari	..	Moorony	..	Mir	..	Ditto	..	10th May 58	..	Ditto	..	25th May 58	..	7th July 58	Ditto	..	11th Oct. 58
62	Gyanath Gopo	..	Jaypore	..	Chandranaga	..	Ditto	..	23rd ditto	..	Ditto	..	8th Sept. 58	..	21st Sept. 58	Ditto	..	30th ditto
63	Haniff Sheikh	..	Shadpore	..	Hurharjurnah	..	Noolah	..	15th July 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	23rd Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
64	Babar Sheikh	..	Maulkote	..	Hurharjurnah	..	Moolah	..	7th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
65	Ally Sheikh	..	Rajpore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
66	Mago Sheikh	..	Tarut	..	Nowada	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
67	Kalo Khar	..	Ryepore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
68	Moolah Sheikh	..	Jaypore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
69	Paran Sheikh	..	Medhapore	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
70	Krishna Sheikh	..	Pakbaria	..	Nowada	..	Ditto	..	8th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
71	Tona Conroe Sheikh	..	Haldanga	..	Boroeriah	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
72	Kristo Choral	..	Gornah	..	Meerapore	..	Noolah	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
73	Ram Lal Choral	..	Trinokomo	..	Nowada	..	Moolah	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
74	Moolah Choral	..	Doodbaria	..	Kurimpore	..	Noolah	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
75	Moolah Choral	..	Pakbaria	..	Nowada	..	Moolah	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
76	Janoo Shabab	..	Boalia	..	Hurharjurnah	..	Noolah	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
77	Ankur Koybar	..	Uthahapore	..	Ditto	..	Noolah	..	14th ditto	..	Ditto	..	28th Sept. 58	..	15th Dec. 58	..	..	Ditto
78	Janoo Shabab	..	Bordoo	..	Tanore	..	Rajpore	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
79	Adam Sihar	..	Shoolah	..	Shoolah	..	Moolah	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
80	Karaboo Sheikh	..	Kishor Chandra	..	Mirapore	..	Ditto	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
81	Nepaul Ghose	..	Chorua	..	Hurharjurnah	..	Ditto	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
82	Kishor Chandra	..	Moolah	..	Kurimpore	..	Noolah	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
83	Kishor Chandra	..	Shajpore	..	Hurharjurnah	..	Ditto	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
84	Qina Sheikh	..	Tayot	..	Ditto	..	Moolah	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
85	Nuffor Mooldeo	..	Anjoope	..	Maharaj	..	Noolah	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
86	Kishor Chandra	..	Hurharjurnah	..	Kurimpore	..	Ditto	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto
87	Panchoo Dutt	..	Dokrangam	..	Mirapore	..	Moolah	..	14th Aug. 58	..	Ditto	..	17th Nov. 58	..	30th Nov. 58	..	..	Ditto

Appendix I.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Name.	Residence.			Date of Arrest.	Deputy Magistrate's Office.		Sessions Court.		Nizamat Adalat.
		Village.	Thanaab.	Zillah.		Final Order.	Date.	Subsequent or final Order.	Date.	
85	Gopal Sheikh	Sheelgan	Moherpore	Nuddea	7th Sept. 58	Committed	9th Dec. 58			
86	Harjee Begum	Shaikha	Moherpore	Nuddea	5th Sept. 58	Ditto	10th Dec. 58			
87	Jahoon Khan	Haridhanga	Kurimpore	Ditto	24th ditto	Ditto	11th ditto			
88	Bener Khan	Omerpore	Boreah	Moorshedabad						
89	Omur Sheikh	Korlepore	Haripurra	bad	10th ditto	Ditto	9th ditto			
90	Shikhar Mundul	Shanadikrao	Norad	Ditto	10th ditto	Ditto	10th ditto			
91	Nazim Sheikh	Shengroia	Moherpore	Nuddea	22nd ditto	Ditto	6th ditto			
92	Malik Sheikh	Bondhaya	Norad	Moorshedabad	8th Oct. 58					
93	Baker Sheikh	Berishapora	Moherpore	Nuddea	13th Nov. 58	Ditto	31st ditto			
94	Pondra	Nordajora	Ditto	Nuddea	9th Dec. 58	Ditto	10th ditto			
95	Jhannoo Sheikh	Manglar	Harjee	Ditto	14th ditto					
96	Kal-dhoro	Legader	Ditto	Ditto	15th ditto					
97	Broja Mall	Essampore	Koliangunge	Moorshedabad	16th ditto					
98	Amer Ghorence	Shahkha	Moherpore	Nuddea	17th ditto					
99	Mohammad Sheikh	Medhoojora	Norad	Moorshedabad	Ditto					
100	Choyan Ghose	Bhoshanga	Harjee	Nuddea	18th ditto	Ditto	31st Dec. 58			
101	Laloo Bhowan	Bhangbaria	Ditto	Nuddea	18th ditto	Ditto	Ditto			
102	Ringsh Sheikh	Nobongunge	Kurimpore	Ditto	22nd Dec. 58					
103	Sepal Ghose	Chowan	Haripurra	Moorshedabad						
104	Shedry Sheikh	Jashyeta	Bondhaya	bad	24th ditto					
105	Purno Sheikh	Malampore	Norad	Ditto	23rd ditto					
106	Norja Kotol	Haripurra	Burad	Ditto	16th ditto					
107	Boraz Sheikh	Tamshonoo	Moherpore	Nuddea	25th April 58	Ditto	28th ditto			
108	Aloo Khan	Gangosa	Harjee	Nuddea	27th Dec. 58					
109	Kamal Sheikh	Norad	Kalopole	Nuddea	10th ditto					
110	Maulik Sheikh	Medhoojora	Norad	Moorshedabad	29th ditto					
111	Geores Ghose	Bogdoo	Harjee	Nuddea	30th ditto					

(Signed) HEM CHUNDER KERR,
Deputy Magistrate for the Suppression of Bandits.
(True Copy) T. E. RAVENSHAW.
(Signed) Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix K.

STATEMENT of the number of Prisoners arrested, &c., for Dacoity in the Bengal Division for 1858.

DIVISION.	Zillah.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of Prisoners brought to trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by Sessions Court.	Acquitted by Sessions Court.	Pending.	Amount plundered.	Amount recovered.	REMARKS.
PATNA.	Patna ...								
	Behar ...	50	685	173	197	39	27,918 1 5	142 4 9	
	Sarun ..	1	2	2	0	0	3,717 0 0	0 0 0	
	Shahabad ...	29	49	7	29	12	25,347 0 0	0 0 0	
	Chumparun.	2	45	28	16	1	1,746 5 9	153 9 9	
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore								
	Tirhoot ...	1	8	8	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Monghyr ...								
	Purneah ...	11	47	1	43	3	5,462 9 0	2 0 0	
RAJSHAYE.	Rajshaye ..								
	Pubna ...								
	Rungpore ...	31	134	16	114	3	34,899 14 3	474 2 3	
	Bograh ...	26	70	13	36	21	5,703 2 4	559 7 10	
	Dinagepore ..	7	22	12	10	0	1,374 0 0	15 14 10	
	Maldah ...	14	70	2	35	33	4,342 3 3	53 15 6	
Dacca.	Backergunge.	11	48	30	17	1	12,383 1 11	246 9 9	
	Dacca ...								
	Furreedpore	6	50	4	13	33	29,316 7 0	37 5 0	
	Mymensingh	9	71	14	33	24	7,052 2 6	910 8 10	

Appendix K.—(Concluded.)

Division.	Zillah.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of Prisoners brought to trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by Sessions Court.	Acquitted by Sessions Court.	Pending.	Amount plundered.	Amount recovered.	Remarks.
SYLHET.	Sylhet ...								
	Baraset ...	1	0	0	0	0	250 15 0	0 0 0	
	Jessore ...	15	38	0	14	0	2,761 14 0	144 1 0	
	Moorshedabad	35	109	15	73	20	19,745 7 9	484 6 1	
	24-Perghs. ...	2	0	0	0	0	533 6 0	0 0 0	
	Nuddenh ...	15	78	2	43	0	1,955 0 0	0 0 0	
	Beerbhoom ...	51	153	66	77	14	6,039 8 0	100 3 6	
BURDWAN.	Bancoorah ...	2	17	1	16	0	3,010 12 6	18 15 9	
	Burdwan ...	20	99	23	12	33	4,480 3 6	51 9 6	
	Hooghly ...	27	108	13	14	17	5,619 11 0	173 12 9	
	Howrah ...	2	15	15	0	0	390 10 0	48 0 0	
CHITTAGONG.	Midnapore ...	15	136	10	118	4	4,216 3 7	173 15 10	
	Chittagong ...								
	Noakhally ...	4	27	15	12	0	2,432 12 6	2 4 0	
	Tipperah ...								
CUTTACK.	Cuttack ...	1	9	2	7	0	166 3 0	1 13 0	
	Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Balasore ...								
Total ...		408	2185	504	947	263	3,01,545 12 4	5,988 14 10	

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix K.—(Continued)
Dacoities in the undermentioned Districts from 1841 to 1858.

ZILLAS.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	REMARKS.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2	6	7	8	13	13	14	20	12	12	14	11	7	21	5	3	0	1
Baraset ...	4	3	16	19	11	11	7	16	38	43	37	48	23	10	3	5	0	
Howrah ...	0	0	15	16	21	33	23	28	26	24	33	40	27	9	5	3	4	1
Hooghly ...	15	27	30	63	97	63	68	93	78	114	119	136	95	61	33	41	30	27
Burdwan ...	20	19	35	53	73	67	70	82	105	109	137	80	67	62	27	12	19	20
Nuddeah ...	4	7	8	29	35	31	43	66	86	114	125	67	71	41	23	8	15	15
Midnapore ...	37	27	36	23	25	34	64	57	48	45	59	29	37	27	15	20	22	15
Jessore ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	31	15
Moorsshedabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	50	29

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix K.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the number of Dacoities and attempts to commit Dacoity ascertained to have been committed in the Lower Provinces during the year 1858.

[illegible]

Appendix K.—(Concluded.)

DIVISION.	District.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
NUDDEA.	Barnset... ..	48	23	10	3	5	5	0	0	5
	Jessore... ..	33	43	44	66	62	12	15	3	0
	Moorshedabad	63	58	33	54	65	50	29	0	21
	24-Pergunnahs	11	7	2	5	3	0	1	1	0
	Nuddeah ...	67	71	41	23	8	10	15	5	0
	Beerbhoom ...	51	69	38	24	31	19	51	32	0
BURDWAN.	Bancoorah ..	103	43	27	42	24	29	10	0	19
	Burdwan ...	80	67	62	27	12	20	20	0	0
	Hooghly ...	138	95	61	33	41	30	27	0	3
	Howrah ...	40	27	9	5	3	4	1	0	3
CHITTAGONG.	Midnapore ...	29	37	27	15	20	16	15	0	1
	Chittagong ...									
	Noakhally ...	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1
CUTTACK.	Tipperah ...									
	Cuttack... ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Pooree ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Balasore ...									
	Total ..	826	817	573	511	516	407	388	103	61

(Signed) T. E RAVENSHAW,
Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix L.

THE ANNUAL RETURN of sick Prisoners, Approvers, &c., in the Jail and Establishment of the Commissioner for the Suppression of Ducoity of Zillah Hooghly, &c., for the year 1858.

Dated Hooghly, the 15th January 1859.

Strength 584 | Daily average number of sick 17½.

SPECIFIC DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Left.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Abscessa	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	
Amaurosis	1	5	6	5	1	0	0	
Amenorrhœa	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Andmia	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	
Aphthæ	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	
Apoplexy	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Ascites	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Asthma	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	
Bronchitis Acutus... ..	0	14	14	14	0	0	0	
Bronchitis Chronica	1	7	8	7	1	0	0	
Carbuncle	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Cephalalgia... ..	0	15	15	15	0	0	0	
Cerebral Congestion	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Cholera... ..	0	18	18	17	0	1	0	
Constipation	0	89	89	89	0	0	0	
Colic	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	
Croup	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Cyanichæ Psotidia	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	
Cyanichæ Tonsillaris	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Diabetes	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Dislocation	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Diarrhœa	0	91	91	89	1	1	0	
Dropsy	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Dysmenorrhœa	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Dyspepsia	0	67	67	67	0	0	0	
Dysentery Acutus	0	22	22	22	0	0	0	
Dysentery Chronica	0	13	13	12	0	1	0	
Dysuria... ..	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	
Epilepsy... ..	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Erysipelus... ..	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	
Febris Ephemera	0	35	35	35	0	0	0	
Febris Intermittent	0	288	288	246	2	0	0	
Febris Remittent	1	76	77	77	0	0	0	
Fracture	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Gonorrhœa	0	7	7	6	1	0	0	
Hæmorrhage from the Nose	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Hæmoptesis	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Hæmorrhoids	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Carried over	3	852	855	843	9	3	0	

Appendix L.—(Concluded.)

SPECIFIC DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Left.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Brought forward...	3	852	855	843	9	3	0	
Herpes	0	17	17	16	1	0	0	
Hepatitis Acutus	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	
Hepatitis Chronica	1	6	7	7	0	0	0	
Hydrocele	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Hysteria	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Jaundice	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Laryngitis Acutus	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Mania	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Menorrhagia	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous diseases	0	57	57	56	0	0	1	
Neuralgia	0	4	4	3	1	0	0	
Ophthalmia Acutus	0	21	21	21	0	0	0	
Ophthalmia Chronica	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	
Orchitis	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Otitis	0	19	19	19	0	0	0	
Paralysis Agitans	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Paralysis Faciei	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Pleuritis Acutus... .. .	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Pleuritis Chronica... .. .	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Polypus in the Nose... .. .	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Peritonitis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Phthisis Palmonalis	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Rheumatism Acutus... .. .	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	
Rheumatism Chronica	2	57	59	57	1	0	1	
Scabies	0	32	32	32	0	0	0	
Splenitis	0	26	26	24	0	0	2	
Stomatitis	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Stricture	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	
Syphilis Primary	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	
Syphilis Secondary	2	21	23	21	1	0	1	
Tetanus Idiopathic... .. .	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Tetanus Traumatic	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Tumour	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Ulcers... .. .	0	31	31	31	0	0	0	
Vermis	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	
Vertigo... .. .	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	
Wounds	0	11	11	11	0	0	0	
Total... .. .	8	1230	1238	1216	13	4	5	

(Signed) SHIBOKALLY BANERJEA, *Native Doctor,*
In Medical charge.
 (Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Dacoity Commissioner.

Appendix X.

GOVERNMENT,

versus

HARADHUN BAGDI.

1st COUNT.

Dacoity on the night of the 31st March 1857, in the house of Kartick Churn Ghose of Sadeepore, Thannah Selamabad, Zillah Burdwan.

2ND COUNT.

Dacoity on the night of the 22nd Jnly 1857, in the house of Odoito Churn Kurmoker of Russickhund, Thannah Roynah, Zillah Burdwan.

3RD COUNT.

Having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

GROUND OF COMMITMENT.

The prisoner on arriving at this Office, on the 16th March 1858, was placed among several persons, strangers to the approvers, and at once identified by them. He has no enmity with the approvers, who were kept under a separate guard, apart from each other and other approvers.

Witness No. 1, (confession No. 11) and witness No. 2, (confession No. 5) denounce the prisoner in the 1st Count, (Record No. 69). The witness No. 2 was committed on this dacoity from this department, and transported accordingly by the Sudder in April 1856, but has since been admitted as an approver.

Witness No. 1, (confession No. 6) and witness No. 2, (confession No. 1) denounce the prisoner in the 2nd Count, (Record No. 25). The prisoner being arrested for this dacoity, at once confessed before the Darogah of Roynah and his confession will be proved by witnesses Nos. 3 and 4. Sona Bagdi and others being arrested on suspicion of the Village Chowkeedar Haradhun (page 3), confessed (page 34) to this dacoity, denouncing the prisoner, both approver witnesses and others of the gang. On which Peetambur alias Huboo Chandal and Modocoodun Kamar (the spy in this case) were arrested, and they both confessed (pages 64 and 67), denouncing also the prisoner and the approver

No. 2 and others. The prisoner was arrested and confessed (page 84) before the Darogah, denouncing in his turn the approver No. 2, Sona Bagdi, Peetambur *alias* Hoboo and Modoosoodun. The prisoner, the approver No. 2, and Modoosoodun were released by the Magistrate, (page 441). Peetambur *alias* Huboo, Sona and Bhollanath were committed to the Sessions (page 442), and the former two were then sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, and the latter to 2 years'. The approver No. 1 could not then be found, as appears from page 177 of the Record.—*Former arrests.*

In February 1858 a charge was made against the prisoner (as appears from the Darogah's report of 13th March 1858) for pledging a counterfeit gold *dana* (a neck ornament) as gold to one Jaggomohun Bose, but before the decision of the case the prisoner was brought to this Office.

The prisoner pleads not guilty, and cites witnesses to character, some of whom give him bad, and others good, character.

(Signed) CHUNDER SEKHUR ROY,

The 26th April 1858.

Deputy Magistrate.

Remarks by the Presiding Judges on the trial of Haradhun Bagdi.

The prisoner Haradhun Bagdi has been found guilty by the Additional Sessions Judge of having committed a dacoity in the house of Odoitochurn Kurmoker of Rassickhnd, in Zillah Burdwan, and has been sentenced by him to be imprisoned for 14 years with labour in irons in banishment. From this sentence the prisoner has appealed.

The charge is brought home to the prisoner by the evidence of Teencowry Bagdi and Gunnesh Bagdi; two approver witnesses and their evidence is, in the Judge's opinion, corroborated by the facts, that one Sonah Bagdi confessed in the Mofussil, criminating the prisoner and the two approver witnesses; and that 2 other persons, Peetumber and Modoosoodun also confessed, criminating prisoner and approver witness No. 2. The prisoner also confessed in the Mofussil, and named the above parties as his associates in the crime, but they were all released at the time by the Magistrate.

We observe that the Sessions Judge remarks, that at the time that the evidence of witnesses approver No. 2 was given, he had not been sentenced by the Court; he was in fact under trial. Now, as remarked by us in a recent case, a party whilst his own

trial is going on, that is before his own sentence has been passed, cannot be made a witness; he cannot, in short, be in his own trial for an offence, and a witness against others for that offence at one and the same time; such union of prisoner under trial, and witness is incompatible with all principle. It is necessary that the prisoner either be first sentenced and then made an approver of in the usual mode, or that he be made a witness in the mode prescribed by Section 10 of 1824, or a tender of pardon being first made to, and accepted by, the prisoner. The evidence of the approver witness No. 2 cannot consequently be considered by us as legal evidence in this case.

There remains, then, against the prisoner, the evidence of one approver witness, confirmed by the Mofussil confession of three parties, who were released at the time for the charge of having committed the crime to which they confessed, implicating him, and a Mofussil confession of the prisoner himself which led to nothing.

The confession of the prisoner before the Dacoity Commissioner is proved; but on his trial he pleads not guilty, and he brings evidence to good character.

We think, that the evidence of the one approver witness against the prisoner, is in no essential manner confirmed, so as to connect the prisoner with the dacoity with which he is now charged, and that it is, therefore, insufficient for his conviction. We accordingly acquit him and direct his immediate release.

(Signed) C. B. TREVOR,
 " H. V. BAYLEY,
Officiating Judges.

The 10th December 1858.

(True Copy)
 (Signed) A. W. RUSSELL,
Register.

GOVERNMENT,

versus

KETABDEE *alias* KETBA MUSSULMAN.

1st COUNT.

Dacoity on the night of the 13th May 1856, in the house of Ramgopaul Ghose of Khemta, Thannah Roynah, Zillah Burdwan.

2nd COUNT.

Dacoity on the night of the 22nd July 1857, in the house of Odoito Karmokar of Russickhund, Thannah Roynah, Zillah Burdwan.

3rd COUNT.

Having belonged to a gang of dacoits.

GROUND OF COMMITMENT.

Warrant was sent for the arrest of the prisoner on the 3rd April, and he arrived at this Office on the 30th Idem, when he was duly identified by the approver.

Witness No. 1, (confession No. 9) denounces the prisoner in the 1st Count, (Record No. 7). There is nothing particular in this case. Some were seized, but released from Thannah and Magistrate's Office.

Witness No. 1, (confession No. 1) denounces the prisoner in the 2nd Count, (Record No. 25). The approver and the prisoner were arrested in this dacoity, and confessed before Police, as will be proved by witnesses Nos. 2 and 3. At page 3, one of the gang, Sona Bagdi, was recognized by Haradhun Chowkeedar. He was arrested and confessed, (page 34), denouncing amongst others, the prisoner, the approver and Huboo. The latter was arrested and confessed (page 64) before Police, denouncing one Mudhoo Kamar, who was arrested and confessed (page 76), denouncing one Hara Bagdi, who was arrested and confessed (page 84). All these confessaries denounced amongst others the approver and the prisoner. The prisoner was arrested and confessed (page 90), denouncing the approver and the above confessaries. The prisoner, approver, Mudhoo Kamar and Haran, &c. were released (page 441) by Magistrate; Sona and Huboo each received six years' imprisonment as

appears from the Burdwan Magistrate's Roobekarry. The prisoner calls witnesses to character.

HOONHLY; The 7th May 1858.	}	(Signed) CHUNDER SEKHUR ROY, <i>Deputy Magistrate.</i>
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(COPY.)

Remarks by the presiding Judges on the trial of Ketabdee alias Ketba Mussulman.

The prisoner has been convicted of one specific dacoity on the evidence of one approver witness, Gunesh Bagdi, and on the corroboration afforded by the confessions of accomplices recorded in the Magistrate's proceedings, at or about the period of the occurrence of the dacoity.

It appears that Gnnesh Bagdi was convicted by this Court, and sentenced to be transported for life on the 31st May 1858, and that on the 3rd June 1858, when he gave his evidence at the Sessions, upon which this prisoner has been convicted, it was not known to the Sessions Judge, that the witness Gnnesh had been convicted, nor had any authority been received by the Dacoity Commissioner from Government, for the remission of his sentence, and his transformation into an approver witness.

Gunesh Bagdi was convicted of belonging to a gang of dacoits under Act XXIV. of 1843; and of the two specific dacoities charged against him to warrant his conviction under the Law cited. One was the particular and very dacoity for which this petitioner, Ketba, has been now convicted on Gnnesh's evidence. Thus while Gnnesh was still in the position of a person, as far as the Session Judges record went, only under trial for that dacoity, &c. not a convict, his evidence in regard to the same dacoity has been the means, and only means of the conviction of the prisoner before us. Now it is true that Act XIX. of 1837 allows credibility to the evidence of a convict, but the peculiarity here is that while the witness was still, as far as the Sessions Judge knew, under trial for the specific dacoity himself, and therefore not a convict, his evidence, not as convict under Act XIX. of 1839, nor as a person offered conditional pardon under Regulation X. of 1824, was alone used for his conviction of this prisoner.

We think then that as Gunesh Bagdi was not a convict, but essentially and according to the record of the Sessions Judge on his trial for the same offence as that

on which his evidence was then accepted against the prisoner, Ketha, he was not a competent witness, and might have been properly objected to by the prisoner.

We therefore reject his evidence, and this leaves nothing but the unsupported confessions of some accomplices recorded in the Fouzdaree proceedings of the period of the occurrence of the dacoity charged.

We acquit the prisoner, and direct his immediate release.

(Signed) C. B. TREVOR,

" H. V. BAYLEY,

Officiating Judges.

The 3rd December 1858.

(True Copy)

(Signed) A. W. RUSSELL,

Register.

" T. E. RAVENSAHW,

Dacoity Commissioner.

No. 2.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, BURDWAN DIVISION,
Burdwan.

Dated Midnapore, the 19th February 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward you copy of my Annual Report to the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity, together with two Statements showing the result of my commitments, &c. during the year 1858. I trust you will consider the Report satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. BODDAM,

Asst. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

No. 1.

To

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY,

*Hooghly.**Dated Midnapore, the 31st January 1859.*

SIR,

IN transmitting my Yearly Statement of the proceedings of this Office on Dacoity, I have the honor to make the following remarks:—Owing to my predecessor, the late Captain Keighly, having been appointed to officiate as Dacoity Commissioner, he was unable during the first part of the year, to turn his full attention to the working of this Office; and after his decease in April till my arrival in August 1858, the work was entirely stopped. Under these circumstances, I trust, the amount of work done, though much less than in previous years, will yet be deemed satisfactory by Government.

There remained over from last year	{ Committed to Sessions	25
	{ Awaiting trial	46
Have been arrested during the past year		116
Total		187

Of the above have been transported for life	27
Sentenced to term imprisonment from 10 to 16 years	58
Pending before the Sadder... ..	8
Committed to the Sessions	10
Sentenced to 1 and 3 years... ..	2
Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut... ..	19
Acquitted by Sessions Judge	11
Proceedings quashed by Nizamut Adawlut	*1
Dismissed by me for want of proof	20
Escaped (1 from Jail) from Lines	2
Died (3 after commitment)	8
Remain under trial	21
Total	187

The number of dacoities that have occurred in my District during the three last years are as under—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Dacoities	18	15	15
Attempts	2	7	3
Amount of property plundered	10,027	2,812	4,365

* Case of Hurrychand.

Of the above fifteen dacoities that occurred during the past year, five took place in Thannah Sildah, the most Northern Thannah in the Jungle Mehals and on the borders of Pooroolia. In two cases no clue was obtained, but of the perpetrators of the remainder, 30 men were arrested, only 3 however were committed to the Sessions and are awaiting trial; the rest were released by the Magistrate for want of proof. Property valued at Rupees 420 was taken.

In Thannah Satputty two dacoities took place. Property to the value of Rupees 2,955 was plundered, only one case was traced; but of the 36 men arrested, 28 were released by the Sessions Judge.

Of the two dacoities in Thannah Chitrapal, only one was traced; and of the 18 men arrested, 7 were committed and sentenced by the Sessions Judge. The remaining six dacoities were petty affairs. In four the parties engaged were traced: 12 out of 44 arrested were committed, but only 4 men were convicted by the Judge.

No dacoities have occurred in Thannah Nimal, Subung and Tumlook, which were formerly the worst, and from all of which we have gained approvers. The Northern Thannahs, viz. Sildah, Gurbeetah, Satputty and Seersa, are now the worst in the Midnapore District, no success having as yet attended the efforts of this Office in obtaining approvers in them. I am about to turn my attention more fully to them, and hope to be able to report more favorably regarding them next year.

It is worthy of remark that twelve of the above dacoities occurred in the first part of the year when this Office was virtually in abeyance, and only three after I had taken charge.

It is to be regretted that the number of dacoities still remains undiminished, but this I attribute partly to the unavoidable absence of my predecessor, and the virtual closing of this Office till my arrival in August, and partly to the organization of petty bands of dacoits by men who have been released after commitment. With regard to Thuggee, there were 3 men awaiting trial on the 31st December 1857, and 3 were arrested in the year 1858. Of these one man died in the Jail Hospital before committal, 2 were committed by me on the 21st August 1858 and transported for life by the Nizamut Adawlut on the 29th November 1858; the remaining 3 are still under examination.

No steps have, I regret to say, yet been taken to bring the Thugs who are at large in great number, in the Morung, under the operations of my Office; and I have cause to fear that River Thuggee, though not prevalent, still occurs. I beg to call your attention to the case of Hurrychund committed by you when at Midnapore, whose committal and conviction by the Sessions Judge has been quashed as illegal by the Nizamut Adawlut; inasmuch as you may desire to make some remarks upon a case which presents some peculiar features.

Having already addressed you on the paucity of the Omlah in my Office, and the low scale of their salaries, I have only to bring to your notice the assistance I have received from all my Omlahs, more particularly from Sheristadar Hosen Rezah, as owing to his intimate acquaintance with the working of my Office, both in Dacoity and Thuggee matters, I have been able the more speedily to learn my new duties. I am also happy to bear my testimony to the general good conduct of all my Toomun, for which I am principally indebted to the discipline kept up by my Toomandar Sayed Mahomed Khan, an old and deserving Officer of Government, which he has served with zeal for some 35 years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. BODDAM,

Asst. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

(True copy)

(Signed) H. BODDAM,

Asst. Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity.

STATEMENT showing the names, &c. of Individuals committed from this Office on the charge of being professional Ditts or whose cases have been finally settled during the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
1	Kochel Enler	Thuppanagore	Binnamare	10th October 1857	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 29th April 1858.
2	Mukr Sampal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
3	Dokko Sampal	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
4	Buson Bhooaya	Pauroi	Chitragal	Ditto	Ditto ditto
5	Choon Doo	Kharal	Pattapere	13th ditto	Transported for life, 30th April 1858
6	Kandore Mallick	Pattaberrah	Pattaberrah	13th ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
7	Ghorase alias Gour Mohan Pal	Narsooa	Kandole	20th ditto	Transported for life, 29th April 1858.
8	Gour Mania	Bahundpore	Sabang	Ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 20th ditto.
9	Jungoo Doo	Hateekhojah	Chitragal	1st ditto	Died before trial.
10	Khadmoo Kundoon	Jukkyera	Sabang	2nd ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
11	Ruggloo Bhoolah	Koonasopora	Ditto	2nd ditto	Transported for life, 29th April 1858.
12	Mulhon Rasol	Paurankolla	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
13	Bhoon Gya	Chuk Doreea	Dummaroo	Ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 29th April 1858.
14	Lakkoo Bhooaya	Balpoore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
15	Sturroop Fushik	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
16	Nundon Doo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
17	Narayn Dolloer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
18	Koon Sampal	Ranepur	Sabang	Ditto	Transported for life, 8th May 1858.
19	Bydoo Goores	Balohshir	Nisal	24th ditto	Ditto ditto
20	Kingmarud Doo alias Ram Doo	Sopore	Kandole	24th ditto	Transported for life, 29th April 1858.
21	Krydram Bhooon	Mundpura	Ditto	26th January 1858	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 29th April 1858.
22	Ranpura Bhooon	Tandah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
23	Ranpura Chukutbooty alias Duties Brah	Nizampore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
24	Chukutbooty	Chukutbooty	Dummaroo	Ditto	Ditto ditto
25	Mulla Dittos	Gumsoo	Ditto	28th ditto	Ditto ditto
26	Gloodal Mania	Gumsoo lat	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto
27	Gumsoo Swunt	Hoor	Pattaberrah	Ditto	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
28	Rudoo Rana	Moontmaroo	Sabang	Ditto	Ditto ditto
29	Hetty Khojah	Kandoboo	Sabang	3rd February 1858.	Ditto ditto
30	Narsoo Doo	Gongoro	Ditto	Ditto	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
31	Shak Horahoo	Norunagah	Pedin Basca	Ditto	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
32	Beeboop Day	Sadulpore	Sabang	24th ditto	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 8th May 1858.
33	Shool Pathar	Sadulpore	Ditto	17th ditto	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
34	Narayn Mahon	Nakar Badulpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

STATEMENT showing the names, &c.—(Continued.)

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thanaah.		
55	Parbhat Purnanick	Kochanpore	Sahang	17th February 1858.	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
56	Gungo Mader	Sasulapore	Ditto	"	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
57	Shitogun Day	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
58	Shitogun Day	Jamooa Bankurpore	Simal	18th ditto	18th ditto
59	Parbhaty Jank	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
60	Kansoo Jank	Pyakbahr	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
61	Peetoo Doss	Acorneo	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
62	Parbhaty Berah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
63	Hotoo Furroa	Golgolpore	Sagwan	22nd ditto	Transported for life, 8th May 1858.
64	Jugbaudhoo alias Nurlurry Parroa	Golgolpore	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
65	Chera Doss	Bamulbahr	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
66	Mulla Baha	Golgolpore	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
67	Ghannoo Sing	Palourea	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
68	Ghannoo Mann	Chink Ujpoon	Ditto	"	Ditto ditto
69	Unkoor Rood	Jalaandah	"	22nd ditto	"
70	Shah Hyder	Kachoonia	Monipore	"	12 years by Nizamut Adawlut, 10th May 1858.
71	Shah Abdoolah	Chink Panchooria	Kachoonia	"	Transported for life, 10th May 1858.
72	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Acquitted by Nizamut Adawlut, 22nd May 1858.
73	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
74	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
75	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
76	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
77	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
78	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
79	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
80	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
81	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
82	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
83	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
84	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
85	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
86	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
87	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
88	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
89	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
90	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
91	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
92	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
93	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
94	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
95	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
96	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
97	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
98	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
99	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto
100	Shah Abdoolah	Ditto	"	"	Ditto ditto

74	Karilo Jans	Mirzapore	Sabang	..	Before the Sadler.
75	Ukoy Ganes	Tetoolmooey	..	..	..
76	Mudoo Benoye	Hurrypore	..	..	..
77	Harry Bunt	Kashid	Dumaree	..	..
78	Sandhar Goochasee	Malsoluanabahr	..	..	..
79	Kashie Berah	Tetool	Chitralpal	10th ditto	..
80	Madhuh Aase	Phurmaspore	Sagresur	11th ditto	..
81	Boodheram Dollase	..	Nagwan	12th ditto	..
82	Aunndee Dollase	..	Kalmejole	..	..
83	Harro Seet	..	..	..	..
84	Hurry Jans	Beerspore	..	..	..
85	Gungnam Souapoty	Niraspora	..	..	..
86	Hurry Jans	Bonaaclose	..	..	..
87	Hurry Jans	Burh Amee rah	Chitralpal	13th ditto	..
88	Deemo Jans	Khundekool	Nagwan	..	..
89	Mudoo Jans	Gopnathpore	..	..	..
90	Jugroo Pordhan	Burh Amoeedha	..	..	..
91	Shahab Jans	Hurregeerchuck	..	..	..
92	Kotyhurry Jans	Gloypore	..	..	..
93	Nundoo Kitooh	Aksamaspore	..	..	..
94	Beeroo Fattiar	Tetool	Sagresur	..	..
95	Doondie Anetich	Bildaharpore	..	..	..
96	Peroso Kitha	..	..	..	..
97	Totoo Jans	Yoonan	Kagwan	..	..
98	Totoo Singe	..	..	..	..
99	Laku Dollase	..	..	..	..
100	Rasmit Chukurbhuty	..	..	..	..
101	Davoo Sutpety	..	..	..	..
102	..	..	..	..	..

(Signed) H BODDAM,
Assistant Commissioner for the Suppression of Debt.

MIRZAPUR OFFICE OF A. C. FOR THE S. OF D. }
The 31st January 1859.

STATEMENT showing the names, &c., of Individuals committed from this Office in simple cases of Dacoity or whose cases have been finally settled by me as Magistrate during the year 1858.

Number.	Names.	RESIDENCE.		Date of Commitment.	Final Order.
		Village.	Thannah.		
1	Bancharan Pathur	Moondhuck	Ninnal	24th October 1857	14 years by the Sessions Judge, 22nd February 1858.
2	Domideram Dholo	Moondhuck	ditto	ditto	ditto
3	Ham Mahitoe	Sarichipore	Nagaur	9th November 1857	14 years in banishment, 22nd February 1858.
4	Bindaban Doss	Edihahy Koolarpore	Nagaur	9th ditto	14 years in banishment, 24th February 1858
5	Narsing Dholoo	Edihahy Koolarpore	Kanchunnapore	27th February 1858	14 years in banishment, 24th March 1858.
6	Herroo Doss	Pathee	Ninnal	ditto	14 years in banishment, 2nd March 1858.
7	Hurry Hajira	Kouryo Brahmutker	Bainmarree	24th August 1858	14 years in banishment, 24th August 1858.
8	Juntoo Dholoo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
9	Juggoo Mytoo	Nulharra	ditto	1 year as bad character, 15th August 1858.	ditto
10	Radha Jyoti	Ruteene	Padumbasowan	ditto	3 years
11	Kish Mohun Dut	Mankulgeee	Nagaur	7th September 1858	7 years' imprisonment, 6th December 1858.
12	Lakshun Set	Bahir Khajoorah	ditto	8th ditto	ditto
13	Juloo Jana	Mankabhusan	Nagaur	10th ditto	10th November 1858.
14	Lokhan Pundah	Juggunathichuk	Kanchunnapore	11th ditto	9 years' imprisonment, 17th November 1858.
15	Setaram Georoo	Barradacha	ditto	17th ditto	9 years' imprisonment each, 22nd November 1858
16	Bindaban Beg	Chytoca	Bainmarree	ditto	ditto
17	Ibrahim Dholoo	Chuck Shooora	Sobang	27th ditto	7 years' imprisonment, 29th November 1858.
18	Naryo Jana	Danteoneah	Nagaur	29th ditto	7 years' imprisonment, 24th November 1858.
19	Kerchind Saha	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
20	Robomun Oollah	Haglah	Mohargore	2nd October 1858	16 years in banishment, 9th November 1858.
21	Gooboo Dey	Merrah	Nagaur	ditto	ditto
22	Naryo Georoo	ditto	ditto	4th ditto	Acquitted at the Sessions, 16th December 1858.
23	Pechoo Georoo	Poorootunpore	Nagaur	ditto	16 years in banishment, 1st December 1858.
24	Sooltan Mallick	Tetooloogoree	Kanchunnapore	5th ditto	9 years' imprisonment, 8th November 1858.
25	Keshoo Khama	Ranabuck	Nagaur	7th ditto	7 years' imprisonment, 6th December 1858.
26	Danooo Sing	Chikoonpore	K. Sabong	25th ditto	16 years in banishment, 11th November 1858.
27	Gangoo Behra	Paljargurwah	Dahmaroo	5th November 1858	Pending before the Sessions Court.
28	Moosheram Manna	Samarhal	ditto	ditto	ditto
29	Kashoo Mohapathur	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
30	Khetoo Mohapathur	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
31	Pedoo Doss	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
32	Kord Pathur	Leppore	ditto	ditto	ditto
33	Fothoo Dholoo	Randmarooce	ditto	ditto	ditto
34	Gooboo Dholoo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
35	Gangoo Dholoo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
36	Naroo Samud	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
37	Gooboo Mandul	Koonpore	Nagaur	11th November 1858	Acquitted at the Sessions, 9th November 1858.

(Signed) H. BODDAM,
Assistant Commisary for the Suppression of Dacoity.

MIDRAPUR OFFICE OF A. C. FOR THE B. OF D. }
The 31st January 1859.

A D D E N D A .

No. 109.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CIRCUIT, BURDWAN DIVISION,
Hooghly.

Dated Hooghly, the 22nd April 1859.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the Returns of dacoities in several Districts which had not been received up to date of despatch of my Yearly Report. The information contained in the enclosed, should be embodied in Appendix K.

The necessary corrections will require to be made in para. 75th of my Annual Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. E. RAVENSHAW,

Dacoity Commissioner.

**SUPPLEMENTARY Statement to Appendix K. forwarded with
Annual Report.**

DISTRICT.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Number of Prisoners brought to trial.	Convicted by Sessions Court.	Acquitted by Sessions Court.	Pending.	Amount of Property stolen.	Amount recovered.	REMARKS.
Patna ...	7	57	6	36	9	2,030 2 6	11 2 6	The returns for these districts for 1858 were not received up to date of transmission of the Annual Report.
Bhaugulpore	34	340	87	53	0	8,963 0 0	594 12 3	
Moonghyr ...	41	233	55	66	14	27,006 12 0	346 13 9	
Rajshaye ...	9	55	6	4	5	7,298 2 6	179 8 9	
Pubna ...	0	59	1	10	2	3,419 15 6	82 6 5	
Dacca ...	3	20	0	0	15	12,306 13 6	157 5 0	
Sylhet ...	1	40	25	2	0	83,381 0 0	2,005 6 2	
Chittagong ...	4	12	8	0	2	2,459 3 0	74 12 0	
Tipperah ...	2	2	1	0	0	20,717 1 0	26 14 0	
Balasure ...	4	13	10	3	0	257 3 1	7 1 0	
Total ...	111	811	196	174	47	1,67,839 15 1	3,486 2 10	

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Deputy Commissioner.

**SUPPLEMENTARY Statement to Appendix K. forwarded with
Annual Report.**

DISTRICT.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
Patna ...	5	0	2	4	10	20	7	0	13	The returns for these Districts for 1858 were not received up to date of transmission of the Annual Report.
Bhaugulpore	10	12	13	6	9	24	34	10	6	
Moonghyr ...	6	6	4	3	8	32	41	9	0	
Rajshaye ...	27	60	27	26	30	27	9	0	18	
Pubna ...	9	17	19	14	19	14	6	0	8	
Dacca ...	1	1	1	4	0	2	3	1	0	
Sylhet ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Chittagong .	0	5	0	2	4	0	4	4	0	
Tipperah ...	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	
Balasure ...	3	1	3	2	2	0	4	4	0	
Total ...	63	106	70	63	86	122	111	26	59	

(Signed) T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Deputy Commissioner.

HOOGLY, }
The 20th April 1859. }

Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 4th April 1859.

READ a letter No. 40, dated 21st February, from the Commissioner of Burdwan, submitting the Report of the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity for the year 1858.

24-PREGUNNAHS.—In this District one dacoity and one attempt at dacoity occurred during the year, but the Local Police who investigated the cases failed to obtain any kind of clue to the offenders.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
11	7	2	5	3	0	1

BARASET.—In Baraset no case of dacoity was reported during the year. The gangs which infested this District appear to have been entirely broken up by the operations of the Dacoity Commissioner's Office.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
39	23	9	8	5	5	0

HOWRAH.—In the District of Howrah one dacoity and one attempt at dacoity were committed. They were the whole of the same gang of Dacoits who were first detected by the Local Police and were subsequently made over to the Dacoity Commissioner, whose proceedings against them appear to have been most successful. The confession of Babooram, the leader of the gang, has been submitted by Mr. Ravenshaw, and will be printed.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
37	27	9	5	3	3	1

HOOGHLY.—In Hooghly a slight decrease is apparent in the number of dacoities reported, and Mr. Ravenshaw has given a careful analysis of the localities in which the offences were committed.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
128	93	95	33	41	30	27

From this analysis and the reports of the Commissioner's proceedings against the different gangs, it is difficult to attribute the reduction of crime in particular places to any thing, but the operations of the Commissioner's Office. This inference is supported by examples of the immediate increase of dacoity, when prisoners released by the Sudder Court have returned to their villages.

During the year 100 persons were arrested in Hooghly by the Dacoity Commissioner apparently for old offences. During the same period, the Magistrate arrested 116 persons apparently for the offences committed during the year. Of the former only 20 appear to have been released, of the latter 83 were acquitted; but it is not possible to compare the final convictions from the information given. The Lieutenant-Governor however notices this as a specimen of the superior efficiency of the mode of procedure followed in the Dacoity Commissioner's Office, by which the unnecessary arrest of innocent persons is avoided.

At Serampore Mr. Ravenshaw has been able to get hold of some River Dacoits, of whose proceedings he gives a very interesting account which fully explains the impunity which they have long enjoyed. Mr. Ravenshaw acknowledges the great assistance and valuable information which he has obtained from Mr. D'Cruz, Deputy Magistrate and late Darogah of Serampore, in this instance.

The attention of the Commissioner of Burdwan has doubtless been given to Mr. Ravenshaw's remarks in paragraph 15, that the greater portion of the gang of dacoits there referred to are servants of two Indigo Factories and are under some influential protection.

BURDWAN.—In this District there has been a slight increase in the number of dacoities, but in most of the Thannahs in which operations have been carried on from Mr. Ravenshaw's Office, there has been a decrease.

There seems every reason to fear that Mr. Ravenshaw is correct in stating that the small Talookdars and Land-holders in Burdwan, are generally more or less in league with dacoits and are the receivers of all stolen property. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to hear from the Commissioner of Burdwan that some of the offenders designated by Mr. Ravenshaw have been brought to punishment.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	
63	50	47	27	13	18	20	

NUDDEAH.—There has been no decrease in the number of dacoities reported in this District, but Mr. Ravenshaw thinks that the larger gangs of dacoits have been broken up and the convictions obtained this year have been numerous, no less than 40 dacoits having been sentenced to transportation for life. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to hear from Mr. Ravenshaw of the result of the proceedings taken against Essen Sircar, formerly Dewan of the Sheharpoore Factory, who is denounced as a receiver of property obtained by dacoity, and His Honor also wishes to learn the result of the trial of the 1st Grade Darogah Jadunath Gangooly charged with a similar offence.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	
33	43	44	68	62	31	15	

JESSORE.—There is a very marked decrease in the number of dacoities at Jessore where Baboo Gooroochurn Doss, Deputy Magistrate, has held his Office, and conducted the operations with much success.

MOORSHEDABAD.—In Moorshedabad also there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of dacoities reported, though the crime is still frequent. One of the dacoities which occurred in 1858 is stated to have been committed by the Sepoys of the Nawab's Establishment, and another was perpetrated by the Sowars of the 11th Irregular Cavalry stationed at Berhampore. The Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Hem Chunder Ker, expresses his opinion that they have been engaged in several other dacoities. The proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate appear to have been well directed, but the result of his commitments has been very unfortunate, partly owing to his carelessness in one case in which the Lieutenant-Governor has already had occasion to notice his conduct with disapprobation.

The Lieutenant-Governor is however glad to observe, that Mr. Ravenshaw expresses his opinion that notwithstanding the reverses experienced in this District, the work bids fair to progress favorably. Mr. Ravenshaw adds—"there are 2301 known and registered dacoits in the Moorshedabad District, of whom we have so far only arrested sixty-seven."

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

9	17	19	14	19	24	0
---	----	----	----	----	----	---

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
-------	-------	-------	-------

0	1	2	6
---	---	---	---

PURNA.—The number of dacoities committed in this District in 1858 is not given, and the omission must be supplied.

FURREEDPORE.—In Furreedpore, six dacoities were reported. In these two Districts, the Dacoity Commissioner's operations can

scarcely be said to have commenced.

MIDNAPORE.—In this District there has been but a small numerical decrease in

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

29	37	27	15	20	22	15
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

dacoity, but the explanation offered is sufficient to account for this. The numerous convictions obtained during the year cannot fail, the

Lieutenant-Governor thinks, to produce a marked effect on the future operations conducted by Captain Boddam in this District.

The Lieutenant-Governor requests that Mr. Ravenshaw may be directed to submit the original English papers, with a copy of the Sudder Court's decision, in the case of highway robbery referred to in paragraph 64 of his Report.

With reference to paragraph 68 in which Mr. Ravenshaw proposes that he and his Subordinates should be empowered to inquire into and decide, or if necessary commit for trial any persons, who, during investigations into dacoity cases, may appear to have been engaged in burglary or theft, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to this course, if it is only proposed that the ordinary Magisterial powers which Mr. Ravenshaw and his Subordinates possess should be exercised in these offences. In this sense Mr. Ravenshaw's proposition may be assented to.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with very great satisfaction the increased and very remarkable results presented by the Returns for 1858, although as Mr. Ravenshaw has pointed out, the Office of the Commissioner was for some time vacant after Captain Keighly's demise. The very large number of 254 dacoits were transported for life in 1858. In 1857, only 126 were transported.

The prisoners sentenced to term imprisonment in 1858 were 108, whereas in 1857 there were only 20.

The Lieutenant-Governor has purposely omitted to notice the several adverse decisions of the Sudder Court, which Mr. Ravenshaw has either reported or sent up in full, in connection with his remarks on the Districts to which the prisoners acquitted belonged. Mr. Ravenshaw in his 71st paragraph has summed up the result of the Sudder Court's decisions, affecting the merits of the judgments of the Sessions Judge in a very brief and striking manner. It appears that out of 388 prisoners tried by the Sessions Judge and recommended by him for a sentence of transportation for life, 55 were altogether acquitted, and on 38 a modified sentence was passed. Whilst out of 38 prisoners actually convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, 19 were acquitted on appeal to the Sudder Court.

On this Mr. Ravenshaw remarks—"that is, in cases in which the Sessions Judge was competent to pass sentence, his judgment was held to have been as often right as wrong, and in referred cases, the Sessions Judge had recommended the conviction of one innocent man in every seven, and of the remainder rather more than one decision

in every eight required modification." Yet, he subsequently adds, not one commitment has been condemned as made on insufficient grounds.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it necessary in this Resolution to follow out the above facts to their necessary conclusions ; but His Honor will again advert to them when replying to the call from the Supreme Government recently made in consequence of the proposition submitted in his Minute of 23rd June 1855.

In the year 1858, there occurred in the Districts of Bengal and Behar 408 cases of dacoity, in which property to the value of Rupees 3,01,545-12-4 was plundered, and but 5,988-14-10 of this amount was recovered. The number of persons accused before the ordinary Courts as dacoits, was 2,185, of whom only 504 were convicted. These figures, as Mr. Ravenshaw remarks, show the utter inability of the ordinary Courts to cope with the evil.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Burdwan, orders will be issued to extend the authority of the Additional Sessions Judge, and of Mr. Ravenshaw, Captain Boddam and Baboo Chunder Seekur Roy, Deputy Magistrate, to the District of Beerbhoom. Captain Boddam will also be vested with the powers of a Magistrate in Balasore.

The conduct of the approvers is reported to have been generally good. Separate orders will be issued for the conditional release of Jadoo Dome and Cheroo Dutt on the same restrictions as Sindoo Mytee, under the orders of 1856.

The account of the School is satisfactory. The appointment of a second Master has recently been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much satisfaction the favorable report which Mr. Ravenshaw has made of the services rendered by Captain Boddam, and by the Deputy Magistrates Baboo Chunder Seekur Roy and Gooroo Churn Doss. His recommendation for their promotion to a higher grade will be borne in mind, an early opportunity will be taken to transfer Baboo Hem Chander Ker to another department of the Judicial Service.

Mr. Ravenshaw has recorded his acknowledgments of the assistance which he has received from the Magistrate of the Districts to which his operations extend, and of the good services of many of the Police Darogahs. He also mentions in favorable terms several of the Omlah employed by himself and his Assistants. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his full approbation of the ability and energy with which Mr. Ravenshaw has conducted the duty of his Office, and of the earnest but temperate manner in which he has represented the many difficulties, which he has contended.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Commissioner of Burdwan, and that Mr. Ravenshaw's Report be printed as usual among the Selections of the Bengal Government.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS
OF THE
BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Published by Authority.

N^o. XXXII.

Returns

RELATING TO

PUBLICATIONS IN THE BENGALI LANGUAGE, IN 1857,

TO WHICH IS ADDED, A

LIST OF THE NATIVE PRESSES, WITH THE BOOKS PRINTED
AT EACH, THEIR PRICE AND CHARACTER,

WITH A

NOTICE OF THE PAST CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

OF THE

VERNACULAR PRESS OF BENGAL,

AND THE

STATISTICS OF THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS
VERNACULAR PRESSES.

SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT

By the Rev. J. Long.

CALCUTTA :

JOHN GRAY, GENERAL PRINTING DEPARTMENT, 51, COUNCIL-HOUSE STREET.

1859.

Harvard College Library

NOV 27 1911

Gift of
Prof. A. C. Coolidge

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* The names in Roman letters denote Presses conducted by Europeans.

REPORT

ON THE

NATIVE PRESS IN BENGAL.

1. THE preparing this Report on the Native Press, a work which involved far more laborious research than the author originally expected, was suggested by the mutiny of 1857. Much at that period was written and spoken on the subject of the Native Press, and many hasty remarks were made respecting it, while some said it was so radically corrupt that it ought to be abolished. It was found that on this ground as well as for statistical purposes, it was most desirable to

test the question, as far as related to the Bengali Press, by an accurate investigation of the *facts* of the case. The object met with the hearty concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Director of Public Instruction. Government had published in the "Selections of the Bengal Government, No. XXII" the author's Returns of the Native Press for 1853, but the present ones embrace not only a list of Vernacular Presses in Calcutta in 1857, with the works printed in them and their subjects, but also a classified detail of the various kinds of publications, with a general notice of the past condition of the Press and its future prospects.

2. Within the last quarter of a century, the number of Bengali books printed and sold has not been less than 8,000,000, while during half a century, more than 1,800 distinct works, either original or translations from Sanskrit, English and Persian have been produced—what a mass of mind has been occupied in the production and sale of these! and how little, until lately, has been done to give a right direction to the current of native thought in this quarter. The food of the English people has been thought deserving the attention of a British Legislature, surely the mental food of the Indian people ought also to be examined, as also its purveyor the Native Press.

In the present position of India, the Native Press as the *exponent* of the Native mind ought to be attended to; if the *Importance of the Native Press.* the sound part of the Native Press be encouraged by the Authorities, it will become the instrument of much good; if it be left in the hands of ill-designing ignorant men, it will be the source of much evil. Of late, some officials have proposed cutting the knot, and either suppressing the Native Press or establishing a rigorous censorship. We trust that the perusal of this Report will show how suicidal any measure of the kind would be to the interests of good Government and sound education.*

3. That the statistics of the Native Press in India have been regarded with attention by Government we have evidence in the facts—that the Court of Directors sent out many years ago a standing order to the Secretaries of Government in India to transmit to them regularly copies of new vernacular works. In 1856 they directed, “to have the India House Library supplied with one copy of each work of every description in original Bengali, published by the Native Presses of Calcutta”. A collection of Bengali books was sent by Government to

Government have not deemed the statistics of the vernacular Press beneath their notice.

the Paris Exhibition. The statistics of the Bengali Press formed No. XXII. of the “Selections of the Bengal Government” The Agra Government published in their Selections No. XXXI.

“*Report of a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for examining and reporting upon all all works, known to have been compiled in these Provinces, for the communication of European knowledge and science, through the medium of the Persian and Vernacular languages.*” —and they have recently published—“Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical systems by E. Hall.” The Government of India have published, at their own expense, the first volume pp. 645 of Dr. Sprenger’s *Catalogue of MSS. in the Libraries of Lucknow*, and recently the Government of Madras have published Vol. 1, pp. 678 of a *Catalogue Raisonnee of Oriental MSS. in the Library of the late College of Fort Saint George*—both

* The battle of social reform is now being fought by the Bengali press. Rammohun Roy many years ago used it with great effect against widow burning, while much of the native prejudice against widow marriage in certain quarters has been lessened by its agency.

works of great research and valuable for reference. Appended to this Report will be found Returns of the Madras Press procured for the author through the Government of India.*

4. Returns of the present kind are urgently required from all parts of India, especially when in various quarters a censorship of the Native Press has been advocated, because some members of it in the Punjab and Agra Presidencies have been too free in their remarks on Government. Independent of the immense amount of irritation that such a measure, confined to *natives*, would occasion, and the inevitable effect it would have to drive them to resort to secret correspondence and

Proposed Censorship of the Native Press. symbols, as was found in the *Chapati* case,—the carrying it out would be involved in immense difficulty—who would be the Censor? Not Secretaries of Government, who are already overloaded with matters of detail—few Europeans would have leisure or ability to act as censors, besides, if a man held the principles of some Europeans, he would condemn native sentiments as treasonable, even though in accordance with the Queen's Proclamation. The opinions of the Native Press may often be regarded as the safety valve which gives warning of danger, thus had the Delhi Native Newspapers of January 1857 been consulted by European functionaries, they would have seen in them how the Natives were rife for revolt, and were expecting aid from Persia and Russia.

5. Besides this is not the time for a such a measure when the Native Press is improving so rapidly in the number and quality of its works;†

* See Appendix A.

† *Foreigners* do not deem the statistics of Indian Literature beneath their notice, as the publication by them of the following, among other works, shows:—*Histoire de Hindoustani Literature*, 2 Vols. pp. by Garcin de Tassy, Professor of Hindustani in the University of Paris 1839, which gives sketches of 750 Urdu authors, with notices of 900 Urdu books from the 12th century to the present time.

Essai Critique sur la littérature Indienne et les Etudes Sanskrit, pp. 122, by Monsieur Soupe, Professor of Rhetoric at the Grenoble Lyceum, 1856.

Histoire de la Littérature Indienne, pp. 495, Traduit d'allemand, by A. Sadous. Professor at the Versailles Lyceum 1859.

Recensus Librorum Sanscritorum, pp. 192, by J. Goldmeister, Professor at Marburg, 1847.

Academische Vorlesungen über Indisch Literatur geschichte par M. Weber, Berlin 1857.

The fullest account we have of Urdu Literature is by a Frenchman De Tassy,—of Sanskrit by a German Weber—of Pushtu by a Russian,—the best collection of Mahratta MSS. is to be obtained in Paris, they were procured in Western India by a deputation of French Savans. The Russian Government made the securing certain Persian MSS one of the conditions of a former treaty with Persia.

in the Agra Presidency during the last year 108 works aggregating 7,00,000 Vols. of Vernacular Educational works have been printed under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction, and in Calcutta, during the same period, a variety of useful books of all sorts have issued from the press. One remedy, we believe, is to carry out what the Government has already begun, viz. the patronising and encouragement of useful Vernacular Periodicals and Newspapers. The expense is not to be compared with the objects to be attained; prevention is better than cure. We trust the day is not distant when the present *Educational Gazette*, which receives a monthly grant-in-aid from Government, and which has a circulation of 550 copies, shall be sent to every Thannah in the country to give correct information and show the people that the intentions of Government towards them are good.* In Madras, the Government make a

Vernacular Press im- grant to a Tamul Newspaper which has met with proving. a large circulation, the Director of Public Instruction reports respecting it:—"The grant of such a character, whether

it be looked at in an educational or in a political point of view can hardly be over-estimated." Even in New Zealand the Government publish a Vernacular newspaper for the Natives. We need then a Bengal Moniteur, as also the carrying out the following proposition submitted by the Government of Bengal a year since, but "disallowed as being extravagant," viz. "the appointment of a Vernacular Reader and Librarian on a salary (including establishment) of Rupees 250 a month, with a view of carrying out the order of the Court of Directors, as to Native Presses and Publications, and securing other desirable objects also."

6. The Vernacular Press is used as an instrument for promoting various useful objects; thus:—

The *Agri-Horticultural Society* have issued the first Volume of a periodical the *Krishi Darpan*, edited by Baboo P. C. Mitter to give

* We know as a fact that the *Education Gazette* during the mutiny prevented false impressions being spread regarding the Authorities in various quarters, and informed the people of the real state of the mutiny. It is surprising what strange reports got afloat in the Mofussil.

information in a popular style to gardeners and others on gardening and agricultural subjects, a thing much wanted.*

The *Government Education Department*† have issued, during the last four years, a weekly newspaper, the *Education Gazette*, edited by Rev. W. Smith, and Baboo Rangalal Banerjea, which has a circulation of 550 copies in different Zillahs of Bengal. It gives advertisements of teachers wanted, educational notifications, epitome of general news, articles on popular science, Biography and History. The correspondence Department has called forth a host of mofussil contributors.

The *advocates of social Reform* have, during the last 4 years, published a monthly periodical, the *Māsik Patrika* which, in simple language, adapted to the capacity of the ignorant, points out various social evils among Hindus, and in the form of popular tales recommends many measures of improvement. Though the law in favor of Widow re-marriage has been to a great extent a dead letter, owing to the ignorance of the masses, yet the ventilation of the question has originated a number of books in Bengali amounting to more than 25 in number—in which the subject is handled on both sides ably, the main question resting on the interpretation of certain passages from Menu and other Shastras.‡ Ishwar Chandra Videasagar, late Principal of the Sanskrit College, has published three works on the subject, which have met with a

* There are 36 different subjects treated of in this periodical,—besides economic ones—there are articles on the culture of the potatoe, cauliflowers, asparagus, teak, melons, sugarcane, safflower, peach, pot herbs, celery, flax, fibres of Assam, mulberry, madder, quinine &c. &c. this periodical is issued at intervals.

† Equal success has attended a Hindi and Urdu journal published in the N. W. Provinces under Government Education patronage.

‡ Among these books are the *Paunarbbha Khandanang* pp. 57 or refutation of the arguments for widow re-marriage by Kalidas Mittre—the *Vidhava bibaha baran* against widow re-marriage by Ram Tarklunkar of Errada—the *Vidhava bibaha nātuk*, a drama,—the *Vidhava udbāha* ;—the *Vidhava Manoranjan* ;—the *Vidhava nishedh* ;—the *Purnasukther Khunnabha* ;—*Vidhava bibaha* by Komul Krishna ;—*Ancapurbodhā drāityeannirnay* ;—the *Sapatni natak* partly an attack on kulinism—*Vidhava bibaha bad*—*Vidhava bibahabad* by Dinobundoo Nyurutun, President of the Dhurma marmā prokashika Sabha. *Vaidhava dāharmodoy* pp. 70 by Nundkomar Kubirtna—*Vidhabedhāha nobenyak Prasnabuli* 6 questions with answers on the subject by Shyēamant Roy of Pulta ; *Vidhava bibaha Unachit* by Krishna Kishore explaining Parashara Commentary—*Vidhava bibaha anuchit* by Proeno Koomar Mookherjee—*Vilāsa bibaha Nishedh Promanabali*, by Shushrjilum Tarkarutun of Kashipur, and Thakurdas Sharma, author of *Bibhadarabibāha bhramantak*.

wide circulation, and have tended much to break down ignorant prejudices.* The taste of the Hindus for dramatic performances has been employed to speed on the cause of widow re-marriage. Several ably written Bengali dramas have been published, which in caustic and cutting language expose the evils that arise from widow celibacy,—some of these have been acted on the stage by Natives to crowded audiences both in Calcutta and Hoogly to the intense disgust of the old school of Hindus. A drama has lately been published holding up to scorn spirit-drinking and ganja-smoking. Babu P. C. Mitter, the Librarian of the Calcutta Public Library has, with a powerful and satirical pen, pointed out in his *Allal Dūlāl* the various social evils that exist among his countrymen; he has just issued another work *Mad kaoye*, which, like the preceding, in the form of a tale, depicts the miseries arising from drunken habits among his countrymen, and the Babu has a work in the Press advocating by tales, anecdotes, biography, &c., &c. female education. The outrages and oppressions of the Indigo Planters have not only called forth songs, but also a pamphlet *Bupri bap Nilkurer ki Atyēdhar*. Kulinism and Caste have been attacked in the *Sapatninātak*, published at the expense of Joykissen Mukerjea. In the *Kulin kul sarbasva Nātak* which has been performed on the stage; in the *Bibid bhangarnab* by Nundo Kumar Kubiratna; in the *Brahmatatva Churamani* and various other works, social reform is powerfully advocated.

The Vedantists (like all Indian reformers as Nanak, Kuvir) have used the Vernacular and have employed as their monthly organ, during the last 20 years, the *Tatvabodhini Patrika* which, ably edited, contains very valuable articles on the Veda, Ethics, Natural Philosophy and Ancient History. It circulates about 800 copies monthly. There are other Bengali periodicals, the organs of the Vedantists—such as the *Hitaishini Patrika*. The members of the Tatvabodhini Society have done much by their publications on ethics and science to improve the Bengali language. In their weekly services they use only the Bengali language. They sing Bengali Hymns set to native music, and have a Sermon in Bengali.

* His works *Vidhava bibaha prokhalit hay ki nahi*, in three volumes exhaust the subject in an appeal to the Shastras to show that widow re-marriage was not prohibited by the ancient Hindus. *Moheshchunder Churamani of Agurpara*; *Ramdayal Turkratna of Bhatpara* have also engaged in the controversy.

7. The rapid improvement in the Vernacular Press then evinces that such a measure as a censorship is not required. Let us glance at the past. In 1820 there were 30 Bengali books published on the following subjects, 5 on Krishna, 2 on Vishnu, 4 on Durga, 3 tales, 5 obscene, with single works on dreams, music, astrology, medicine. Rammohun's translations and Almanacks (See Appendix D.) From 1822 to 1826, appeared 28 works, all with three exceptions mythology or fiction (See Appendix E.) Matters proceeded in this train till

Improvement of Native Press shown by contrast	about 1850, when the tide turned in favor of useful works.
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In 1852 there were published 50 new works, and among them such books as Lives of Nine Eminent Hindu females, Life of Clive, Robinson Crusoe, Lamb's Tales from Shakespear, A History of India, a Natural History, Natural Theology, a Grammar in verse, Life of Galileo, Moral Tales. In 1854 appeared the History of Bengal, Isaac Newton's Life, Elements of Agricultural Science, Shakespear's Merchant of Venice, Arabian Nights, True Stories from History, Moral Tales. In 1856 we have a Moral tale of Eurdwan, Moral Lessons, Æsop's Fables, Electric Telegraph, Popular History of England, Drama on Widow re-marriage, Natural Philosophy, the Percy Anecdotes, Paul and Virginia, Luther's Life, The Steam Engine, Principles of Morality.

In 1857 were published :—

Han's Andersen's Moral Tales—Ethical Selections from Hindu Writings—Drama against Hindu Poligamy—Schmidt's Grecian History—Mensuration—Universal History—Life of Peter the Great—Life of William Tell—Life of Alexander—Life of Titmur—Moral and Literary Extracts—Missionary's Budgerow—Anecdotes of Providence—Barth's Church History—Illustrated Magazine—Moral Anecdotes—Discovery of America—Anecdotes of the Elephant and Camel with Illustrations—Discussions on Vedantism—Ethical Instruction by Apologue—Police Regulations—Drama advocating Widow re-marriage—Ethical Anecdotes—Drama on the evils of Widow Celibacy—Arabian Nights—Drama on Widow re-marriage—Ancient History of Persia—Drama advocating Chastity—A tale on Social Evils—Social Reform Magazine—The Laws of Matter and Motion—Rasselas—(Chambers' Moral Class Book—Agricultural Miscellany—Lessons on Objects—Elements of Natural Science with Diagrams—History of the Old Fort of Calcutta—On Natural Curiosities—Historical Tales—The Ten Persecutions of the primitive Christians—Tale of Nur Jehan—History of India—Defence of Widow re-marriage—Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia.

The books printed for sale in Calcutta during the year 1857, arranged according to subjects amount to the following :—

	No. of Books.	No. of Copies.
<i>Almanacs</i>	19	1,36,000
<i>Biography and History</i>	15	20,150
<i>Christian</i>	8	9,550
<i>Dramatic</i>	8	5,250
<i>Educational</i>	46	1,45,300
<i>Erotic</i>	13	14,250
<i>Fiction</i>	28	33,050
<i>Law</i>	5	4,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	12	18,370
<i>Mythology and Hinduism</i>	85	96,150
<i>Moral Tales and Ethics</i>	19	39,700
<i>Musulman Bengali</i>	23	24,600
<i>Natural Sciences</i>	9	12,250
<i>Newspapers</i>	6	2,950
<i>Periodicals</i>	12	8,000
<i>Sanskrit—Bengali</i>	14	15,000
Total	322	5,71,670

The following is a list of 46 Bengali Presses in Calcutta with the number of copies of Works in the Bengali language printed by them for sale :—

<i>Alipore Jail</i>	7,000	<i>Probhakur</i>	2,500
<i>Anglo India Union</i>	19,100	<i>Purnachundradoy</i>	8,450
<i>Anubad</i>	4,800	<i>Rahamani</i>	500
<i>Bhaskar</i>	4,300	<i>Roy</i>	4,300
<i>Bangala</i>	5,500	<i>Royal Phaniz</i>	2,700
<i>Bungabidea Prokashika</i>	400	<i>Rozario</i>	3,300
<i>Baptist Mission</i>	55,000	<i>Sanskrit</i>	84,220
<i>Bengal Superior</i>	5,000	<i>Sarbartha Prokashika</i>	500
<i>Bishop's College</i>	750	<i>Satyarnab</i>	3,550
<i>Bhubun Mohun</i>	3,000	<i>Shastra Prokash</i>	23,000
<i>Bisva Prokash</i>	5,250	<i>Stankope</i>	3,500
<i>Choitanyea Chundrodoy</i>	47,000	<i>Sucharu</i>	8,000
<i>Chundrika</i>	250	<i>Sudhabarshan</i>	1,300
<i>Cones</i>	14,000	<i>Sudha Nidhi</i>	27,700
<i>Hurikur</i>	24,000	<i>Sudharnab</i>	1,250
<i>Hindu Patriot</i>	1,000	<i>Sudhasindhu</i>	25,300
<i>Jydnoday</i>	14,750	<i>Sudvasindhu, Simla</i>	8,000
<i>Jyan Ratnakar</i>	3,000	<i>Tateabodhini</i>	19,300
<i>Kubita Rutnakar</i>	22,800	<i>Videa Ratna, Mirjapur</i>	14,500
<i>Kaderia</i>	2,000	<i>Videa Ratna, Ahiritalla</i>	38,000
<i>Kamalalay</i>	13,800		
<i>Kamalasun</i>	18,000	<i>Total for sale</i>	5,71,670
<i>Lakshibilas</i>	11,750	<i>Gratuitous</i> { by Hindus	7,750
<i>New Press</i>	750	{ by Christians	76,950
<i>Nistarini</i>	6,500		
<i>Nityadurmanuranjika</i>	2,100	Total	6,56,370

Except in the list for 1857 Educational works have not been mentioned, but the following is the number of each kind that has been published, and every month is adding a couple of works to it. *Algebra* 1; *Arithmetics* 2; *Dictionaries and Vocabularies* 60; *Euclid* 1; *Geographies and Maps* 35; *Grammars* 30; *History and Biography* 60; *Mensuration* 2; *Natural History* 25; *Natural Philosophy* 23; *Readers Elementary* 40; *Readers Advanced* 35; *School Management* 2. What a contrast with the past, and this chiefly the result of the past six years, the future is bright with hope!

8. The great question of Female education is closely identified with the improvement of a Vernacular Press—considering the short time Hindu Females can remain under school instruction, their domestic duties, and the state of Hindu society, the staple of sound tuition must be given through their own language—this will lead to a large demand for Vernacular books, both for schools and to form a family library. Native Females are very intelligent, many are now learning to read from their husbands and brothers. Some of the books of the Vernacular Literature Committee have proved very interesting to Bengali Females, such as the translations of ‘Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia,’ ‘Paul and Virginia,’ Hans’ Andersens’ Tale, Account of *Sushila*, by Mudhusudun

Female Education and Mookerjee. The introductory reading books of Native Press. Videasagur and Madhusudun have been very valuable in Female Schools. If Females are not supplied with good books they will be sure to read bad ones, we know of a case where a female of the higher class wished a European lady, her teacher, to procure for her the licentious tale *Videa Sundar*, the latter refused and gave her *Sushila* one of the Vernacular Literature Society’s publications—the result was that half a dozen copies of the last work was sold to the friends of the family.

9. Many advocates of a censorship to whom non-existent and non-apparent are the same, think, that because few good Bengali books came under *their* notice, therefore, there *are* few. They see Natives crowding English Schools, and therefore infer that the Bengali language is decaying; to such we would say look at the past—last century, the Moslem in Bengal allowed no language but Persian as the language in the Courts and of Government*—the Brahmans on the other hand despised the vul-

* Quarterly Friend of India 1826 pp. 139-156.

gar tongue and had no schools for teaching it*—the only books available were a few Mythological works, such as the *Ramayana*, the *Gunga Bhakti*, &c. &c. There was not a single prose work. In the beginning of this century, there was only one Dictionary and Grammar, and both by *Europeans*. Even 40 years ago, in the days of Colebrooke, Wilson &c. the

Encouragement from
contrasting the past of
Bengali literature with
the present.

Bengali was overlooked by the European Orientalists of the day,† as late as 1826 Mr. Marshman in an able article on the Native Press congratulated Philanthropists that in 4 years 31 Bengali works, with a circulation of 30,000 volumes, were printed—even from 1835 to 1845 the Council of Education, Missionaries and Natives practically ignored the Bengali, and the majority of the students with their instructors in Government and Missionary schools paid little attention to the language of the people. But a change came. The attention of the Council of Education was aroused to the need of insisting on the Vernacular, “if Government Schools were to have any influence beyond the walls of a College.” Missionaries began to find that the giving native converts such a training through English as taught them to despise their own language, and disqualified them both to write and preach in it—defeated their own plans. Many educated Natives on grounds of nationality found the neglect of their own tongue would not answer—the result of this and other measures was, a demand for Bengali books arose, and has been progressively increasing year by year.‡ The number of books printed for sale in Calcutta, was—

In 1853 3,03,275

In 1857 5,71,670

and yet the latter was a year of mutiny.

* Brahmical colleges existed at Nuddea for 6 centuries, and more than 2000 were established through Bengal, but no Pundit connected with them wrote any thing in the vulgar tongue for the *profanum vulgus*. The Pundit despised the language as much as he did the lower orders. Now the Pundits of the Sanserit College are the best and most popular writers in Bengali.

† The following list of works patronised by Government for the College of Fort William from 1802 to 1852 show how scanty were the materials of Bengali literature until a late period. See Appendix F.

‡ In 1821 it was pronounced a great triumph that “there are no less than 4 Native Presses in constant employ.” In 1857 there are more than 40 and in one year nearly 400,000 volumes are printed.

10. Though during the year of mutiny, the minds of men generally were agitated with alarm for the future, and the ordinary routine of business was suspended—yet with the exception of one work in Bengali on Hindu loyalty (*Rajbhakti*) and articles in Bengali Newspapers,

Only one book on the Mutiny published. there is no document in Bengali which would throw any Historical light on the mutiny, or even refer

to it. It has always been so. A taste for historic research has yet to be created in Bengal, even to the present time, there is not a single book of travels in Bengali. Previous to 1840, there were only 2 works in Bengali that referred to the past of this country, one the Life of *Pratapadit'ya*, a Sunderbund Raja in the days of Akbar, and the other the Life of *Krishnachunder Roy*, a Raja of Nuddea, last century, who was the Mocenas of Pundits and Brahmins.* Education is, however, creating a demand for historical books in the Bengali language, and we have now 3 different histories of Greece, 3 ditto of Rome, 3 of England, 1 of Egypt, 8 of India, 3 of Bengal, 2 of Ancient History, 1 of Church History, 1 of Jewish History, 1 of the Punjab.

11. The above returns give 5,71,670 Bengali books as printed for sale in Calcutta in the year 1857. This is less than what was really printed, as the compiler has since met with various works not included in this list and the conductors of Presses in many cases do not

Returns under-estimate the number of books. keep accurate accounts of all the books they print, or they are reluctant to furnish them, suspecting

there may be some motive in connection with taxation in one's applying for a list. If it be so difficult to ascertain the circulation of Anglo Indian Newspapers, one cannot be surprised then at the difficulties in obtaining the statistics of Native Newspapers. Allowing then for under-estimates, I calculate that the number of printed Bengali books for sale has amounted to 6,00,000. This is exclusive of 7,750 printed for gratuitous distribution by certain Hindu patrons of Native literature such as the Raja of Burdwan, Kali Prasanna Sing, and of 76,950 Tracts and Scriptures given away by the Bible and the Tract Society of Calcutta. It is pleasing however to find that the latter bodies are beginning practically to recognize the principle, that the giving away

* It is singular that to Berlin we owe the most authentic information regarding this Raja's family. A Sanscrit MS. in the library of the King of Prussia has been lately printed with an English translation which gives many interesting details regarding the Raja's family last century.

books and tracts, however useful for printers and paper manufacturers, is not calculated to lead to the books being valued, and tends to encourage the production of a class of works not adapted to Natives or to oriental tastes.

12. I have made no Return of Urdu or Persian works, printed in Calcutta, as I do not know those languages and I would be unwilling to take returns and descriptions from Muhammadans on mere trust,—I found too a reluctance to afford me any information. Of this however I feel sure, that the Musulman mind is much more active and alive to passing events than foreigners suppose, when I visited the Urdu and Persian

Presses in Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow, 6 years ago, This return includes not Persian or Urdu works, I was quite surprised to see the astonishing amount of printing going on in those languages at the above places. Here in Calcutta, there is doubtless a similar state of things, but there are few Europeans interested on the subject or sufficiently competent to give information.* There are Presses also at Serampore, Dacca and Burdwan.

13. Within the last ten years, a decided improvement has taken place in the paper and style of printing—the majority of Bengali books are now printed on good paper, with clear types,—a great contrast to former days; even 20 years ago, the following description was given of a Native Press “a wooden Press which threatens to go to pieces

Improvements in paper and typography. with every impression; types which are obliged to do duty long after they ought to have returned to the crucible; paper which consists of old socks kept together by rice paste, and workmen, hardly operatives, who will actually set four large quarto pages and send them to press for one Rupee.” There is as good work turned out now from Native Presses as from European ones—and a wooden Press is a curiosity. It is singular that in the Agra Presidency nearly all the Presses are lithographic, while in Calcutta there are very few.

14. The new Bengali works published by Natives are generally rather high priced when they are *copy-wright*, as various natives now find the composing of Bengali books profitable, and some authors draw a regular income from them. This is a good sign, as the laborer is worthy of his hire, still small profits and quick returns have been found by Chambers, Cassel and others, the most lucrative method in the long run. Books for the masses, not *copy-wright*, are very cheap. We have before

* See a list of Persian and Urdu Presses in Calcutta, Appendix G.

us a copy of a Bengali Almanac on good paper of 302 pp. in 8vo,

The price of Books printed at 60 pages for the anna, while some Almanacs on inferior paper are sold at 80 pages for the anna; this almanac sells at the rate of 6,000 copies annually. The Shishubodh or Lindlay Murray of Bengal sells 60 pages for the anna, 6 or 8 editions are published annually; the *Videa Sundar*, a popular tale, is sold at 61 pp. 16mo. for 1 anna. The Vernacular Literature Committee have had some of their books printed in editions of 2,000 copies at 60 pp. 16mo. for an anna.* Nothing has yet been done to bring out books in the Education Department for the Village Schools at this price, till this is done, books can be of very little use in indigenous schools.†

15. When we consider that not 3 per cent. of the rural population of Bengal can read intelligently, and consequently that more than 29,000,000 in Bengal are shut out from all the knowledge that can be conveyed by useful books; and yet that 600,000 books were printed for sale in one year, we can see what a prodigious impetus will be given to the Native Press, when Educational agencies on a large scale will be applied to the now mentally inert masses. According to this ratio, were the masses educated, we should have 5,000,000 Bengali volumes annually published—for the Bengali peasant is anxious for knowledge when once his curiosity is roused. If with so little done yet for vernacular Education, with Female Education little more than a subject for school boy Essays and declamation such progress has been made in the Native Press, what will it be 20 years

Large sale of books though ryots cannot read.

* The following are items of the average prices of books in former days—In 1820 Pearson's Anglo Bengali Grammar 102 pp. 8vo, sold for 2 Rs.—the *Videa Sundara* in 1825 at 1 Rupee on bad paper, now obtainable at 2 annas, good paper.—*Shishu bodh* sold in 1825 at 8 annas, now to be had at 3 piec.

† The Government have during the last 40 years made a grant to the Calcutta School Book Society of Rs. 500 monthly to bring out cheap books—but the Society so far from doing it, have been undersold by Natives in every direction owing to the high charges of the Baptist Mission Press, and the expenses of the Establishment; a Sub-Committee of the Society have lately reported on the subject thus—"a poor boy in the Mofussil pays for his book to the School Book Society twice as much as the original cost."

‡ And even of the village teachers or *Gurumohashays* out of 50,000 not more than 100 can read intelligently. In Bombay not 3 per cent. of the population can read, and the readers are chiefly of the Brahman class.

hence? Government attention has been drawn to ameliorating the social condition of the ryot—but mental enlightenment must be an accompaniment to it, to give him a *manly feeling* to resist Zemindar and Planter oppression—to make him feel he is a man by the quickening influences of Education. Were the 50,000 Gurumohashays or village teachers of Bengal roused into action, what a prodigious impetus would it give to the Press.

16. Few Bengali books are sold in European shops. A person may be twenty years in Calcutta, and yet scarcely know that any Bengali books are printed by Bengalis themselves. He must visit the native part of the town and the Chitpoor road, their Pater Noster Row, to gain any information on this point. The Native presses are generally in by-

How Bengali Books are sold. lanes with little outside to attract, yet they ply a busy trade. Of late several educated natives have opened shops for the sale of Bengali works, and we know the case of one man who realizes Rupees 500 per month profit, but the usual mode of sale is by *hawkers*, of whom there are more than 200 in connection with the Calcutta presses.* These men may be seen going through the native part of Calcutta and the adjacent towns with a pyramid of books on their head. They buy the books themselves at wholesale price, and often sell them at a distance at double the price which brings them in probably 6 or 8 Rupees monthly, though we know of one man who realizes by book hawking more than 100 Rupees monthly. This system is an example to Europeans. The Natives find the best advertisement for a Bengali book is a *living agent* who shows *the book itself*. Various valuable Bengali works have been printed, which have rotted on a book-seller's shelves, simply, because the agency of hawkers was not brought into action.†

* Many of them sell books during 8 months in the year, and devote the rainy season to the cultivation of their fields.

† "Even England with its bookshops and expensive advertising system, has found it necessary to resort to the agency of book hawkers to get useful books among the masses. In Hampshire a Hants Book Hawking Society has been working with great success during the last 9 years. A Church of England Book-hawking union has lately been formed, of which the Prince Consort is the patron, they have published a list of books which they require to be written in a *simple language*, but in a *lively style*, saleable at a price not exceeding one shilling, to comprise historical and scientific subjects in a series of stories for cottagers and especially for young men."

17. With orientals it is a common practice to be read to, and hence numbers who cannot read themselves listen to those who can. Readers (*Kathaks*) are often hired to recite or chant certain works, and most impressively do some of them execute this—one of them recited lately to myself from memory any passages I selected from the Ramayan, Raghuvasa, Mahabharat ; the mode of reciting them was most impressive ; some of these men earn 500 Rupees a month, and even in the present day, cases are known when a man in one month has obtained Rupees 2,000. We know a native who was for years employed by a rich Babu to read 2 hours daily to 40 or 50 females in his house. This has been a practice from time immemorial in Bengal—where “ readings ” as in all Eastern countries have been so popular, and where intonation, gesture, &c., make a book listened to more telling, than when simply read. Women sometimes sit in a circle round a woman, who reads a book to them. Allowing them an average of 10 hearers or readers to each book,

Who read Bengali books. we calculate that these 600,000 Bengali books have 2,000,000 readers or hearers. But independently of this, the increase of English Schools is swelling the number of Bengali readers considerably—it has been calculated that out of the number of natives who attend English Schools in Calcutta, 9 out of 10 never acquire that knowledge of English which would enable them to read English with ease and without the teasing reference to a dictionary, while in the Mofussil 19 out of 20 are in the same state. These persons then having had their minds roused, fall back on books in their own language—they have attended English Schools not from the love of knowledge, but from the love of pice, as a means of earning their bread, hence the majority forget their English studies, and find it pleasanter to read in the mother-tongue.

18. That the Bengali mind has been roused from the torpor of ages, is pretty clear from the increase of the number of Bengali Authors. I have before me a list of them which I have drawn up, and which gives the names of more than 700, and at the present time there is a great ambition to be a writer in his own language. The supply is equal to the demand, and were there a larger reading population, authors would multiply still more rapidly. One good sign that authorship is becoming naturalized is that advantage is taken very much of

Who write Bengali books. the law of copy-wright and some natives refuse to sell the copy-wright except at a high price.

The Vaishnab reform of Hinduism three centuries ago was one of the most extensive in Bengal, and reminds us strongly of Buddhism in its employing in opposition to the Brahmans, the vernacular as its agent—hence the most ancient Authors in the Bengali language are Vaishnabs, who wrote three centuries ago such works as the *Chaitanya charitamrita*, *Chaitanya Bhagavat*. Vaishnab books issue largely from the Native Press. Many of the Vaishnab women can read and write.* It is a similar case in the North-Western Provinces where four-fifths of the Hindi MSS. are Vaishnab, while there is very little Sivite literature either in the Bengali or Hindi languages.†

Bengali Authors belong chiefly to the Brahman and Kyast castes; though one of the most learned Sanscrit and Bengali scholars of the

* We know the case of a Vaishnab widow in Calcutta, who not only reads and writes Bengali well but is also acquainted with Sanscrit, and supports herself by copying Sanscrit works.

† As an encouragement to Bengali Authors, and an illustration of what even one individual can effect in the case of vernacular literature by supplying mental pabulum to tens of thousands, we give a list of works in Urdu and Hindi compiled or translated by Shivr Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Government Schools at Benares.

In Hindi a Primer with engravings—50,000 copies of the 6th Edition were printed.

Orthographical Primer—Reader—Arithmetic—Letter writer—Rudiments of knowledge—Introduction to Geography—Rise and fall of the Sikh nation—Self Instructor—Manual of teachers—Miscellany—A tale of infanticide—Easy Reader—Geography—Tales for women—Anecdotes—A Christian Tale, another Christian Tale,—Moral precepts translated from the Sanscrit—Wilson's Introduction to the Rig Veda translated—Extract from Menu.

In Urdu a Miscellany, pt. 1, Do. pt. 2, Do. pt. 3.—Sandford and Merton translated, Geography pt. 1.—Geography pt. 2.—Geography pt. 3.—Extracts from Life in earnest. —Dunnellan a Tale;—Henry and his Bearer.—Cleon and Mare, a Tale;—True Heroism, a Tale,—a Lecture on Digestion;—On Railways. 41 books in all by one man, most of these have had an immense circulation—the Author is a good Sanscrit Scholar; we have no one Bengalee Author so prolific.

day Raja Radakant Dey is a Sudra.* It is singular that in the Tamil which had a literature many centuries previous to the Bengali, the chief writers are Sudras, and one of the first among them was a woman named Anveiar.

Missionary Anglo Vernacular Educational Institutions, though giving in several cases a very high course of instruction, after a quarter of a century have been very barren in Bengali Authors. However, matters are improving in this respect, and more instruction through Bengali is now given in those Institutions.

The most popular and influential authors in Bengali are those who have studied Sanscrit and English—while natives who have adopted English models for Bengali composition have been neither intelligible nor acceptable to their countrymen,—the English idea was excellent, but it needed an oriental garb—it was a skeleton, and required flesh and blood.

As an illustration of the activity of mind of various Pundits, we give in the Appendix a list of works composed by one of them Raghu-nunda Goswami of Pota, Thanna Burdwan. See Appendix H.

* Kasi Das who translated the *Mahabarat* three centuries ago into Bengali, was a Sudra. Kirti Bas the translator of the *Ramayan* a century ago, was also a Sudra; the learned of that day however denounced it in the following rescript copied from the Sanskrit. "As it is not the work of a Pandit let it not be read" their fulminations were of little avail as the *Ramayan* is one of the most extensively read books in Bengali—even still the Pundits will not read this *Ramayan* on account of the translator being a Sudra. A Vaishnav Sudra Prem Das composed the following works—*Chaitanya Bhagavat*, *Chaitanya Chandroday*, *Chaitanya Churitamrita*, *Chaitanya Mongal*, *Chaitanya Sangita*. Among Sudra authors whose writings are popular is Nil Mani Bysack of the Weaver caste—his *History of India* and *Lives of nine eminent Hindu females*, are standard works. Among the list of authors who in a dark day gave Dante-like encouragement to his native tongue, the name of Ram Mohun Roy must not be omitted; as a scholar he could from his acquaintance with the English, Sanscrit and Persian, revel in the beauties of those polished tongues—but he did not despise "the tongue which his mother taught him" and he battled in it for the rights of widows and women, he is the author of the following works :—

Vedic Upanishads translated.—The *Vedanta Sutra* translated.—Replies to a Bhattar-charjen,—a Goswami a Kavitar, a Dharmasanthapanakankahi, a Subramanya Sastri, *Patheo Pradas* or a Vedantic viaticum—conference on widow burning—*Avataranika* or creed of ancient Brahmins,—*Brahminical Magazine*—*Gurupadukā* or reverence for the Guru—Bengali Grammar—the Gayatri or holy charm.

East Indians, though children of the soil, and so favorably situated in many cases for gaining a good knowledge of the native language, have done scarcely any thing in Bengali composition. Russia can boast that her Milton, Poushkin is a Mulatta of Negro origin, but Bengal has never had either East Indians or Portuguese who were good Vernacular writers.

19. The evident tendency of Bengali style now is to combine simplicity with elegance, to take the Sanscrit as the best and most suitable model, yet to write to the *level of the people*. In Bengali, however, as in English there is a wide diversity of style from the Johnsonianism of the *Tatvabodhini Patrika* to the beautiful simplicity of the *Nabanâri*. The Editor of the *Masik Patrika** a monthly Magazine has adopted the colloquial style—very good for females and others who have never learned thoroughly their mother tongue—but this is not the style of books generally acceptable, as natives consider language ought

Style of Bengali books.

to have some elegance and not the baldness of the bazar. This latter style has not answered, though the Editor Radhanath Sikdar devoted much time and zeal to popularise it. It is a striking fact that Persian which was the language of Musulmans in Bengal for 5 centuries has left no trace of itself in Bengali style with the exception of law Books and of the Life of *Pratapadityea* written by Ram Bose for the students of Fort William College 57 years ago, was so interlarded with Persian as to be unintelligible to a Bengali of the present day. Young Bengal will interlard English phrases in his conversation, but these enter not into books.

20. In tracing the rise of Vernacular Literature in Russia, England, France, &c., we see that the first process is translation and imitation of foreign models—necessarily so, for men must get new ideas before they can mould them—the next step is free and adapted translation, and finally original composition. Last century Bengali was chiefly a translation from the Sanscrit not from the Persian, which notwithstanding Moslem enact-

* It is a striking mark of the improvement of style in Bengali, that the New Testament on whose improvement Dr. Carey labored in successive Editions very hard for 40 years and which he considered almost a standard in Bengali, is now entirely superseded by Dr. Yate's translation, which in point of elegance and idiom shows what the powers of the Bengali language have become.

ments had little effect on the Bengali book language; this half century translations have been chiefly from the English.

Original Composition. However, not much has been done yet in original composition, with the exception of the Periodical and Newspaper press, which contains a vast mass of original matter, both in prose and verse; among the latter the poetry of Ishwar Chundra Gupta, late Editor of the *Probhakar*, holds a high place for its beauty and the vein of originality. Sanscrit has yielded very freely subjects of translation, and of late years English, but the translation school of the Sanscrit College have avoided the rock of being slaves to the letter, and have adopted the principle of a free exposition of the text, omitting such English passages as would not be suitable for translation. The translations of *Rasselas* and *Telemachus* are models in this respect. Tek Chand i. e. Babu, P. C. Mitter has been very successful in original tales, and Madhu Sudan Mookerjee in one on Female Education.

The Vernacular Literature Society of Calcutta desirous of encouraging original composition, offered standing prizes of Rupees 200 for any new original works in Bengali, approved by the Society, of not less than 100 printed pages 12mo. when printed, on any of the following subjects, Natural History and Science, Topography and Geography, Commerce and Political Economy, Popular and Practical Science, The Industrial Arts, Education, Biography, Didactic fiction. Out of 10 MSS. submitted for prizes, only two obtained it viz. :—The *Shushil-upakhyān* by Madhu Sudan Mookerjee, a moral tale pointing out the defects and requisites for native girls and the *Padmini-upakhyān* by Ranga Lal Banerjee, a tale of Rajputana in verse—both are admirable models.

As yet little success has attended the above prize plan for the reason that so few English Educated Natives are as yet competent to write idiomatically and forcibly in their own tongue, and those ignorant of English are deficient in ideas, we need as original Bengali Authors men, who to a knowledge of the idioms and popular phraseology of the Bengali add an acquaintance with English to afford them a wide range of information and with Sanscrit to give them the power of polishing their style, and availing themselves of its boundless illustrations and oriental imagery.

21. With respect to translation from the English into Bengali, two things are wanting—to drop many English illustrations unintelligible to a native, substituting for illustrations drawn from the oak, the daisy, &c., ones derived from the rich resources of the Poets of Bengal, and it is in this respect that a knowledge of Sanscrit would be of value to English scholars among natives by furnishing them with a rich stock of oriental images and metaphors, how ample the store is may be seen in Southey's Course of Kehana, Milman's Nali and Damayanit, Griffith's translations from the Sanscrit, &c. &c. It is owing to Sanscrit being already provided

Translations 'require with this stock of indigenous imagery that trans-
adaptation. lations from the Sanscrit are so easy and so intelli-

gible, and that the Bible itself comes so home to the feelings of an Oriental.* The Bengali language for purposes of illustration contains a rich variety of proverbial sayings; more than 1,200 are in the possession of the Author. A work by Nil Ratna Haldar was printed in 1826, the *Bahudarshan*, a collection of Proverbs in English, Latin, *Bengali*, Sanscrit, Persian and Arabic, also in 1830 by the same author, the *Kobita Ratnakar*, a collection of Proverbs in popular use translated into Bengali and English. Morton's Collections of 803 Bengali and 70 Sanskrit Proverbs with an English translation is of value in this respect. More recently has appeared in 1856 the *Niti Ratna* a collection of 248 Ethical Gems from the Sanscrit with a Bengali translation.

22.—ALMANACS—*Printed for Sale 135,000 Copies.*

THIS estimate we feel convinced is too low; there are probably as many as 2,50,000 copies of Almanacs published annually. Almanacs circulate where few other Bengali books reach; just previous to the beginning of the Bengali year is a busy season with the Native Almanac sellers of Calcutta; book-hawkers in numbers may be seen issuing from the printing presses, freighted with the store of Almanacs which they carry far and wide some of which they sell at the low rate of 80 pages for one anna. The Bengali Almanac is as necessary for the Bengali as his hooka or his *pan*, without it he cannot determine the auspicious days for marrying (22 in the year), for first feeding an infant with

* The Madras Education Board use a very good term for this—exposition i. e. not a slavish adhesion to the letter of the text, not translation.

rice (27 days in the year), the feeding the mother with rice in the fifth month of gestation (12 days), for commencing the building of a house, for boring the ears, putting the chalk into the hands of a boy to teach him to write, when a journey is to be begun, or the calculating the duration and malignity of a fever.

We have seen Almanacs 135 years old in MSS. In former days a rupee a copy was paid for printed Almanacs; now the same kind are to be had for 2 annas, this cheapness has greatly reduced the profits of the old *daiyajyas* or astrologers, who, like a Doctor in Europe, has in various cases the right of *entre* into the female apartments. Messrs Cones and Co. have got up an Almanac profusely illustrated containing 304 pages and sold wholesale for 7 annas—20,000 copies were purchased by natives last year.

To counteract the evils of the Native Almanacs—the Tract Society of Calcutta as well as certain Church of England Missionaries published an Almanac—but it did not sell, the subjects were too foreign to Native tastes. In 1854 and 1855 the Vernacular Literature Committee published a cheap Almanac 200 pp. at 4 annas a copy, the first year 2,500 copies were sold, the next year only 419, the Hindus having discovered in the meanwhile, that though the Almanac was got up in style and appearance like their own and contained much valuable information on medicine, plants and fairs, yet that all astrological matter was omitted. The following is a list of subjects in this Almanac “Under each day of the year, a memorandum of whatever occurs on that day, of importance—such as Holidays, commencement of Sessions, Collectors’ Sales, &c. Among other items of information will be found the following—Tables of Exchange; Wages Tables; the Weights and Measures prevalent in each District; Rules and Tables of Fees in the Small Cause Court; Table of the corresponding dates of the different Indian Eras; Revenue and Circuit Divisions, with the Districts comprised in each; Police Sub-divisions, with their respective Thannahs; Gardeners’ Calendar; Medical Memoranda; Directions for the Route to Benares; Statistics; Table of Remarkable Events for the last 100 years, &c. &c. &c.”

The getting up an Almanac on this plan is still a great desideratum.

23.—BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—*Printed for Sale 20,150 Copies.*

A taste for history springing up among a people who have always regarded History as a subject of trifling consequence in a world quickly passing away—is a good sign. Among the works published during 1857 are a free translation of Schmidts Grecian History, Sketch of Universal History, Lives of Peter the Great, William Tell, Alexander and Timur, Barth's Church History, A Life of Captain Richardson, History of the Capture of Calcutta; we have besides 3 Histories of Bengal, 8 of India, 2 Universal, 3 of Rome, 3 of Greece, 3 of England, 2 of the Jews, 1 of Egypt, 1 of the Punjab, 1 of Muhammadanism. To this are to be added Biographies of Galileo, Newton, Herschell, Linneus, Jones, Homer, Cyrus, Socrates, Yudishtir, Plato, Alfred, Sultan Mohammed, Peter the Great, Nine Eminent Hindu Females.

24.—CHRISTIAN BOOKS—*Printed for Sale 9,550 Copies.*

The paucity of Christian books printed for sale—not amounting to 2 per cent. of the whole number of books printed for the year—shows that very little has been done yet towards rooting in the soil, a Christian Vernacular Literature. It is true that during the year 76,950 Christian books and tracts have been distributed gratuitously, but Hindus will receive anything in the shape of *paper*, because it is valuable for domestic or sale purposes. Independent of objections to the subject few of the Christian books are so adapted to the oriental mind and so idiomatic as to be saleable.*

Of late, however, measures have been taken to rectify this state of things, a paid Editor of Bengali books has been engaged, a Native Periodi-

* In Bombay the Tract Society have published *Metrical* versions of Scripture Narratives in Mahratta verse, as experience has taught them that "the Natives of this country, the Hindus especially, take great delight in *poetical* works prepared according to their own metrical standard." This Society has published in Mahratta, Mrs. Sherwood's Indian Pilgrims, Lives of the Cæsars, Astronomy, Natural Theology, Lives of Luther and Muhammed, Nature's wonders, Kindness to Animals, in all about 200 Vernacular books, the circulation is increasing, and large numbers are annually sold to natives. In the Agra Presidency the practice has lately been adopted with great success of printing Christian books, more after the fashion and getting up of the native books, and some of them are quite a *fac simile* of the Pundit *puthis*.

cal has been established, and cuts have been employed for illustrating books—*Native* writers have been encouraged, and books are *sold* at 100 pages for the anna. In Appendix (I) we give a list of the Bengali books they have published.

In connection with this Society is the *Christian School Book Society*, which, though 18 years in existence has produced about 6 Bengali School Books, viz. 4 Readers, a Book on Objects, and History of the Jews. The causes for this are the neglect of the Vernacular in English Mission Schools and the confining instruction in Vernacular Schools, almost exclusively to the Bible.*

25.—DRAMATIC WORKS—*Printed for Sale 5,250 Copies.*

THE Hindus, like the Chinese, having had the Drama in use among them and flourishing for 2,000 years; the taste for it has ever been maintained, and all over Bengal *Játrás* or popular Dramas in honor of the gods, with a full sprinkling of indecencies, are attended by crowds. It is pleasing to see, however, that in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood many of the educated Natives patronise Dramas composed by Pundits, which in popular language and sometimes with the sarcasm of a Moliere condemn caste and polygamy. Such are the *Kulín kul Sarbasva Náatak*, the *Vidhavá bibáha Náatak*, and the *Sapatni Náatak*. The *Sarmishtá Náatak*, by Madhusudhan Dut, has been performed successfully on the stage, as have been the *Ratnábulí*, and the *Sakantalá*.†

A taste for Dramatic exhibitions has lately revived among the Educated Hindus, who find that translations of the Ancient Hindu

* In strong contrast to this Society, almost a nullity as far as respects the Vernacular, is the *South India Christian School Book Society*, which though only 4 years founded, has produced in the Tamul language original and translations, 20 books, viz. :—2 Catechisms, 4 Readers, 1 Sacred Lyric, 3 Tamul Grammars, 1 Scripture Geography, 1 Elementary Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Cutters Anatomy and Physiology, Green's House I live in, Far off, An Account of some Countries in Asia, William's Missionary Enterprises, Commentary on Matthew, Butler's Sermons on Human Nature, Missions in Western Africa, the Scripture Text Book. Besides this it has furnished maps in Tamul, 33 inches by 27, colored at 6 annas each.

† One of the best written Dramas is the *Probodh Chandrodoy*, in which all the passions and vices play their parts personified—a Dramatic Allegory. It was translated into English by Dr. Taylor.

Dramas are better suited to Oriental taste than translations from the English plays. However Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice has been successfully translated and adapted by Harachandra Ghose, who has lately produced another able work the *Karan biyog Nātak*. Foremost among the patrons of the Drama, are Raja Pratāp Sing, and a young Zemindar Kali Prasanna Sing, who has translated from the Sanscrit and distributed at his own expense the *Mālāī Mādhav*, *Vikrama Urvasī*, and *Shābitrī Sātyeaban*.

26.—EDUCATIONAL—*Printed for Sale 1,45,300 Copies.*

The spread even of English Schools in Bengal has led to an increased demand of Vernacular educational works, besides this there are three Government Normal Vernacular Schools at Calcutta, Dacca, Hooghly, in operation, supplying a superior class of teachers to explain in the Vernacular difficult books on Euclid, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography. The demand is creating the supply, and the improvements in Vernacular education are producing a suitable class of books, as the wants of teachers are the best criteria for the kind of supply. 40 years ago the founders of the Calcutta School Book Society began a series of useful educational works, but for 30 years subsequently Vernacular educational was neglected, except in connection with the Chinsura Schools, and when efforts began to be made in Vernacular education within the last ten years, it has been found that the Society's Books were too dear, and were being gradually superseded by the superior books produced in connexion with the Pundits attached to the Sanscrit College, hence while the Sanscrit Press in 1857 printed 84,220 volumes of Vernacular educational works, the School Book Society, though receiving from Government a grant of Rupees 500 monthly printed only 32,000. At the present time the distinct works that have been published on educational subjects amount to the following—*Agriculture* 4, *Algebra* 1, *Arithmetics* 7, *Dictionaries and Vocabularies* 60, *Euclid* 1, *Geographies and Maps* 35, *Grammars* 30, *History and Biography* 60, *Natural History* 25, *Reading books elementary* 40, *Reading Books advanced* 35, *Natural Philosophy* 23, *School Management* 2.

What a contrast the above presents to 30 years ago when the picture of a lion placed in a School emptied it. Now we have a Bahu bring-

ing out for native schools pictures with descriptions underneath, the first of his series is the picture of a lion. The *Shishubodh*, however, still holds its ground in the Village schools with its absurdities and obscenities, and we have little hope of supplanting it till we can bring out a cheap Primer of 50 pages, selling for one anna—the existing school books are 200 per cent. higher than what the masses can afford.

The greater part of the books mentioned above are used in Anglo Vernacular Schools, and in the higher class of Vernacular ones. It is found that boys reading Bengali in an English school had much better study a work containing useful knowledge or treating of some scientific and literary subject, than books of tales like the *Betal Pancha-binsati* &c. &c. Besides Natives can with greater ease read a scientific subject in their own tongue than in a foreign one, where all the technical nomenclature is drawn from the Latin or Greek. Encouraged by the demand from this new plan of study a very useful little work on the Steam Engine has been recently published. The last few months have given us a Geography compiled chiefly from Malte Brun, and an Atlas on the plan of Chambers. A second edition of Rajendras Physical Geography has been published, and in 9 months 800 copies were sold at one Rupee a copy.

EROTIC—Printed for Sale 14,250 Copies.

By Erotic is meant books abounding in obscene passages. The above list represents not the entire number, but with the introduction of a better class of works, moral tales, and innocent works of fiction, the number of these is diminishing, and the terror of the law against obscene publications is effecting what a regard to morality could not.* The year before the Act against obscene publications was passed, we knew that of one most hideously obscene book with its 20 most filthy pictures, 30,000 copies were sold in twelve months. But such books are

* This law imposes a fine of Rupees 100 and three months' imprisonment for the sale of any obscene books or pictures. Before the Act passed, three Natives were prosecuted in the Supreme Court, for selling three obscene works, valued 4 annas each, fines and the cost of Court involved the defendants in an expense of Rupees 1,300, other book-sellers were so terrified at these examples that they destroyed the greater part of their obscene stock.

now sold on the sly and are not obtruded on the *public gaze* as before. For a list of such works published (See Appendix)

ETHICS AND MORAL TALES — *Printed for Sale 39,700 Copies.*

The two great ethical books in Bengali for centuries have been the *Hitopodesh*, a translation from the Sanscrit, compiled on the plan of *Æsop's fables*, giving moral apologues,* and *Chanak's Stokes* taught by memory in all the indigenous schools of Bengal and Behar. The old Hindu writings and popular proverbs abound with a number of pithy, pointed, ethical sayings, which the common people retain in their memory, and retail in conversation to illustrate their remarks. They like translated works that are formed on this model.†

The want of books on this subject was felt many years ago, and in 1819 Rajah Radhacant Deva, one of the profoundest Sanskrit Scholars in India, in conjunction with Ram Komul Sen and others, compiled those little books in Bengali, the *Nithi Katha*, which have met with a circulation of more than one million copies, treating in an anecdotal way of various virtues and duties.

The *Manaranjan Itihas* or pleasing moral tales, compiled by T. Dut in 1819, have met with a sale of more than 50,000 copies ; of late years we have had the *Nitibodh*, an elegant translation by Rajkissen Banerjee, of Chamber's Moral Class Book, which has had a sale of more than 12,000 copies, and has yielded the author a profit of some 4,000 Rupees, the *Nitishikshā* by Ramnarayan Mittre, treating on moral duties with anecdotes in illustration, the *Dharmashikshā* by Akhay Kumar Dut handling very ably the various moral duties, the *Nitisar* by Dwarkanath Bideabushon, the *Satyee Chandradoy*, by Ramnarayan Mittre, published under the patronage of Captain Lees, designed under the form of a tale, with the scene laid at Burdwan and the characters, all Indian,

* This has been translated into more languages than any other book with the exception of the Bible, Arabian Nights, and Pilgrim's Progress.

† A translation of that famous apologue " Reynard the Fox " was printed in the *Education Gazette*, and became very popular with the readers.

to set forth the value of truth. The following is a list of other works of this kind :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>Anwar Soheli</i>	Moral Fables from the Persian, on truth, industry.
<i>Bānaryāstak</i>	Answers to queries from the Sanskrit on knowledge, gentleness.
<i>Chāstak Ashtak</i>	A moral allegory from the Sanskrit on spiritual taste.
<i>Gyan Arnab</i>	Tales and Anecdotes on the passions, youth, society.
<i>Gyan Chandrika</i> ...	Essays on perseverance, politeness, gambling, gratitude.
<i>Gyānollās</i>	Essays on hospitality, covetousness, patience.
<i>Gyan Pradip</i>	Moral tales taken from scenes in Bengali life.
<i>Mokh Mudgar</i>	A short poem on the vanity of worldly enjoyments.
<i>Meshpālak Bibaran</i>	A translation of the Shepherd of Salisbury plain.
<i>Pāñch Ratna</i>	On liberality, courage, avarice.
<i>Pāraik Itihās</i>	Moral apologues drawn from animals.
<i>Rajdūt</i>	Adams king's messengers.
<i>Shānti Shatak</i>	The vanity of earthly pursuits.

FICTION—Printed for Sale 33,050 Copies.

With the love of orientals for works of imagination this appears a small number, but many of the legends relating to the Hindoo Deities are written in such a mode and style as to produce on the readers or hearers the agreeable effect of fiction. Of recent works published one of the most popular with the Bengalis is a translation of the *Arabian Nights* in 5 volumes, which have been published by the Editor of the *Purnochundrodoy*. The translations of *Telemachus*, *Rasselas*, *Paul and Virginia*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Elizabeth or the Exiles of Siberia* are much liked, as are the *Kadambari*, *Dus Kumar*, *Nala Damayanti*, *Shakantala*, *Vrihat Kutha* from the Sanskrit; still the cleverly written but indecent tale of *Vidā Sundar*, composed last century with all the ability and licentiousness of a Fielding, holds its ground, and is sold 60 pages to the anna, so do the *Betal Panchabinsati*, *Tula Nama*. Bengal needs a Sir W. Scott who will make fiction the vehicle of historic and other instruction, thus gradually superseding the old love tales. Two works of fiction in the Dicken's style have been lately published by a Native, *Allal Dulal* and *Mud Kaoye*, which exposes many of the evil practices in Native society, they have met with great success and a wide sale, we know of a town in the interior where 100 copies were purchased by Natives at once; they combine colloquial language, popular proverbs and vivid sketches of character. A work on a similar plan, the *Naba Babu Bilas*

ridiculing Young Bengal was composed 35 years ago and also met with a very extensive circulation.

LAW—Printed for Sale 4,000 Copies.

Large Editions of various works such as the duties of Darogahs, Revenue Laws, Translations of the Regulations and of the Reports in the Sudder, have been printed in former years so that there is a good supply in the market in 1857. The Natives have shown their love for litigation by having produced more than 100 distinct Bengali works on those subjects—all treat of Law as a matter of fact; but none dwell on it as a science.

MISCELLANEOUS—Printed for Sale 18,370 Copies.

This includes all books not entered in the other classes, such as Medical, Astrological, &c. &c., Palmistry is a very popular subject, the details are given in a work called the *Kākcharitra*, or auguries of the future by crows, one book explaining all this has had a very large sale for 40 years.

Medical works, prescribing treatment with Native Medicines, are very common. One work of this kind the *Chikitsarnab* by Halodar Sen has been sold to the extent of at least 1,20,000 copies. Some of the ablest European Doctors admit that Natives have among them many valuable remedies, and that Native drugs ought to be more generally used in practise as far cheaper and more suited to India. These Bengali books showed long ago what were the virtues of smoking *dhutura* in asthma, of using the *bel* fruit in dysentery; of the powder of *bhāgbheranda* in toothache, and doubtless there are many other valuable remedies which wait the hand of the Europeans; but the Bengali Native Doctor educated at the Medical College is too fond of dear drugs, and of turning his knowledge into money to make much use of these books. Mr. Bachelor, a Medical Missionary in Orissa, has in this respect done much service by publishing in the Uriya language a work on the plan of Graham's Domestic Medicine. He gives in it both the European and Native mode of treatment. The book has been translated into Bengali and is of great value. There are various Bengali MSS. on medicine in the hands of the Vaideas or indigenous Doctors. These, if analysed, by a competent Medical man, would supply various cheap, valuable and

easily obtainable drugs, a question so important in those days of financial retrenchment.

LIST OF NATIVE DOCTOR'S MSS.

<i>MS. Name.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Authors.</i>
<i>Ayurveda Darpan</i>	Anatomy	Shrinath Roy of Chának.
<i>Bhaishajyea Ratnávali</i>	Medicine	Gobind of Burdwan.
<i>Baghabut</i>	Surgery.....	Umes Chandra of Kanchrapara.
<i>Charak</i>	Diseases	Sambuchunder of Santipore.
<i>Chakra Dut</i>	Regimen	Chakra Dut Pani of Nuddea.
<i>Harit</i>	Diseases	Nilmani of Guptipara.
<i>Nidhan</i>	Diseases	Madhav.
<i>Easendra Chintamani</i> ..	Medicine	Godadbur of Nyes Serai.
<i>Rasratnakar</i>	Medicine	Ramkrishna.
<i>Rassagar</i>	Medicine	Thakurdas.
<i>Sar Kaumadi</i>	Materia Medica ..	Horimohun of Pema.
<i>Sushruta</i>	Anatomy	Harischandro of Sonergong.
<i>Vijaygrakhita</i>	Medicine, Disease..	Vijaygrakhite.

Among special subjects which have occupied the press, may be mentioned a controversy that raged years ago on the right of the Khaistas to wear the Brahminical thread, it called forth some 12 or 20 volumes on both sides, such as the *Kháista Dipiká*, *Khaista Kaurab* in 3 volumes, which brought forth an immense amount of Pauranic and antiquarian lore by Rajnarayan Mitter in order to refute the assumption of the Khaistas. The same author also published a periodical the *Kháista Kiran* to advocate his opinions. No work against caste, however, has appeared in Bengali from the pen of an Hindu, with the exception of a translation of a Buddhist one.*

A book on the game of Chess the *Akbol Charitra*, was published in 1857. A work on music, the *Sangita Tarangini*, published about 10 years ago enters most elaborately and scientifically into the subject, but

* *The Bengali Class of the Medical College.*—This class contains 100 Pupils who are instructed through the Bengali language in a 3 years course in *Materia Medica*, *Anatomy*, *Practice of Medicine*. This has led to the production of Bengali text books on those subjects. The late Professor of Anatomy Madhu Sudhan Gupta, published a very excellent *Manual of Anatomy and Physiology* also a *Pharmacopia*; he was cut off by death. His successor Shiva C. Karmakar has written in Bengali for the use of the students, *Materia Medica Inorganic*—*Materia Medica Organic*—*Pharmaceutical Preparations*. The more native doctors got among the village population the more quickly will Medical Vernacular works multiply.

few Pundits can explain it, though the science of music was studied ages ago in India. Eight years since a native undertook a translation of the whole of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* into Bengali!—he issued ten numbers and then stopped. *Upáy darshak* or Memoirs for mofussilites on metalling and raising roads with illustrations was published in 1855 by H. Bayley, Esq., C. S., followed by another on Law Suits, both giving a variety of practical information.

A work on Phrenology was published by Káli Kumar Dás, President of the Phrenological Society. In 1824 appeared the *Korma Lochan*, a work on offences against the Shastras with the penalties attached. Various other works were published that may be classed among the curiosities of literature such as the *Sídhú Santoshiní* in 1825 showing that oaths by Ganga Jal were forbidden by the Hindu religion. Translations of part of Homer and Milton, &c. have been published, but space will not allow the enlarging further on this subject.

MUSALMAN BENGALI—*Printed for Sale 24,600 Copies.*

Though few Musalmans will attend English Schools or allow themselves to be cast in the Saxon mould, yet there is a considerable amount of intelligence among them, and a love of reading on oriental subjects. Their minds are not dead but dreaming,* much might be done in prepar-

* Dr. Sprenger well acquainted with Musalmán literature makes the following remarks on this subject. "After the Musalmáns had, several centuries ago, entirely lost sight of the original idea of their religion, they are now beginning to make their sacred books intelligible to all. This must lead to results, analogous to those which the translation and study of the Bible produced in Europe. One of the most remarkable results of the progress of printing is the rapid increase of periodical and light literature. India is the only country in the whole Continent of Asia in which the press is entirely free, and there is hardly a town in the Upper Provinces in which there are not several newspapers published. Of late, several tales and religious works written expressly for ladies have been printed and seem to meet with a rapid sale. Though the new literature which is rising has not much intrinsic value, things are progressing as rapidly and as healthily as they did in Europe, when the art of printing came first into vogue. The tendency is Oriental and Mahomedan, but already a spirit of liberality is manifesting itself, which is the natural result of progress from school-learning and court refinement to a general civilization."

ing books for them got up *tastefully*. They speak Bengali but with a considerable intermixture of Persian or Urdu-terms, the books called Musalman Bengali are prepared on this plan, the idiom and terms are Persian, the language Bengali, it is in fact a compromise between Persian and Bengali, as Urdu was the same between Persian and Hindi, but as Bengali is the language of the Courts and the vernacular of the Schools, this dialect will probably die away gradually. In Lord Cornwallis' days Bengali Gentlemen wrote even on domestic affairs in Persian. These books are read chiefly by boatmen, who, like the Venice gondoliers, are fond of song, and by Musalman servants, shopkeepers. The following is a list of these books which are published annually and which have an extensive circulation :—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Descriptions.</i>
<i>Abu Sāma</i>	27.	The Life of the Kaliph Omar's son.
<i>Ajabol Kabār</i>	64.	Punishment in the grave.
<i>Amir Hānsa</i>	444.	On the murder of Muhammad's Uncle.
<i>Bākhār Dāneśh</i>	206.	Amusing tales ridiculing women.
<i>Bakbhmola</i>	48.	On the awakening of the Careless.
<i>Bedrāl Gāphellā</i>	167.	
<i>Bhābalābh Shuāt</i>	192.	Songs, &c. &c.
<i>Chhār Darvish</i>	288.	Tale of the four Darvishes.
<i>Golabokāoli</i>	218.	A Love tale.
<i>Hazarat toallād</i>	25.	Muhammad's birth.
<i>Hazār Machhlā</i>	108.	One Thousand proverbs on religion.
<i>Hatim Tātē</i>	299.	Life of a noted Arab Chief.
<i>Ibtichh Nāmā</i>	72.	On Satan's temptations.
<i>Ichhlām Gatī</i>	100.	On the behaviour of Musalmans.
<i>Imān Churi</i>	31.	On Infidels.
<i>Jaygun</i>	262.	The Life of a female warrior.
<i>Kāji Hayrān</i>	92.	The judge confounded.
<i>Kunji Behāri</i>	28.	A Tale.
<i>Keydmat Nāmā</i>	188.	On the Judgment Day.
<i>Lālmōn Kechhā</i>	20.	Tale of a king's daughter.
<i>Maulad Adam</i>	86.	The Life of Adam.
<i>Maulad Sherif</i>	186.	Birth of Muhammad.
<i>Muktal Hachhēn</i>	276.	The Death of Haseyn.
<i>Mephtāhul Jenāt</i>		The Key of Paradise.
<i>Meyarāj Nāmā</i>	64.	Muhammad's ascent to Heaven.
<i>Muchhe Raybār</i>	15.	History of Moses.
<i>Mursid Nāmā</i>	23.	
<i>Nijāmal Ichhlām</i>	52.	Rules of Islamism.

<i>Nurel Imán</i>	99.	On Devotion.
<i>Opádt Námd</i>	24.	Muhammad's death.
<i>Rada Monkera</i>	104.	Refutation of unbelievers.
<i>Sháh Námd</i>	340.	A History of the Persian kings.
<i>Shurju Ujdt</i>	40.	Account of a female warrior.
<i>Siphádt Seldt</i>	47.	On Prayer.
<i>Sáphaytol Momeuin</i>	144.	On the salvation of believers.
<i>Sond Bhán</i>	39.	Account of a female warrior.
<i>Tajhis Takphin</i>	112.	On burial.
<i>Tombíhl Jáhelin</i>	102.	Punishment of the ignorant.
<i>Totá Itihás</i>	130.	Tales.
<i>Tumbíhul Gáphelin</i>		The punishment of the wicked.
<i>Fujuff Zuleiká</i>	126.	The loves of Joseph and Zuleika

The Bible Society have printed in this dialect the Gospel of Luke and several other portions of the Scriptures. The Tract Society have published several Tracts in it.

MYTHOLOGY AND HINDOOISM—*Printed for Sale 96,150 Copies.*

The *Ramayan*, *Mahabharat*, *Chandi*, *Ganga Bhakti* written two or three centuries ago, hold their ground in point of circulation, and are much improved as respects typographical neatness. A great knowledge of these works is gained, however, by hearing them read or chaunted by professional reciters; what Homer was to the Greeks, the Epic Poems the *Ramayan* and *Mahabharat* are to the Hindus.

The *Puranas* and *Shastras* have been largely translated;* of late several works have been published to explain to Hindu youth the tenets of Hinduism, such as the *Hindu Dharma Murma* by Lokanath Bose, the *Smriti Darpan* or Catechism of Hindu ceremonies and ritual practices, the *Jyán chandrángshu* or popular solution of 18 questions relating to the *Tantras*, *Manu*, *Upanishads*—the design of these works is to serve for Hindu youth in School what the *Assemblies* and *Church Catechism* are to Christian children.

* See "Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Books" in which a list of 230 different Pauranic works, which have been printed is given; in the advertisement lists of the *Purnachandraditya* Newspaper for 1838 out of 138 Bengali works 136 are on Hinduism, the majority of the books are Vaishnav. The Vedantists have published 40 works distinguished for their high metaphysical casts of thought.

While Hinduism in its Sivite and Vaishnav form has expounded its tenets, in the *Tantrik* form very little is printed either in Sanskrit or Bengali: we have works such as the *Stripuḥkhin dipikā* which give copious quotations from the Tantrik Shastras, but on obscene subjects.

NATURAL SCIENCES—Printed for Sale 2,250 Copies.

These comprise three treatises on Astronomy, one on Mechanics, two on Natural Philosophy, two on Botany, one on Zoology, one on Human Physiology, one on Natural Theology.

The result of teaching the above works has shown how much easier it is to popularise science where the technical terms are given in the native language, than where, as when taught through English, half the time of those Natives, who are not well acquainted with English, is spent in breaking the *shell of hard words* before they can get at the *kernel of meaning*. The terms used in these books *define themselves*, as the Bengali in common with the German, Sanskrit, Hebrew and other oriental languages uses names as expressive of qualities. We give some illustrations taken from the books themselves.

<i>English Scientific Term.</i>	<i>Bengali Term.</i>	<i>Meaning of Bengali.</i>
<i>Diaphoretic</i>	<i>Snedkarak</i>	Producing perspiration.
<i>Narcotics</i>	<i>Nidrakarak</i>	Sleep producer.
<i>Tonics</i>	<i>Balkarak</i>	Strengtheners.
<i>Anthelmintics</i>	<i>Kriminashak</i>	Vermin destroyer.
<i>Cryptogamous</i>	<i>Abeaktapushpak</i>	Flowers not shown.
<i>Avalanch</i>	<i>Nihar sphut</i>	Shooting down of Snow.
<i>Fossil Bone</i>	<i>Asthibhut Prastur</i>	Bone become stone.
<i>Cyclone</i>	<i>Batabarta</i>	A circular wind.
<i>Pluviometer</i>	<i>Brishti mapyantra</i>	Rain measurer.
<i>Paleozoic Age</i>	<i>Matra Yug</i>	Era of fishes.
<i>Leguminous</i>	<i>Simdharmik</i>	Bean plants.
<i>Pachydermata</i>	<i>Sthulcharma</i>	Thick-skinned.

All the Indian Languages, even those not derived from the Sanskrit such as the Tamul and Telegu draw all the technical terms on religion, literature and science from the Sanskrit, which like the German, has the valuable property not only of making its own technical terms self-

defining, but also of communicating the same power to all the languages derived from it.* Hence it has been found by experience that where natives have time to acquire only a smattering of English it is easier for them to learn scientific subjects through their own language, while they study English as a *Language*, the same as French is studied in England : this plan has been attended with success in the North West Provinces and has been strongly recommended to be carried out in Bengal by the Committee for the Improvement of Schools appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

NEWSPAPERS—*Printed for Sale 2,950 Copies.*

THE number of Newspapers in circulation is small compared with that of other publications;† but yet their influence is great, extending at an average of 10 readers for each paper to 30,000 persons, and conveying to numbers in the Mofussil their views relating to Government measures. The Editors have attached to their offices Natives who translate from the English Newspapers, hence the Editors becoming cognisant through this channel of the abuse freely lavished on Natives by some English Editors, a spirit antagonistic to Europeans, is excited ; we have frequently observed with Natives that read English Newspapers a feeling of indignation against Europeans which does exist only in a modified degree amongst Natives whose reading is in vernacular channels. The English Newspapers, in too many cases, cherish the spirit of antagonism of race. Yet during the Punjab war and the Mutiny, the Native press, though viewing affairs more from an oriental than an English stand point, has maintained on the whole a moderate tone—very different from the Persian and Urdu Papers.

* The Tamul is very expressive, thus a vowel means *myir* i. e. the life of a word : a consonant is *may* the body : the junction of a vowel and consonant *myir may* i. e. united body : coco-nut is *ternai* i. e. sweet nut : tiger *kadu* i. e. very sharp mouth : river *cavery* i. e. saffron colored waters.

† This does not include the Bengali *Government Gazette* of Serampore, which circulates weekly 2,500 copies, nor the *Burdwan Sambad*, nor a paper until lately in circulation the *Rungpore Bartabaka*.

The oldest of the existing Newspapers is the *Chandrika*, established in 1820 as the advocate of Widow burning, and of the old Hindu regime; spirited articles on this subject brought Rammohun Roy into the field, and he started the *Kaumudi* in 1819 as the staunch advocate of reform. The Editor of the *Chandrika* for 25 years was Bhawani Banerjea, an able Sanskrit and Bengali scholar, the leader of the *Dharma Sabha* of which the *Chandrika* was the organ. The *Chandrika* occasionally barks now, but it is toothless: the body of Hindu reformers is too strong for it.*

The next in age of the existing papers is the *Prabhākar*, a daily Journal begun in 1830; moderate in its tone, distinguished for the ability of its literary articles, the elegance of its style, and keenness of its wit and particularly in the poetry contributed to its columns by its late Editor Ishwar Chandra Gupta, who was a very able and elegant Bengali poet. Its poetry contributed very much to increase its subscribers; it is mentioned of the early volumes "the poetry was so very excellent and it pleased the Natives to such a degree, that they sought to read nothing besides." The Editor carried on a controversy with the Editor of the *Darpan* on Female education, remarking "by the burning heat of the *Prabhakar*, a fire instantly springing from the bowels of

* Since this Report was made out an able weekly Newspaper, the *Sōmprakāśh* issues from the Sanskrit Press, it gives much useful information and comments freely on the political occurrences of the day. The *Chandrika* in its palmy days gave a great insight into the current of native thought, due notice was given of all the poojahs, accounts of Rajas, bulbul fights, defence of Cheruk Poojahs on the authority of the *Utar Khanda* of the *Vrikat Dharma Puran*. The Editor calls the Young Bengals of the day "Chittagong Feringis" and considers that "the teaching natives English incapacitates them for the performance of any sacred rites, since in repeating a sacred text some foreign words connected with their studies would intrude themselves on the mind and thus destroy the sanctity of their studies." The Editor was a bitter opponent of Missionaries and remarks thus, "Persons hoping that Hindus on becoming Christians may succeed to the paternal inheritance, are like the cats who wished they had wings in order to devour all the birds, but never got them." Yet the Editor gives himself credit for not believing the report current among the natives "that the Missionaries receive Rupees 10,000 for every convert they make." But the defence of Satism was his great aim, hence in 1825 he fills 6 columns 4to. of the *Chandrika* with a translation of the discussion on Sati in the House of Commons. Now and then there are some good literary articles, and in the *Chandrika* of 1825 there is a series of very useful papers on the various Zillahs in Bengal, translated from the English.

the ancient *Darpan*, has burnt up his heap of cotton like arguments for the education of women."

The year 1838 saw the rise of two of the existing papers, the *Purnachundrodoy* and the *Bhaskar*, both of which have held on their course to the present day as leaders of Native opinion. The *Purnachandrodoy* though a daily has seldom involved itself in the expression of strong political opinions, it gives various items of news and a variety of literary information.*

The *Bhaskar*, a tri-weekly has always been regarded as the Native paper of Calcutta, and it has commented freely on men and things, causing many a man to wince under its lash, and particularly in the days of the first Editor Shrinath Roy. The *Bhaskar* circulates as far as the Punjab, and has subscribers in England among Europeans who wish to keep up their acquaintance with the Native press. The year 1840 was a memorable year in the annals of the *Bhaskar*. The Editor with his caustic pen had passed severe strictures on the Raja of Andul for expelling two Brahmans from the *Dharma Sabhá* and for causing a Brahman to marry a Vaishnab, the Raja had the Editor way-laid and beaten with clubs and then carried off to Andul and kept in a damp room, from which daylight was excluded, the right hand was pounded with a pestle as a punishment for having used it to write against the Rajah.† The Editor escaped, prosecuted the Rajah in the Supreme Court, and he was fined 1000 Rupees. The paper still went on and the Editor succeeded so well in his labors that in 1848 he gave a grand evening party on "the birth day of the *Bhaskar*, when

* The *Purnachandrodoy* started in 1835 as a stalwart defender of Hindu orthodoxy and an abettor of the *Chandrika*, giving in each number a hymn in praise of one of the gods, a short poem on an ethical subject, general news, and letters complaining of the spread of English and decline of Hinduism, but in 12 months it came out as a weekly and advocated popular education. In 1839 its circulation reached 800. It has always maintained a gentlemanly tone towards its opponents, never indulging in scurrility; this paper has been always a grand advertising medium for Bengali books.

† Further torture was inflicted, a specimen of the doings of Zemindars and Indigo Planters in the Mofussil, the arm was pounded with an iron bar till it was broken at the wrist, and then hot fire balls were applied to different parts of the person, his arms were tied behind his back, an iron bar was introduced between them and by twisting it about an effort was made to wrench his shoulders out of joint. This punishment of an Editor was worthy of the King of Naples.

the guests were sumptuously entertained on milk, curds, thick milk, cream and Rupees to the Brahmans."

In 1840 a weekly publication of great value in making the natives acquainted with the proceedings of Government appeared, the *Bengal Government Gazette*: it contained the Acts of the Legislative Council, the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewani, Government notices, &c. &c. The editor of the *Darpan*, who had long been opposed to the system of excluding from information all natives unacquainted with English, was appointed Editor. It has a large circulation, and is of great value as a medium of communication between Government and the people.

Among extinct newspapers the first position is due to the *Serampore Darpan* which from 1818 to 1840, conveyed a vast amount of useful news throughout 60 stations in the Zillahs of Bengal.* It was wisely patronised by the Marquis of Hastings, and the leading functionaries of Government.† The Editor, J. C. Marshman, Esq., made it the vehicle of giving accurate news on political matters, and it was a medium of conveying from natives in the Mofussil information and complaints regarding local matters, it was a check on mal-administration in remote districts.

The clear and energetic mind of Ram Mohan Roy saw, that the Vernacular press was a better vehicle than the tongue for advocating Hindu reform, hence in 1819 he started the *Kaumudi* which waged war to the knife against the *Chandrika*, the staunch defender of widow burning and caste; the *Kaumudi* lasted to see the abolition of sati by Lord Bentinck, the effectual carrying out of which was in no small degree owing to the *Kaumudi*, and similar papers preparing the native mind for the abolition. In 1822 the *Timirnâshak* and *Bangadut* appeared,

* In Bombay the first Native Newspaper was published in Mahratta in 1823, in Madras not till 1833 in Tamil and Telegu, about 1825 a Newspaper was published in Calcutta in Sanskrit, and continued in existence a few years.

† The Marquis of Hastings levied one-fourth only of the usual amount of postage on the *Darpan*. Lord Amherst further encouraged it by subscribing for 100 copies to be distributed in Government offices. It was taken subsequently by the Chief Civilians in the Mofussil, and often gave them valuable information respecting their Districts, which they could not obtain through official channels. Natives wrote to the *Darpan* knowing that their remarks would gain the ear of the Authorities.

the latter was edited by an able Sanscrit scholar Nil Ratna Halder, Dewan of the Salt Board, it continued 17 years. In 1830 the *Sudhakar* and *Anubádika** were started, and in 1831 appeared the *Sukhakar*, *Ratnakar* and *Sabha Rajendra*, the latter was edited in Persiau as well as Bengali by a Maulvi. The paper that for the next thirteen years contributed much to Hindu enlightenment was the *Gyánáneshwan*, edited by two ex-students of the Hindu College, it was the strenuous advocate of Vernacular education, agricultural education, and of Bengali being the language of the Courts, &c. Its correspondence columns discussed at large various social evils among the Hindus, such as the *Baruári puñh*, the roguery of Native Doctors charging 1000 per cent on their medicines, caste practices such as the refusal to eat sugar refined by cow bones, &c. &c.

Between 1832 and 1838 we have the *Ratnábali*, *Sársangraha*, *Sudá Sindu*, *Dibíkur*, *Gunákar*, *Saudámini*, *Mritunjay*, *Sateaháti*. The *Ratnábali* was started to defend the rite of *Sati*, and when the appeal of Natives to England on this subject failed, this journal observed—"The King of England is not in charge of the Government, the people make a King of their own as in Bengal, an earthen pot is put up and worshipped." The promulgation of the law abolishing *Sati* caused six or seven Bengali newspapers to start into existence, but the zeal for widow burning soon cooled, and those organs of public opinion also expired.† The *Mritunjay* newspaper was almost entirely in versa.

In 1838 was published the *Rasaráj*, once noted for its original metrical compositions, it soon became the *Weekly Despatch* of Calcutta, a receptacle of filthy remarks, personal quarrels and obscenity, thus relieving the listlessness of ignorant life. In 1840 it was remarked of it by a contemporary journal, "the editor experiences a pleasure in wounding the most delicate feelings we are capable of; he indulges in the most scandalous language, in order, as he thinks to force men to a righte-

* The *Anubádika* was chiefly a translation of the *Reformer*, an English paper edited by natives.

† Even the *Dharma Sabha* itself which was founded in order to restore the rite of *Sati* was divided in opinion as to the propriety or not of presenting an address to Lord W. Bentinck when he was leaving India, although he abolished the rite with one stroke of his pen.

ous sense of their duty." Sometimes as much as Rupees 500 are said to have been given as hush money, in order that articles affecting certain parties might not appear. The paper lasted till 1856.

In 1839 were published the *Arunaday* by Jaganarayan Mukerjee, a Zemindar, the *Sujanranjan* to defend people against the attacks of the *Rasaraj*, and the *Bangt Dut*, a liberal paper,—the latter the only Native newspaper that was ever published on a Sunday.

We give a list of defunct Papers published between 1840 and 1854.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year first published.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Murshidabad Patrika</i>	1840.	Established by the Berhampur Raja to improve his tenantry.
<i>Gyândipika</i>	1840.	General News, Editor Bhagavut Charan.
<i>Bhâratbandu</i>	1841.	Edited by Sycamneharan Benerjee.
<i>Bangala Spektater</i> ...	1842.	Anglo Bengali, Edited by R. G. Ghose and T. C. Mitre to advocate reform.*
<i>Bhringa Dut</i>	1842.	Edited by Nilkomul Dâs.
<i>Râjdrâni</i>	1844.	Edited by Ganga Naryan Basu.
<i>Sarbarasrangini</i>	1844.	
<i>Jagatdip.</i>	1846.	Edited by Maulvi Bugarati in Persian, Hindi, Bengali, English.
<i>Mârtanda</i>	1846.	Pentelilingual Urdu, English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi, Shone, for one month only.
<i>Gyândarpan</i>	1847.	Edited by Umakant Banerjee, lasted three years.
<i>Sujanbânda</i>	1847.	Ditto by Nobin Chandra Day.
<i>Jyânârjan</i>	1847.	Ditto by Chaitanyen Charan Adhikari.
<i>Kabearatnikar</i>	1847.	Ditto Umakant Banerjee, satirical <i>a la Punch</i> .
<i>Digbijay</i>	1847.	Ditto Dwarkanath Mukerjee.
<i>Akkal Gurum</i>	1847.	Ditto Brojannath; takes the side of the <i>Probhakar</i> against the <i>Bhaskar</i> .
<i>Manoranjan</i>	1847.	Ditto Gopal Chundra Dey.
<i>Rangpur bîrtâbâh</i> ..	1847.	Ditto Gurucharan Roy.
<i>Kaustubh</i>	1848.	Ditto Mohesh Chandra Ghose.
<i>Muktâbali</i>	1848.	Ditto Kulikant Bhattacharjee.
<i>Rasamudgar</i>	1848.	Ditto Khettramohun Banerjee.
<i>Ratnabarshan</i>	1848.	Ditto Madheb Chandra Ghose.
<i>Dinamani</i>	1848.	Ditto Gopal Chandra Dey, satirical.

* A useful paper, its bilingual character was against it, doubling the expense.

<i>Arunoday</i>	1848.	Edited by Panchánan Banerjee.
<i>Jyámrátnakar</i>	1848.	Ditto Tárícharan Roy.
<i>Jyárchundrodoy</i>	1848.	Ditto Radhánáth Bose.
<i>Rasásagar</i>	1848.	Ditto Rongalal Banerjee.
<i>Bringadut</i>	1848.	
<i>Rasamudgar</i>	1849	Ditto Khettromohan Banerjee, upheld the <i>Chandrika</i> * a rival of the <i>Rasaraj</i> abusing it for abusing others.
<i>Mahajan Darpan</i>	1849.	Ditto Jay Kali Basu, a weekly mercantile paper.
<i>Rasurátudákar</i>	1849.	Ditto Jadunnath Pal.
<i>Sujanranjan</i>	1849.	Ditto Gobin Chandra Gupta.
<i>Sujanbandu</i>	1849.	Ditto Nabin Chandra Day.
<i>Gyanpradáini</i>	1849.	Ditto Bisheshwar Banerjee.
<i>Sarbasubhakári</i>	1850.	Ditto Matilal Chatterjee, a <i>censor morum</i> .
<i>Satyca Pradip</i>	1850.	Ditto M. Townsend. A Weekly Epitome of News with literary articles and scientific subjects illustrated.†
<i>Jyánodoy</i>	1851.	Ditto Chandra Sekhar of Connagar.
<i>Nasakar</i>	1851.	Ditto Nilkomul Dâss.

Whether one looks at the stagnation of Village life, the need of rousing the Native mind from the torpor of local selfishness, the wish for *ti kainan* among Hindus as well as Europeans, the importance of the Native Newspaper press is very great. Let any European look through the files of these papers, and he will get a keen insight into the wishes and wants of the *people* and not of mere Calcutta Babus, he will see there the oppressions of Darogahs and Amlahs fully expressed, the want of roads, the fantastic tricks of Young European Officials, of men in Court, of practices such as swearing on a bundle of rags, which for 11 years the people had fancied was the Koran.

The late Mutinies have shown what monstrous reports about Government and its proceedings can be circulated among Natives. Even the

* In the *Chandrika*, twenty years ago a clever drama was published, turning into ridicule the proceedings in Court of a young Magistrate ignorant of the language and manners of the Hindus; memorials have been frequently published in it, complaining on the part of the inhabitants of large districts of the bribery of Amlahs. We have an account in a newspaper of a Darogah who in one year realised 1½ Lac of Rupees.

† After two years the Editor, owing to other engagements was obliged to give up the paper. This experiment of a weekly paper after the model of the *Friend of India* was most successful, it gave short paragraphs of news and facts which are more to Native taste than long dissertations.

Nana Sahib, an educated man, could pen a proclamation abounding with the grossest absurdities. If Government wish correct news to circulate in the Villages they must use the vernacular press as their organ for diffusing it; the enemies of the English Government are not inactive, already ideas are rapidly spreading in various districts that the English power is on the wane, that the Russians are coming to India and would govern it better than the English do.

The native newspapers are humble in appearance, yet like the ballads of a nation they often act where laws fail, and as straws, on a current, they show its direction. In its questions of sati, caste, widow re-marriage, kulin polygamy have been argued with great skill and acuteness on both sides; they have always opposed having a foreign language as the language of the Courts:* the atrocities of Indigo Planters and the blunders of young Magistrates have been laid bare, while the correspondence columns open out a view of native society no where else to be found, now and then extracts from details of crime in England are given to show that there are faults with the English too. Moral tales are frequently published, and in the columns of the *Bhāskar*, a series appeared which have been since reprinted in the book form,—the *Gyān Pradīp*. Nor have the Muses been forgotten, there are numbers of short pieces on the seasons and on the varied aspect and objects of nature, many of them possessing considerable poetic merit; the *Prabhākar* has contained many from the pen of Ishwar Chunder Gupta, the ablest poet in Bengal. As to each paper is attached a Native acquainted with English, there are translations of many valuable English subjects scattered through those papers on history, biography, natural philosophy, ethics.† Some of the

* The *Gyāneshwari* in 1835 remarks on this subject:—"Courts of Justice are made not for the ease of judges, but for the convenience of the people. A Court is to be considered as a temple of justice, not a college of learning; the masses in Bengal must be approached by the gates of their own tongue." A correspondent of the *Darpan* in 1831:—"If a Persian purwana is sent to a village, the people tremble as a man does when he passes through a difficult path of a rainy night." A native editor expresses the aversion of the Amlahs to Bengali as the language of the Courts, thus, "when through the strong wind of a royal order, the sea of Bengali rolled in on them, the field was at once submerged, and seeing no shore at hand, they are plunged into anxiety. If you rip the Amlahs open, you will not find even the first letter of the Bengali alphabet."

† The "Bengali works,—*Pātābali* No. 3, *Pātābali* No. 4 are almost entirely composed of extracts from the native newspapers, as is the "*Selections from the Native press*," published by the Vernacular Literature Committee.

papers have correspondents, and at the time of the Kabul and Panjab wars accurate information was regularly given of the progress of events, while news is given from the *crim. cons.* and murders of London to the latest events in the Mahratta Ditch.

Nor has the Mofussil been without its Bengali papers, even Benares has published Bengali papers since 1846. The Bengali inhabitants of Benares live by themselves in a separate part of the town, where they speak the Bengali language, read Bengali books and maintain one or two Bengali presses, hence Bengali is taught in one or two of the schools in

Bengali Newspapers in the Mofussil.

Benares.* The *Benares Chandroday* and *Kishibārtā Prakāśhika* newspapers have been the organs of this Benares community. Murshedabad once had a newspaper under the patronage of the Berhampore Raja, who wished to make it a medium for enlightening his ryots. Rungpore had for several years a newspaper, the *Rangpur Bārtābāha*, the chief expenses were defrayed by a liberal Zemindar of the district, the paper was friendly to Female Education. Burdwan has had two newspapers, the *Burdwan Chandroday* and *Sambad Burdwan* the Rajah's patronage has been liberally given.† Midnapore in 1851-2, had a newspaper, the *Midnapore Adheakha* edited by H. V. Bayley Esq., Collector of the district. At *Hooghly* a press has been maintained for years, but no newspaper is published. High postage rates were formerly a great obstruction to the Mofussil Newspaper press.

PERIODICALS—Printed for Sale 8,000 Copies.

The oldest of the existing Periodicals is the *Tatvabodhini Patrikā* which has a monthly circulation of 800 copies, and has always been distinguished for the ability of its Editors, and the research of its literary articles. It is the organ of the *Tatvabodhini Sabhā* and as such has

* It is striking how Bengalis when far away from their native country cling to their language, this case in Benares is one illustration the coolies of the Mauritius are another; they in many cases learn in the Mauritius to read Bengali, and some of them indent on Calcutta for books.

† The Raja has published at his own expense various Bengali books, such as the *Sangit*, *Pākrājēnar*, *Aden Khānd*, *Ajudhya Khānd*.

given a great variety of translations of Vedic writings; since it started in 1843 it has had in its columns a number of valuable articles on Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Biography, Sketches of Hindu Sects, and some of these articles have been re-produced in the *Chāru Pāt*. There is another monthly periodical which upholds Vedantism the *Satyā Sanchārini Patrikā* established in 1856 as the organ of a Sabhā; opposed to these is the *Nitea Dharmānuranjikā* "the daughter of the Chandrika" which since 1851 has devoted its columns to the defence of idolatry; the Editor, like another Julian, accumulates all the ancient learning of the country in defence of his position. The *Māsik Patrikā* on the other hand eschews religious discussions in its pages and applies itself to social questions of Hindu reform which it advocates in the form of tales, biography, anecdotes, the style is homely, but the zeal of the Editor Radhanath Sikdar for the moral improvement of his countrymen, is most laudable.

The *Vividārtha Sangraha* or Bengali Penny Magazine was commenced in 1851 by the Vernacular Literature Society; each monthly number contains 16 pp. 4to. illustrated by plates on subjects of Science, History and Natural History. The Vernacular Literature Society contribute towards its support 80 Rupees out of the monthly grant of 150 Rupees which it receives from Government, the Society also pays the postage of the copies despatched into the Mofussil, as the postage has always been the great obstruction to the circulation of vernacular books in the interior of Bengal. The following is the last report relating to this periodical:—"The disturbances of the past year have deprived the "*Vividārtha Sangraha*" of all its subscribers in the N. W. Provinces to the number of upwards of a hundred, and its circulation is now confined to the districts of Bengal and Behar. The number of copies issued monthly is about 700, of which nearly 350 are taken by people in the Mofussil, mostly small Zemindars, Amilahs of Courts, and teachers in vernacular and other schools. They evince a great fondness for the periodical, and pay their subscriptions with regularity, the remittances being generally made in postage stamps. The subjects treated of in the last volume may be arranged, as heretofore, under the different heads of trades and manufactures, topography and antiquities, history, biography, customs, conditions and other characteristics of the people of different countries, natural history, physiology, moral tales and miscellaneous extracts. In their selection the

taste of the readers has always been consulted, and in compliance with their wishes, a much greater number of articles has been given on trades and manufactures and ethnology than on any other subject. Under the first head there are articles on the manufacture of soap, candles, camphor, aromatics and sugar; under the second, notices of the Todas of the Neilgherries, the Brazilian and Esquimaux Indians; the natives of Terra del Fuego, the Bechuanas, Corana Hotentots, Circassians, Javanese, and the Gipsys. The other heads include a large number of articles, all of which are intended to convey to the hulk of the people instruction on subjects which have been hitherto inaccessible to all but English scholars."

The *Krishki Sangraha*, is the organ of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the first volume contains no less than 36 papers of interest, some on the cultivation of such products as flax, tobacco, sugar-cane, date, safflower and others on various horticultural subjects, notwithstanding the apathy of the Zemindars this work is making its way.

The *Arunaday* commenced in 1856 a bi-monthly at one Rupee annual subscription, the organ of the Christian Tract Society, is designed not only to supply the Native mind with wholesome pabulum, but also to "describe the wonders on God's earth, the marvels of human invention, and the lives of illustrious men. The spirit and tendencies of the native Press will be duly noticed. Every number will contain such a summary of important intelligence as may be most interesting to Native readers; while the great social reforms which concern the welfare of India shall from time to time engage earnest attention. In keeping with the tone and taste of the age, each number of the periodical will be illustrated with a few appropriate lead cuts." It has 170 Native and 103 European subscribers who unitedly take 835 copies.

The *Bhāratbarshiya Sabhā Bigyīpini* is the organ of the British Indian Association which has hitherto been the representative of the Native community to the British public, but they now feel that their own views must be made known to the masses and hence the issue of this monthly organ. The *Kalikata Patrikā* has been recently established.

Of extinct periodicals the first was the *Digdarsan*, begun at Serampore in 1818, edited by J. Marshman, Esq. it gave articles on the dis-

covery of America, Balloons, Indian trade, Indigenous trees in India, Steam, Elephants, Ancient History, Remarkable Cities in India, it was very serviceable in schools. In 1819 the London Missionary Society printed and published at their own expense 2,000 copies of a monthly periodical called the *Gospel Magazine* designed for sale and distribution among Native Keranis and intelligent natives in villages, it treated of biography, history, anecdotes, natural philosophy, expressions of dying Christians.* Some portions of this were translated into Chinese. In 1821 Ram Mohun Roy began the *Brahmanical Magazine* which condemned the Christian Trinity, and gave a defence of the Vedas against the attacks of Missionaries.

The following is a list of periodicals which appeared between 1831 and 1851 :—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
<i>Shāstra Prakāśh</i>	1831.	Extracts from the Puranas, and from Shangkar Achāryea.
<i>Gyātnodoy</i>	1831.	Edited by Ram Chandra Mitre, on History and Science.
<i>Jyān Sindhutaranga</i> ...	1832.	Ditto Rasik Mallik, Ethics and Literature.
<i>Pashābali</i>	1832.	Ditto Ram Chandra Mitre, Natural History.
<i>Char Annā Patrikā</i> ...	1833.	Ditto Ethical Essays and Historical Anecdotes.
<i>Vidyā Sār Sangraha</i>	1834.	Manual of Literature and Science.†
<i>Gyāndipikā</i>	1840.	Edited by Bhawāni Chatturjea.
<i>Shashādar</i>	1842.	Ditto Kalidās Moitre.
<i>Videēdarshan</i>	1842.	Ditto Akhay Kumar Dut, Ethics, Literature
<i>Mangalupākhean</i>	1843.	Church History, Mahomedanism, Christian duties.
<i>Sarbarātranjikā</i>	1844.	History, Ethics.
<i>Upadeshak</i>	1846.	Religious and Literary information.
<i>Jagatbanda Patrikā</i> ...	1846.	Literature, edited by Hindu College Students.
<i>Kaustubh Kiran</i>	1846.	On caste and astrology edited by Hājarnayan Mitre.

* It excluded religious controversy, its principle being—"The sword of the spirit loses its edge if dipped in the water of strife, to become quick and powerful it must be bathed in the oil of love."—Notwithstanding this and that a Hurkaru was employed for the gratuitous distribution, various ignorant natives declined to take it, imagining that as the title was the same from month to month the contents were the same.

† It gave interesting articles on the Ancient Britons, the Religion and Philosophy of the Romans, Anglo Saxons, Laws of Motion, Commerce, Ancient History. It was conducted by students of the Hindu College and Mr. Wollaston.

<i>Satyā Sanchārini</i> ...	1847.	Advocated Female Education.*
<i>Kaīśa Kīraṇ</i>	1847.	Advocated the claims of the Khaīstas to the Brahminical thread.
<i>Hindu Dharma Chandrodoy</i>	1847.	Defence of Puranic Hinduism.†
<i>Durjandaman Mahā-abami</i>	1847.	Defence of Puranic Hinduism, edited by Mohan Dās.‡
<i>Gyān Sanchārini</i>	1848.	Organ of Sabhā in Kāuchrapārā.
<i>Kābearatnākār</i>	1848.	Edited by a student of the Hindu College.
<i>Muktābali</i>	1848.	Ditto Kali Kāutā of Sibpore §
<i>Bhaktisūchak</i>	1849.	Ditto Ram Nidhi.
<i>Rasaratnākār</i>	1849.	Jadunath Pāl.
<i>Satyārnam</i>	1849.	Literary and Christian.
<i>Satyā Dharma Prākāshikā</i>	1849.	Advocated Karta Bhoja tenets.
<i>Durbikhanikā</i>	1850.	Edited by Dwarkanath Majumdar.
<i>Sarbāshubhikārī</i>	1850.	Against ghat murders, the Churuck, early marriage.
<i>Dharma Marma Prākāshikā</i>	1850.	Organ of a Sabha at Konnaegur.
<i>Jyān Darśan</i>	1851.	On useful knowledge.
<i>Sudhānsu</i>	1852.	On useful and religious knowledge.¶
<i>Jyānodoy</i>	1852.	Edited by C. S. Banerjā.
<i>Sulabh Patrikā</i>	1853.	Edited by Ram C. Mittre.¶
<i>Dharmarāj</i>	1854.	A defence of Puranic Hinduism.
<i>Vidutsāhini Patrikā</i> ..	1854.	Essays on moral and other subjects.

Of works that have been published in the Encyclopedia or Serial form was on *Anatomy* translated from the 5th Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica by F. Carey in 1818 pp. 638 8vo. It was intended to form the first of a series on Art and Science, but only this one was

* Edited by Shamacharan Bose as the organ of a Vedantic Sabha, the profits to go to charity school, moral essays inserted.

† The organ of the Vishnu Sabha, in opposition to the *Vedanta Sabha*.

‡ On the frontispiece was a wood cut, the figure of a cross to which a chain is fastened, symbolizing that this Journal would oppose Christianity. The subject of the right of the Khaīstas to the Brahminical thread was raised, but the Editor said he received more letters on the point in a week than he could insert in a year.

§ Begun under the patronage of Rajnarayan of Andul to show from the Kalika and other Puranas that the Khaīstha has had no right to the Brahminical thread.

¶ Edited by the Rev. K. Banerjā.

¶ Interesting articles on Morals, Literature, History, &c.

published, though there were 300 native subscribers.—It was too dear, six Rupees, and there was no school of medicine in existence then which required such a work. Medical treatises have since been published, but they are better adapted.

In 1828 Professor Wilson equally distinguished as a friend to English and Sanscrit studies, became president of a "Society for translating European Sciences." It started a serial the *Vigyan Sebadhi* which reached 15 parts, treating of the Geography of India, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Optics and Pneumatics, with a translation of Brougham on the advancement of Science. The Committee of Public Instruction subscribed for 100 copies.

In 1846 Government patronised a serial called the Bengal Encyclopedea, edited by the Rev. K. Banerjea and designed to give distinct treatises on Biography, History, Literature and Science, the following were published—*Life of Galileo—History of Rome—History of Egypt, Lives of Confucius, Plato, Yudishtir, Vikramadityea, Alfred, Sultan Mahmud ; Moral Tales*, a translation of Adams' King's Messenger and Edgeworths Reward of Honesty, *Geography of the World, Miscellaneous Readings* in History, Voyages, Apothegms, selections from Hindu, Greek and Roman writers.—*Watts on the Improvement of the Mind*.—The serial was too high priced, and while nearly all the Bengali copies quickly sold, much of the diglot or Anglo Bengali remained unsaleable until the price was reduced to that of the cost of the paper merely.*

PICTURES.

Though the number of these "universal language books" is not entered in this list of books, yet pictures printed or painted, illustrating the deeds of the gods and goddesses, are sold by tens of thousands at two pice each : they may be seen pasted up in the chief Native shops against the walls. By them the Hindu, though unable to read, can learn the history of his religion.

* A serial work under the management of one Editor but with various contributors would be of great use now, like that of Chambers series or the Tract Society's monthly volume.

Though in the North Western Provinces the Government have Lithographed in the Agra Jail a number of pictures of beasts, birds, with descriptions in Hindi underneath, yet in Bengal nothing has been done in this respect by the Education Department. In Assam however the American Missionaries have since 1846 published an excellent monthly periodical, the *Arunaday*, illustrated with 6 or 8 wood cuts in each number, these were made by a Native Assamese under the superintendence of an American. In Russia pictures, from their great number and nature, hold the first rank in popular literature; the peasants cottages are lined with them, but the Russian pictures embrace subjects of a moral and satirical class which do not enter into the Bengali line, except outlines of steamers and soldiers, the latter are to be found even on the car of Jagannath: Mars having conquered Venus, and war having triumphed over obscenity. The Calcutta School of Industrial Art has ample means to supply cheap wood cuts. Indian scenery, costumes, architecture, animals, plants would afford an ample supply of subjects.

The Bengali songs do not inculcate the love of wine, or like the Scotch, the love of war, but are devoted to Venus and the popular deities; they are filthy and polluting: of these, the most known are the *Panchâlis*, which are sung at the festivals, and sold in numerous editions and by thousands, some on good paper, well got up, others on the refuse of old canvas bags. The *Panchalis* are recitations of stories chiefly from the Hindu Shastras, in metre, with music and singing, they relate to Vishnu and Siva, intermixed with pieces in the style of Anacreon. Dasarath Ray is the most famous composer of them, by which he has gained much money; 50 years ago Antony, a Portuguese, composed many songs. Rasik Chandra Roy is another of these composers, and Nidhu, a century ago, composed poems sung to this day; he was said to have written the best when he was drunk.

The *Yâtras* are a species of Dramatic action, filthy, in the same style with the exhibition of Punch and Judy, or of the Penny Theatres in London, treating of licentiousness or of Krishna. A mehtre with a broomstick in his hand always cuts a figure in them. We have the

Nala Damayanti, Yâtra Gîn, Nala's history dramatised in this form *

The Vaishnabs are the leaders in popular songs which are sung to music by itinerant ballad singers.† I know of a man near Cutwa who possesses, like the Italian *improvisatori*, the power of producing extemporary Poetry in Sanskrit at once on any subject prescribed.

Nor are these popular songs always confined to love and religion, sometimes they touch on politics : for instance the appointment of Indigo Planters as Honorary Magistrates excited strong feelings of indignation among many of the ryots in certain Districts, a common remark was *je rakhat se bhakhak i. e.* the man appointed our protector is become a wolf. I heard one of these songs set to music and sung with great enthusiasm in the Krishnaghur District.

The following is a translation of the Bengali

SONG.

—

CHORUS.

Ye sons of the soil,
Alas ! 'tis to fool ye
These Honorary Magistrates
Are appointed to rule ye !

The Land it is going to ruin,
Our rulers they see its undoing ?
They love us not—think ye they do, sirs ?
Pray, why then this dire application
Of the knife to the throat of our nation—
Come, answer me, why is it so, sirs ?

Ye sons of the Soil, &c.

* The chief composers of *Yâtras* in Bengal are Gobiendra Chandra Adikari of Kanakhul Krishnagar, Gopul Urea, Madan, Nil Komal Siog, Badan Chandra Adhikari.

† I heard one of these a year ago in Kulna, he sang, that on a certain day, by Krishnas power, a resurrection of the dead would take place in Nuddea, this was firmly believed by the whole country, immenso crowds flocked to Nudda on the given day—but no resurrection.

The Planter he sits on the seat, O!
 Of Judgment—the Witch whom the meat, O!
 Of Infants delights—now holds away
 O'er the Nursery doom'd to destruction!
 The Ape wields the sword of Protection!
 O hapless Bengala ! cry 'Lack ! 'Lackaday !
 Ye sons of the Soil, &c.

The Planter, who e'en our priests, sirs.
 To plough—to his mill to bring grist, sirs,—
 And makes us all slaves—high or low !
 O Lady of Albion ! our Sovereign—our mother,
 O save us thy children ! Friends have we no other !
 O save us ere we sink 'neath the blow !
 Ye sons of the Soil, &c.

In fact the feelings of all classes of Natives are strong against Indigo Planters.* The above ballad indicates a spirit disposed to resist oppression—but we seek in vain among Bengali ballads for any like those of the Russian or Breton peasants or similar to the Scotch Minstrelsy.

SANSKRIT.—*Printed for Sale 15,000 Copies.*

While the study of Sanskrit, as far as in connection with the Hindu religion is declining ; more attention is paid to it as a *Philological* instrument and as the means of enriching the Vernacular both with terms and illustrations ; as associated with the days of ancient literary Glory it will ever be an object of Hindu patriotism to study and venerate it.†

* A Paper in English the *Bengal Recorder*, edited by a Native in 1850, thus expressed itself with regard to Indigo Planters, "Gentlemen peasants, needy adventurers, accustomed never to stretch their ideas beyond the dull routine of counting up figures in the ledger, or the menials over whom they tyrannise with a mean domineering spirit."

† The fact of their being 33 Professors of Sanskrit in Europe—of the light which Sanskrit throws on the social condition, laws and religion of the Hindus—and of its value in comparative philology and ethnology—show it is desirable on philological grounds to keep up its study among Hindus, and particularly in its bearing on the Vernaculars. The Education Despatch states on this Question :—"The Oriental Colleges, besides generally tending to the enrichment of the Vernacular languages may, we think, be made of great use in the translation of scientific works into those languages as has been already done to some extent in the Delhi, Benares and Poona Colleges." I myself have had one practical proof of this. I published three years ago an Etymological Primer or *Dhatsa Mala* giving 400 Sanskrit roots which have derivatives more or less in the Bengali language, the book has taken with natives. Five editions have been published, and little boys find that the study of Sanskrit roots renders Bengali word-finding easy and useful.

The number of works reckoned Sanskrit here, includes only those that have Sanskrit without any other language ; as there are various works Sanskrit and Bengali which I have not reckoned among the 15,000.*

The poetical power of the Sanskrit in its describing natural scenery and depicting the filial and domestic affections, is very great, as we see in the Ramayan—in these striking pictures of Sita's attachment to her husband Ram in the Raghu Vansa—in Aja's lament for his wife Inudumati's death—or in Sakantala's lament on leaving her father's house, abandoning the groves and beauteous antelopes ; hence translations of such works have met with great success.

The men that are taking the lead in Bengali literature now, forming and moulding the language, are Sanskrit Pundits, who know sufficient English to acquire ideas from it. The Sanskrit College under the able superintendence of Ishur Chuuder Videasagar has had an immense effect in rendering the Bengali language capable of being the *elegant* vehicle for scientific and other information. The Sanskrit College is now a strictly philological institution.

A monthly periodical—the *Sarbartha Purnachandradayu*—which has a sale of 1,500 copies, gives translations of the following Puranas, *Markandeya, Korma, Matsea, Kalli, Brahma, Padma, Vishnu, Agni, Garur, Varaha* ; the *Haribansa, Mahābharat*, besides translations with Sanskrit texts of the shorter poems.

Dugald Stewart in one of his Essays has pointed out, and Humboldt in his Cosmos has illustrated, how the natural progress of language is “from sense to spirit” i. e. the primary meaning of a word was taken from some object of *sense* and was then applied in a metaphysical form to *intellectual* subjects. The Sanskrit roots exemplify this principle in a remarkable manner—thus:—*Sharal* perpendicular and just. *Abagata* understood i. e. passing through. *Saigda*, oily and amiable. *Pangka*, filth and sin. *Kut*, a cheat and crooked. *Duraarshin*, learned and far seeing. *Sthul*, stupid and fat. *Spud*, understood and blown as a flower. *Gomur*, stupid i. e. having a cow's head. *Agnisharman*, passionate i. e. who delights in

* There are many works in Sanskrit and Bengali which would be useful to European Scholars in furnishing them both with texts and a commentary, and would save them much trouble in editing Sanskrit texts in Europe. Thus Foucaux in his celebrated *Vie de Baddhe*, a translation from the Tibetan found the Sanskrit text of great use, where the Tibetan was obscure.

fire. *A'kargupta*, dissimulation i. e. one who hides his form. *Tiraskar*, abuse i. e. making one crooked. *Rhudradrishti*, a miser i. e. who looks at small things. *Udarpisachh*, a glutton i. e. one who has a devil in his belly, another name is *Udarsarbasva* or *petuk* i. e. who is all belly.

I have thus in a *brief* sketch brought to a conclusion the statistics of the Calcutta Bengali Press for one year i. e. from April 1857 to April 1858 the Bengali year ; with many short comings on the part of the Native Press, progress is still evident, the dawn has arisen, promising a bright midday. These returns were tested thus :—I purchased copies of the Bengali works printed at the different presses, I sent round native agents to get returns of the different works, and I *personally* visited *every Press* myself twice to verify the facts. As a general rule from 1000 to 1,500 copies is the number of each work published, less than 1000 will not pay. I also com-

Accuracy of returns red my returns with those of the Police returns, as how tested. under the Special Act for regulating the press in 1857, a copy of every book and pamphlet, in whatever language printed, was ordered to be sent into the Magistrate, under a severe penalty for disobedience—and yet the Police did not receive half the books that were printed—showing how difficult it is to gain exact information in this country, unless the collecting it is placed in the hands of parties who have leisure and ability to gain it.

These are the returns of Calcutta only—we next proceed to notice the Mofussil Press—and first *Serampore* since 1793, identified with the cause of a Native Press from the days when Carey printed the first edition—a very *kutch*a one—of his translation of the Bible, down to the present, when the *Tamabar Press*, under the management of Natives sends out books, useful in subjects and elegant in type ; the following books were printed at this Press in 1857.* There is another Native Press the

* <i>Arumaday</i>	A Christian bi-monthly paper
<i>Niti Prabhá</i>	Translation of the Azinghur Reader.
<i>Bhugol Bigyápak</i>	Mathematical Geography.
<i>Mugdobodh</i>	Sanskrit Bengali Grammar.
<i>Manahar Upanyas</i>	Pleasant stories.
<i>Bigyán Muhirday</i>	Pauranic.
<i>Hindu Dharma Vilharma</i>	Against idolatry.
<i>Durbikhan</i>	Pauranic.
<i>Shishupálan</i>	Treatment of infants medically, physically.
<i>Bangadesh Sangraha</i>	Abridged Bengal History.
<i>Bhadratbarsha Bhugol</i>	Catechism of Indian Geography.

Videodaini from which the following works issued in 1857.* There is also the *Friend of India* Press which publishes the *Government Gazette* 2,500 copies weekly, and occasionally a few religious works, such as Bunyan's Holy War, Dictionaries and Law books. This Press occupies the site of the old one which in former days poured out its Vernacular writings by tens of thousands, in some years numbering 100,000 Vernacular Tracts besides a due quantity of books. From the *Chandroday* Press in 1857 the following works issued.† *Rangpur* under the patronage of an enlightened Zemindar has a Press from which various books and Newspapers have issued. At *Burdwan* various books as well as Newspapers have issued such as‡. *Hooghly*, which has had the honor of printing the first Bengali book Halhed's Grammar in 1778, occasionally prints a few works. The whole of Behar is without a Native printing Press except at *Sasseram*, where *Shah Kabirudin* has lithographed several Arabic, Persian and Urdu works on the Koran and literature.

I shall now consider briefly the agencies that are favoring the development of a Vernacular Literature, and foremost is what the natives themselves are doing; Europeans may help in pecuniary and various ways, but the *carrying out* must be *native*. We have an illustration of this in the late Committee of Public Instruction, which in 1836 declared "their conviction that the *formation of a Vernacular Literature should be the ultimate object to which all efforts must be directed*." This Committee was abolished in 1854, but they *did nothing* for the attainment of that object, nor did their Anglo Vernacular Colleges do much either, which have justified the remark that "learning in the hands of a *few* is apt to become a monopoly, and a means of *tyranny* over the uneducated."

* <i>Mānabdhātava</i>	Anatomy and Physiology.
<i>Kabīratāṇḍkar</i>	Sanskrit Slokes, Bengali translation.
<i>Shishubodh</i>	Reading made easy.
<i>Nītikathā</i>	Moral Apologues.
<i>Kālikautak Nāṭak</i>	Drama.
† <i>Subodhini Patrikā</i>	Magazine.
<i>Vyākaran</i>	Grammar of Bengali.
<i>Panjikā</i>	Almanac, 5000 copies; 144 pages, 4 annas.
‡ <i>Prabodh Chandrika</i>	Moral Tales, on rhetoric.
<i>Dayadhōg Prayascitta</i>	Hindu Atonements.
<i>Bhāgavat Sangit</i>	Krishnas action's.
<i>Bhāgavat Sūdhānta</i>	Rules for the Vaishnava.

The first agency is the *Government Normal Vernacular Schools* of Calcutta, Hugly, and Dacca, numbering about 300 normal pupils, who will be the leading Vernacular Teachers of Bengal. The Principal of the Hooghly Normal School, for instance, gives regular lectures in the vernacular, on scientific and historical subjects; the pupils take notes, and this leads to the production of books, hence, he has composed and published the following which are in extensive use—a treatise on *Prākṛiti bigyan* or *Natural Philosophy* part 1; a *Treatise on teaching*; *Purabritasar* or *Ancient History*, part 1. *Natural Philosophy*, part 2.; *Euclid* with notes, he has in the Press works on *Zoology* and *English History*. The living teacher creates the demand for books, and provides the means of supplying it. Such has been the case in England, France, and Russia.*

The Vernacular Literature Society.—This Society was founded in 1851 to publish translations of such works as are not included in the design of the Tract or Christian Knowledge Societies on the one hand, or of the School Book and Asiatic Societies on the other, and likewise to provide a sound and useful Vernacular Domestic Literature for Bengal. One of its first objects after making out a series of works for translation and adapting, was to establish a monthly periodical; each number contained 16 pp. 4to of letter press, and 3 illustrations and was sold at 2 annas a number, it soon reached a circulation of 1,200 copies. The Honble J. Bethune gave to the Society from Mr. Knight, the great London publisher, 87 plates, and the Society has ordered additional plates to the value of rupees 1,000 from London, intending to illustrate all their works. The Honble J. Bethune, Babu J. K. Mukerji, came forward with donations of rupees 1,000 each. The Society has been supported by a few but large contributions.

* The Church Missionary Society has a Normal Vernacular School at Santipore; during the last eight years there have been produced in connection with this Institution a valuable book, the *Dhanidhar*, which on the Pestalozzian system teaches a native to read and write Bengali in a year; MSS. on arithmetic after the Pestalozzian system; the History of Rome, Ancient and Jewish History—the results of the Vernacular teaching here. It must lead to a demand for books when such subjects as Geometry, Mathematical Geography, Astronomy, and Natural History are taught.

Having got into difficulties partly by selling the books below cost price, and having to pay a subsidy of rupees 80 monthly for their monthly magazine to the Editor Babu Rajendra Lal Mittre, they applied to Government who made them a grant of rupees 150 monthly.—The Bengali residents of *Benares* sent them a liberal donation. From 1851 to 1856 inclusive the Society's accounts ran thus:—Subscriptions and donation rupees 8,623, expenditure Rs. 9,681. Account sale for 1854 Rs. 686; for 1855 only Rs. 333 and 13,000 Volumes published.

One of the founders of this Society, H. Pratt, Esq. B. C. S. has thus forcibly expressed the objects of the Society.

The position which the Committee take is this: that to make the acquisition of the English language the sole condition upon which twenty-five millions of people shall obtain access to the stores of valuable information which are in the possession of their rulers is a gross injustice: that such a system must deprive the great mass of the native population of all means of improvement or progress; and perpetuate the great evil which have ever been so prevalent in the East—that of making learning a class-distinction.

It is conceived that a truly national system of education for the people of India should embrace the following objects among others:—To awaken a sense of the real value of knowledge and an earnest desire for its attainment—with the means of doing so—among all classes, in town, village, and hamlet;—to place within the reach of all, through the agency of a cheap and popular literature, a knowledge of the rudiments of those sciences which affect the well-being of man in his every-day pursuits—of Natural Philosophy, Physiology, and of the Sanatory laws:—an acquaintance with the industrial arts of Europe—and with the elements of commercial and economical principles, thereby extending the wants of the many, and at the same time opening up new means of supplying them. And lastly, to spread abroad a better appreciation of moral and ethical truth, as applicable to the relations between man and man. By developing these sources of enlightenment and progress by thus creating a common ground whereon all classes might meet,—forming new ties between the great divisions of native society. Education would indeed be a blessing to the many as well as to the few.

It is with such objects in view that this attempt is made to call into existence a popular literature in the language of Bengal. Mere *translation* would not meet the great objects which this Society intended to keep in view. There is not only a difference of language between the people of India and of England. We must recognise the far greater difficulty of a difference of *ideas, associations, and literature*. The instruction communicated to the masses requires somewhat more than the mere

employment of the vehicle of native language;—the form in which it is conveyed must *appeal to ideas and feelings already existing*. Every possible use must be made of what we *already find in their literature and associations*—consistently with our object of communicating truth. All literature, even of the simplest kind, abounds with allusions which it is as necessary to understand as the words themselves; and if there is a complete ignorance of the subject-matter of those allusions, the words can only convey half of what it is intended to communicate. With this view, therefore, all works issued by the Committee will be carefully *adapted* with reference to the actual condition of the native mind,—its character and associations.

Up to May 1857 the Society published translations of 17 works—

The Lives of Clive and Pratapaditya, an Almanac, Robinson Crusoe, Paul and Virginia, Ganges Canal, Selection from Bengali Press, *Vrihat Katha*, Parley's Wonders of History, Anderson's Wild Swans, Childs own Book, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, A Magazine from 1857 to 1858, Percy Anecdotes, 2nd edition, Tinder Box, *Bara Kailas*, Chinese Nightingale, Story of a Mother, Indian Romance, Nur-Jehan, Four Winds, Elizabeth or the exiles of Siberia, Ugly Duckling.

In the Society's last report they thus state the result of their experience of book sales.*

They have employed Book hawkers of late, and thus state the result.†

In the Appendix we give the names of the publications and of the translators, the price, and number of copies of each work up to June 1858: the sale of each book in 1857-58, and the sales of Mofussil Agents.

* *First*.—That all future publications must be sold at a price sufficiently low to place them within the reach of the masses, for whom they are intended.—*Secondly*.—That, for the present, it was not desirable to publish any but works pre-eminently popular and amusing; as it was evident that, among translations at any rate, books of any other character could not be expected to attain to any extensive circulation.—*Thirdly*.—That no exertion must be spared to enlist the service as translators not merely of good Bengali scholars, but of men who can write in a style which will be read with pleasure by their fellow-countrymen at large,—a much more rare qualification.

† "The sales at the Depot during the past year, have also largely increased.—The number sold in the previous year being only 848, while that during the year just closed, appears as 2,612. This is mainly owing to the extension of our operations by means of hawkers who carry our books in various directions, where but for that agency, they would probably never have been known. A female hawker is also employed by the Society, through whose means our publications are sold in the families of native gentlemen; and it is a very encouraging fact that her sales are larger than those of any other of our hawkers."

The School Book Society founded in 1817 at the suggestion of the Marchioness of Hastings and other Europeans with the view of the preparing, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works useful in Schools, has shown the utility of the European element for the production, of native books; the following works have been prepared from 1819 to 1859—

Stewart's Elementary Tables 1818,—May's Arithmetic Tables 1818,—Robinson's Remedies for Cholera 1818,—Pearson's Bengali Lessons 1818,—*Nitikatha* pt. 1st 1818,—Goldsmith's England by F. Carey, 1819—Radhakant's Spelling Book 1819,—Harley's Arithmetic 1819,—Pearson's *Nitikatha* pt. 2nd 1819,—T. Dut's *Manoranjan Itihas* 1819,—Pearson's School Management 1819,—Lawson's History of the Lion 1819,—Ramchandra's Vocabulary 1820,—Writing Lessons 1820,—Pearson's familiar Letters 1820,—Pearce's Geography 1820,—Pearce's Instructive Copy Book 1820,—Lawson's Natural History 1820,—Stewart's Tales of History 1820. In 1821 the Society received a grant of Rupees 600 monthly from Government to enable it to publish cheap books; during the first four years of its existence it published 16 works, and 48,759 copies in Bengali, besides 1000 copies in Sanscrit, 10,150 copies in Urdu, 123 in Persian, 2800 Anglo Bengali and it patronised 31,000 copies of 3 works in Bengali, and of 15,000 in Anglo Bengali. Gonrmohun on *Female Education* 1822,—Zemindary Accounts 1822,—Picture Alphabet 1823,—Pearson's Geography 1823,—Map of the World 1823,—Yates' Natural Philosophy 1826,—Breton on Cholera 1826,—Ancient History 1826,—History of India 1831,—Anecdotes of celebrated characters 1831,—Ram Mohun Roy's Grammar 1833,—Astronomy 1833,—Mukerji's History of Greece 1833,—Animal Biography 1835,—Vernacular Reader 1843,—Ramchandra's Ornithology 1844,—Bengali Dictionary 1844,—Elements of Mensuration 1845,—Stories of the Elephant and Camel 1848,—History of Bengal 1853—Gyandi-pika 1854.

A poor return on the whole, when we consider the patronage and funds this Society has had at its disposal. The first year of its existence it received in subscriptions and donations 17,150. It has had subsequently a bounty of Rupees 2,35,000 from Government, and has charged for its Vernacular works double the sum which ought to have been charged.

Anglo Vernacular Schools devote more attention now to communicate a more accurate knowledge of Bengali, and also to impart useful knowledge through it. In some the boys learn through Bengali the History of Bengal, and of England, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Lessons on the Human Body, Lessons on Plants, Physical Geography. It has been found that much time has been heretofore wasted when

young boys spent nearly a whole day over an English Spelling Book ; hence the plan is coming into operation of having gallery classes

for teaching the junior pupils through the vernacular, this gives rise to a demand for Vernacular books to meet this new state of things.

The Director of Public Instruction at Madras is strongly in favor of this plan ; as is the Director of Public Instruction at Agra ; and also "the Committee for the improvement of Schools" appointed by Government in Calcutta in 1856. On this subject we quote the opinion of Colonel Pears, a Madras Educationist in a Report to Government in 1857-58.

I wish to submit for your consideration two points, which have, in the course of this inspection impressed themselves very strongly upon my own mind. The first refers to the Provincial and Zillah Schools in which the English language is made the chief, if not the only medium for the communication of substantive Instruction, whatever advantages this system may possess, it is impossible to look closely into the state of a School of this class, without perceiving, that it has serious disadvantages. Also from the main part of the business of the School being carried on in the English language, of which even the most advanced of the Scholars have but an imperfect knowledge, and the Vernacular language being comparatively little studied or valued, the consequence is that boys never attain to the habit of accurate expression either in the one language or the other, nor consequently to that of accurate thinking, a habit I need hardly say, of incalculable importance morally so well as intellectually, being so essential to truthfulness of character. As to intellectual power I fear from what I have seen, that the mathematical training given in these Schools, sound and good though it is, does not do much to counteract this evil. I could not but observe too the tendency which this system has to foster a feeling (natural enough under any circumstances) of vanity in the boys.

In the Agra Presidency this view has long been acted on : and in the last report of Jay Narayain's College, Benares, the plan is thus clearly stated : "much more elementary instruction is given now in the vernaculars, English being for the first three or four years only studied as a *language*, and not so much as a vehicle for information. Thus it is designed to employ the few years which a young native can give to his education not simply in *cramping his memory with English phrases and terms, which may qualify him for the routine of official duty*, but to arouse his intellect and store his mind with information, and above all to appeal to his heart and conscience through the medium by which he is most accessible, that, namely, of his mother tongue." Dr. Charkrabati in an "Essay on Native education" remarks with

reference to his countrymen on this subject:—"With the greater number of pupils the sole object in entering school is to pick up a little smattering of English, and to write a good hand, so as to be able to turn copyists or writers as early as possible." *In the entrance and other examinations connected with the University of Calcutta, a knowledge of Bengali being insisted upon as of equivalent importance to a knowledge of English has begun to tell influentially on the more careful cultivation of the former.*" Such is the report of one of the examiners. The Professor of Sanscrit at Madras states last year—"The pupils appear to have paid more attention to their vernacular studies than in former years, this is ascribed partly to the circumstance that the vernacular languages have been given a prominent place in the university examinations, and in the scheme of examinations for admission to the Uncovenanted Service ; and partly to the preparation of an improved set of prose readers and an improved system of tuition generally."

Among indirect agencies for raising the Native Press may be enumerated the following, which, though gradual in their operation, yet are working surely and steadily to one goal. *Recent legislative measures for protecting the ryot against the Zemindar.* Valuable as these laws are—yet without the education of the ryot, much of their efficacy will be marred. What is the value of a potta (lease) to a ryot who cannot read, or his having a receipt for the payment of his rent when he knows not the contents. The Emperor of Russia has set an example, he has made as an essential part of his recent plan for serf emancipation the simultaneous *Education* of the serfs, and with that view he has sent an agent to Ireland to enquire into the working of National Education there, so as to have a similar system in Russia.* We hold then that this new measure of giving the ryot a *pecuniary* interest in learning to read and write, and also the requiring on the part of Government more action for the enlightenment of the masses, will have ultimately a considerable influence in widening the sphere of the Native Press. In the Agra Presidency, the Revenue system had a mighty effect in giving an impetus to village education, and we have known cases of *respectable*

* The Crimean war, and measures for serf emancipation, are rousing the peasants of Russia to think ; public house landlords give a man refreshment for nothing who will read the Russian Newspapers to their peasant customers, hence, in St. Petersburg now there are 40 newspapers in Russian.

Zemindars going to the Normal School at Benares to study mensuration in order to be checks on the fraudulent practices of the *Ameen's* or Native land-measurers. As the recent law in Bengal secures the honest tenant in his piece of land, however small it is his interest to make himself acquainted with arithmetic, reading, and surveying, so as to prevent false measurements, which are so prevalent at present. Once he has the power of reading, the demand for books will increase, and that from 30,000,000 people using the Bengali language.

The co-operation of Europeans with Natives in the Vernacular Press has heretofore been very valuable, as the working of various Societies shows : but unless Europeans know the Native language, they will take little practical interest in it. The increasing strictness of the Vernacular examination of the Civil and Uncovenanted services, and the study of Bengali in European schools, is raising up a class of Europeans, who will hereafter be able to do more for the Vernacular Press. In the

Madras Presidency also, the same system is being carried out, by an Order in Council in March 1838 pecuniary rewards are offered for high proficiency.

Every European in the Education department is required to pass in the Vernacular, under penalty of a *reduction of salary*, and the examination is to test his ability to translate into the Vernacular any of the English prose books used in the schools, to converse intelligently with a native unacquainted with English on a subject of ordinary difficulty, and to give a lesson in the Vernacular to pupils on Geography or History.*

* The Church Missionary and Gospel Propagation Societies which have a large body of Missionaries in India, have laid down the rule that no Missionary is to be appointed to a station till he has passed an examination in the Vernacular language of the District. Other Societies are likely to follow this example, which will cause Missionaries to take a more active part in the development of a Vernacular Literature. The Bishop of Calcutta, in a recent standard fixed for candidates for ordination, states that "every candidate will be required to write a short sermon in the language in which he is afterwards to preach. Europeans will be examined in the Vernacular language of the District in which they are appointed to minister." The Government of India offer a prize of 1,000 rupees to any Chaplain passing in a Vernacular language. The Governor of Bengal has recently ruled, that all Inspectors of school are to pass an examination in the Vernacular. Surely it is not safe for Government to leave their European functionaries in the Mofussil in the hands of needy Interpreters : they must follow the steps of Russia, who requires all her agents destined for Asia to know two Oriental languages at least.

Vernacular Libraries are being formed in various parts of the country ; for several years they have been in operation in Krishnaghur, Dacca, Midnapore, Burdwan, Darjeeling, Bhadrak, Rungpore, Tamluk, Cuttack, Calcutta. Babu J. K. Mukerjee founded one at Calcutta, at an expense of Rupees 500 in connection with the Vernacular Literature Committee and is establishing others on various parts of his estates at Utarpara. Persons in the Mofussil find it very difficult to know when *new* Bengali books are published, and *new* books are as necessary to keep up a taste for reading among Natives as among Europeans. Mofussil Libraries well supplied with Calcutta publications, would be a kind of standing advertisement for the Native Press and centres of light to their own districts.

The *operation of Bible Societies* regarded in a literary view.—The Calcutta Bible Society, since its commencement, has circulated in whole or part more than 1,000,000 copies of Bengali Scriptures. The Bible as written in a good style and often using words in a sense different from the ordinary one, abounding in references to history, geography, implying some reading, requires *intelligent* readers. Unless, therefore, the Bible Society is to be practically a distributor of tons of waste paper, its friends must exert themselves to co-operate with the Bengali Press as an auxiliary ; if their books are to be of use the readers must be created, and the people must be taught to read, not as now when 98 per cent. of the rural population are utterly unable to understand a book like the Bible. The same remarks apply to religious Tracts, which have been distributed by millions, in too many cases, “spectacles for blind man.”

The formation of a Christian Vernacular Education Society for India may be another auxiliary. One object of this Society is to awaken public attention in England to the importance of improving the Vernacular Press. Its leaders are the Earl of Shaftesbury, Hon'ble A. Kinnaird. It aims at training teachers and preparing vernacular books in the 13 leading vernaculars of India, “mother-tongues are the moulding instruments of all communities.”

Diglots seldom appear now *i. e.* books in two languages, English on one column, Bengali on the other ; they have proved a failure—many

books were formerly printed in that way such as the Encyclopædia Bengalensis, *Pashvabali* and various scientific Diglot system a failure. works on Natural Philosophy &c. but Natives that understand only Bengali did not require the English, and those who knew English did not wish to pay double for a Bengali translation. Those that desired to learn English by it, found it to be a very indirect road, except at a very elementary stage, when an interlinear translation points out the idiomatic and literal renderings.

In 1833 began in Calcutta the controversy on Romanising or expressing in Roman letters the various characters of the Indian Languages. In Bengali there were printed about 1837 in Roman characters the follow-

Romanising the Bengali character. ing works: The *New Testament*—*Nitikatha p/s. 1 and 2. Animal Biography No. 1—Idiomatical exercises—Primer, Reader—a Dictionary* English, Bengali and Urdu. In 1838 in a report of the Calcutta Bible Committee of which Dr. Duff was a member, the result of 25 years experiment on this subject are thus stated.*

“ Though it is perfectly possible, fairly and adequately to represent all Indian Alphabets by Roman characters in the way already indicated, experience has plainly taught us that such representation does not, more particularly in consequence of the prevalence of aspirated letters, very well suit the genius of the Sanskrit and the Sanskrit-derived languages, such as *Bengali*. Among the general population, it does not appear to have met with much sympathy or support; among them, therefore, it has made little way. They still continue to use their own vernacular character only. The Roman character would appear to have about it too much of a foreign aspect, and to savour too much of violent innovation, to suit their tastes or their likings.”

* In England the Phonetic system of spelling English, which had so much to recommend it, has proved a failure. In the Agra Presidency, the Romanising system has made little progress, except among half-castes in Regiments and orphan boys in Mission Schools. The *Khair Hind* was started in 1837 at Mirzapore as a Romanising Illustrated Magazine and Newspaper, but its Native subscribers number about 17. Many books in the Roman character have been given away—natives will take books even in the Chinese character for the paper. I know from experience that the romanized Bengali is a difficult thing for printers to manage with the constant recurrence of accent and diacritical marks.

There are two other languages bearing a strong affinity, with Bengali and likely to be eventually absorbed in it, the Asamese, and Uriya. They are used by small populations who are too few to afford a prospect, that

Uriya and Asamese languages. like the Dutch or Welsh, they will be able to create a vernacular literature ; already in Urissa and Assam when boys make any progress in these dialects, they go on to the more polished Bengali, and the Government wisely encourage the study of Bengali in all the senior classes.*

The Uriya language is of Sanscrit origin, it has a very small number of original works, and only a few school books, tracts, and Hindu books have been printed in it. Far different is it with the Asamese whose Ramayan, Mahabharat and Bhagavat Gita were translated four centuries ago, while they have had *buragi* or local histories in their language since the 13th century, and similar to what was in Bengal, the founders of Asamese vernacular literature were Vaishnabs who flourished four centuries ago.†

In order to form a comparison with the Bengali Press we shall now notice briefly the Vernacular Press in other parts of India founding our information on data furnished by Government.

In the Agra Presidency previous to the mutiny the Vernacular Press had assumed a very important position under the fostering care of the late Hon'ble J. Colvin, and his predecessor in co-operation with an admirable system of vernacular education, which was rapidly extending its influence through the length and breadth of the land. At Agra Jail the prisoners were not only taught to read and write, but they worked some thirty or forty presses in the Jail itself supplying Hindi and Urdu books by tens of thousands—and were manufacturing Bengali Globes at the cheap rate of 2½ Rupees each for the use of schools in Bengal.

Agra Presidency Presses.

* Similarly in the Santal and Chota Nagpore Districts the people are anxious to study Hindi, which brings them into contact with all the Hindu population of the North Western Provinces.

† Among the works original or translated in Asamese there are 65 extant chiefly Vaishnab works, and composed several centuries ago ; there are 42 dramatic works, purely original productions, having for their subjects some of the events of the Ramayan and Mahabharat ; the principal Sanscrit works on medicine have been also translated.

The mutiny has swept like a wave over the district, but the Vernacular Press has survived, and we find that in 1838 the Director of Public Instruction has superintended the passing through the press of 108 Hindi and Urdu books amounting to 700,000 copies.

In the Agra Government Selections part XXV. is a tabular statement of the native newspapers published in 1854. Of these Agra had 8, Benares 5, Cawnpore 2, Delhi 8, Lahore 2, Multan 2, and a newspaper at each of the following places: Allygurh, Bareilly, Bhurtpore, Gwalior, Indore, Meerut, Mirzapore, Peshawar, Sealkote; 25 were in Urdu, 7 in Hindi, and one in Urdu in the roman character, having 10 Hindu, 4 Mussulman and 155 European subscribers,—showing the romanising system had not made much way among natives. The total number of copies struck off of all these papers was 1,62,408. These papers delight in romantic names, such as Indian Traveller, Stream of Nectar, Trusty Messenger, World displaying Cup, Key of News, Theatre of Truth, Lamp of News, Polestar of News, Touchstone of Poets.

Nor has Delhi, which lately was so notorious for its deeds of blood, been without its share in a Vernacular Press movement. In 1843 a Dehli Vernacular Translation was founded for the translation into Urdu and Hindi of scientific and literary works. The Hon'ble J. Thomason was its Patron, and F. Boutros, a Frenchman enthusiastic for vernacular literature its Secretary; it raised the first year in subscriptions and donations more than 16,000 Rs. Among the donors was the King of Oude for 1,000 Rupees.

Alipoor Jail Press established 1856.

(1)

	SIZE	PAGES	PRICE	COPIES	
• <i>Drishtānta ratna</i> by Rev. J. Long, 2nd ed. ...	24mo.	110	Ra. Aa. 0 2	2000	365 Emblems of Scripture, symbolising moral and religious truths, with Hindu proverbs in illustration.
† <i>Manoramea Pât</i> 1st pt., tr. by R. C. Mitter, 2nd ed. ...	18mo.	99	0 3	5000	43 Anecdotes selected from the Percy Anecdotes on mercy, justice, and kindness to animals.
				7000	

* This was the first Bengali work printed at this press; the corrector of the press was a Brahmin imprisoned for seven years for torture.—The Press is designed to furnish Government with printing by convict labor on the same plan formerly so successfully pursued in the Agra Jail.

† Translated by the Professor of Vernacular Literature, Presidency College, for the Vernacular Literature Society.

Anglo Indian Union Press established 1844, Gurashatla Street, 92 Páncu Dut's lane.

SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Sittharan</i> , † a Poem by Huri- mohan Kurnakár, Sirkar ...	18mo.	108	0 8	700 The faithfulness of Sitá, wife of Rám, to her husband, amid her wanderings.
<i>Purnasakkar khunna bhág</i> , by Táriní Charan Medanni ...	12mo.	15	0 2	500 Praise of Ishwar Chandra for advocat- ing Widow re-marrage.
<i>Rámáyan</i> , tr. by Kriti Bás, a barber ...	4to.	494	1 8	3000 A loose translation of the Sanskrit Epic poem which treats of the colonization and subjugation of South India by Ram, King of Oude.
<i>Nitea Karma</i> , or daily duties of a Hindu ...	16mo.	16	0 0½	1000 The daily duties of a Hindu in bathing, prayer, sacrifices, &c.
<i>Adi Ras</i> , by Káli D's ...	16mo.	16	0 0½	1000 Slokes on the different kinds of women. Indecent.
<i>Annadá Mangal</i> by Bhárat Chandra Roy ...	16mo.	432	0 8	2000 The mythological history of Durga and Siva.
<i>Adi Parba</i> , tr. by Kriti Bás ...	8vo.	203	0 8	700 From the Rámáyan. Description of Ayudhea and its Court 2500 years ago, of the Court of Mithila and of hermit life.

<i>Ban Parba</i> , tr. by Kriti Bās ...	8vo.	161	0 12	1000	From the Ramayan, Ram's forest life near the Cauvery, and the abduction of Sita his wife, by the king of Ceylon.
<i>Pánjika</i> ...	8vo.	80	0 1½	5000	Almanac.
<i>Swapna Sundar</i> ... by Nandalál Dut of Simlá ...	16mo.	32	0 1	500	Poetic Visions in a dream, of knowledge, wisdom, truth, righteousness.
<i>Virát Parba</i> , tr. by Káshirám Dás ...	8vo.	111	0 6	1000	From the Māhābhārat. The alliance formed by the Pandavas with king Virát.
<i>Mahimna Stab</i> ...	18mo.	16	0 0½	1000	Praises of Shiva in 35 slokas, Sanskrit and Bengali.
<i>Kuranga bhānu</i> , tr. by Sierá-dotulla, from the Hindi ...	12mo.	100	0 4	700	From the Hindi into verse, the wanderings and history of the three daughters of a Rajput king.
<i>Vishnu sár byāakaran</i> , by Vishnuram Sidhanta, 2nd ed. ...	12mo.	36	0 2	1000	An elementary Bengali Grammar.
				19,100	Previous year printed.
				30,000	

* Among the books printed in 1856-57 were *Vidhara Manaranjan*, *Anand Musul*, *Shobhalaya latika*, *Kautuk Taranga*, *Chitabharati*, *Chandra Kánta*, *Upadesak atis*, *Prem Nétak*, *Vides Sundar*, *Man Singha*, *Rasa Manjari*, *Chor Pancha*, *Satyca Nardyan*, *Káti Bida*, *Kámini Kumar*, *Máhabharat*, *Ramayan*, *Amar Kosk*, *Punavakha Káusya bhāg*.

† The publisher of this work, Kázi Saphi Uddin, warns that it is a copy right, and that no one shall sell a copy unless his Seal is affixed.

Anubád Press established 1853, Jorásádkho, Balráam Dey Street.

SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Kalikáá bártábahá patriká</i> , bi-weekly, by Shyeamachurn Banerji	fol.	Ra. As. 5 4 Annually.	300	Bi-weekly. Gives news, reviews of Bengali books, poetic pieces, and Editorials on local events.
<i>Sadar Dewani Nazir</i> , 1st, 2nd, 3rd pts.	8vo.	3 0	500	Sudder Dewani Decisions. Government subscribed for 211 copies for Native Judges.
<i>Dukhíni Máá</i> , tr. by Madhu Sudan Mukerjee	12mo.	0 0½	2000	Translation of Hans Anderson's Tale of a Mother, for the Vernacular Literature Society.
<i>Chota Kailás</i> , ditto ditto	12mo.	0 1	2000	Ditto.
			4800	
			6000	Printed the previous year*

* Among these books were the *Vidhasat bishá Nááak*, 259 pages, a drama advocating Widow re-marriage. *Lalitá mánas* ; *Janpadáy* ; *Manuher Yathráá* ; *Hámarup Rájhána* ; *Sár Marma Samgraha*.

SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Sáhitá Darpan</i> , 1st part, by Tarak Churámani, of the Sans- krit College	18mo.	29	500	On Rhetoric for Children, in the form of question and answer.
<i>Shyambazar Vidyalay bogya- páni</i>	8vo.	8	250	Report of a Vernacular School.
<i>Sámásanjñá</i> , by Kamalákánta Paudit		gratis	500	Songs in praise of the Goddess Kali. Printed at the expense of the Burd- wan Raja.
* <i>Chálatínod</i> , by Rameschandra Mukerjya of Kalná	12mo.	53	500	Adapted from the English Drama "The Fatal Curiosity."
<i>Tará tatva bilásini</i>	18mo.	40	500	Relating to Bhagavati from the Mer- kandiyé Purána. At the expense of the Raja of Andul.
<i>Sangit Sindhu Sudhoday</i>		gratis	500	Songs to the Gods. At the expense of Jagannath Mallik, Zemindar of An- dul.

* The Translator states "he has substituted Bengali names instead of the English names of the original, as being more euphonious in a Bengali Work, and as the latter part of the original was too gloomy, he has substituted something of his own of a more cheerful tone."

Bhaskar Press, established 1838.—(Continued.)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Ayodhya Kānda</i> , tr. by Bipra Dās Tarkabhāṣī, and Nóbīnchundra Banerjee	8vo.	311	Rs. As. gratis	500	From the Ramāyan relating to Oude. Printed at the expense of the Raja of Burdwan.
<i>Nīti Ratna</i>			0 8	500	From the Māhābhārat, and other Shāstras on Ethics.
<i>Bhaskar patrikā</i> , by Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee	folio	624	8 0 Annually.	400	Tri-weekly. Begun 1838. The Native Times of Calcutta: an advocate of liberal measures.
<i>Hindu ratna Kamalākar</i> , by Dharmadas Mukerjeea	4to.	384	0 8 Monthly	400	Weekly. Treats of Ethics, News, &c.
<i>Chandi</i> , tr. by Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee	8vo.	167	5 0	500	An edition with the Sanskrit text, 3 Sanskrit commentaries, and a translation into Bengali.
<i>Haloye Malam gun, or Holloway's pills</i> ,	18mo.	29	0 4	500	A notice of all the Diseases that can be cured by taking Holloway's Pills.

<i>Vyākaraṇa Saṅgraha</i> , 2nd ed., by Gopāl Chandra Churāmaṇi.	18mo.	19	0 2	500	On the parts of Speech, and joining of words in Bengali Grammar.
• <i>Saptañi Nāṭak</i> , by Tārak Chandra Churāmaṇi, of Hugly	8vo.	147	1 0	500	Against Hindu Polygamy in the form of a Drama, published under the patronage of Joy Kissen Mukerjēe.
				4300	Printed for sale.
				\$500	Printed the previous year.

• Teacher of a Government Vernacular School ; Author of the *Sāhiteya Darpan* on Rhetoric, and Translator of the *Ratnābhāṣī*, a Drama.

Bāṅgālā Press, Champatalā, 1, Sideshwar Chandra's Lane.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Dhārāpāt</i> , by Khetra Mohun Dut, 9th ed. ...	18mo.	24	Rs. As. 0 1	3000	Addition and Multiplication Tables with English Weights and Measures.
<i>Bhagol Sutra</i> , by Gopāl Chandra Bose ...	18mo.	31	0 1½	1000	Elementary Geography for Schools, from Stewart and other Authors.
<i>Chapaldāchichāpala Nāṭak</i> , by Yadu Chatturjyēa ...	18mo.	62	0 8	500	An indecent Drama.

Bangald Press, Champatalá, 1, Sideshwar Chandrá's Lane.—(Continued.)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Gris Itihás</i> , compiled by Dwarká- náth Videabhusan*	8vo.	357	Rs. As 1 4	500	Partly out of Leonard Shmid's Greek History, from the earliest period till the Roman Conquest.
<i>Bhágavat Nirṇoy</i> , by Gangádhara Kobiráj	12mo.	15	0 2	500	Questions relating to the Bhagavat Purana determined.
				5500 4450	Printed the previous year.

* Professor in the Sanskrit College : Author also of the *Núi Śár*, a brief treatise on Morals and of *Rosee itihás*, a History of Rome.

Banga Vided Prakashiká, Roy's Lane, 6, Bara Bazar.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Banga Videa prakashiká Patriká</i> , Monthly	8vo.	192	Rs. As 0 12	400	Treats of Literary, Scientific, Moral and Historical subjects. Established in 1856.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Byeakarān</i> , 4th ed., by Broja Kishor	12mo.	136	Rs. As. 0 6	3000	A Bengali Grammar in Bengali. Three Editions of 3,500 copies sold before.
<i>Bhumi Parimān</i> , 3rd ed., by Prasanna Kumār Tagore ...	8vo.	85	0 14	2000	4,000 Copies previously sold. Treats of land measurement with diagrams.
<i>Dharmapustak Sār</i> by Rev. J. Williamson, of Birbhum ..	16mo.	129	0 6	1000	A Scripture Catechism on doctrines, the answers in the words of Scripture.
<i>Sārbatrik Purāṇbrīta Sār</i> by Rev. J. Wenger	16mo.	144	0 8	1000	A brief sketch of Universal History, both ancient and modern.
<i>Shivbrīlānta*</i> by Bipra Chakrabatti†	16mo.	27	partly gratis	2000	The character of the God Siva as given in the Purāns—his bad acts.

* This work has met with a rapid sale among Natives owing to its being illustrated, written in an idiomatic style, and evincing, by its apt quotations from the Shāstras, the acquaintance of the Author with his Subject.

† Ex-student of the Sanskrit College, a Christian convert.

Baptist Mission Press. — (Continued.)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Russia Mahamahim Peter</i> , tr. by Rám Nárāyan*	16mo.	16	Rs. As. 0 0½	2000	Life of Peter the Great of Russia.
<i>Jyānkīrunoday</i> , or Bengali Instructor, No. 24	18mo.	92	0 4	2000	Forty short reading lessons on History, Natural History, the Bible, Morals, &c.
<i>William Tell</i> , tr. by Rám Nárāyan Videáratna*	12mo.	36	0 1	2000	Life of Tell of Switzerland. Translated from Peter Parley's Tales of History.
<i>Secunder Shāha</i> *	12mo.	26	0 1	2000	Life of Alexander the Great. Ditto.
<i>Timur Lang</i> , tr. by Rám Nárāyan*	12mo.	60	0 2½	2000	Life of Timur Lang. Ditto.
<i>Upadesh pāt Sangraha</i> by Rev. J. Wenger	8vo.	263	0 2½	750	47 Extracts from the <i>Upadeshāk</i> —descriptions of remarkable countries, phenomena of nature, moral excellencies.
<i>Dhārāpāt</i> ;	12mo.	14	0 0½	2000	Arithmetical Tables.

<i>Simanealoker Svargapanth</i> , tr. by J. Robinson of Dacca† ...	8vo.	344	0 3½	750	Baxter's plain Man's Guide to Heaven. A work not adapted to Hindu Christians.
<i>Pratima puja bichār</i> † ...	12mo.	70	gratis	5000	Voice of the Bible on Idolatry.
<i>Pātri Sāheber bājā</i> by Mrs. Mullen† ...	18mo.	142	0 2	3000	Missionary's Budgerow. A sketch of Missionary preaching in villages.
<i>Ahik Tatvabadhāra</i> † ...	8vo.	278	0 4	800	Anecdotes of Providence.
<i>Christian Mandalir Charitra</i> , tr. by Rev. J. Wengert† ...	8vo.	336	0 3½	750	Barth's Church History, which gives an account of the progress of spiri- tual Christianity.
<i>Maner Upadesh</i> †§ ...	12mo.	12	gratis	2500	Claims of the Soul.
<i>Sāten Guru</i> , tr. by Bipra Charan <i>Chakrabarti</i> ...	12mo.	44	gratis	2500	Gives the marks of a true Guru and the signs of false ones, with quotations from the Sanskrit.
<i>Akshar Mālā</i> , Bengali picture Primer† ...	12mo.	12	0 0½	2000	Illustrating the Alphabet by pictures with spelling exercises.

* For the Vernacular Literature Society published by the School Book Society.

† For the Religious Tract Society.

‡ For the Calcutta School Book Society.

§ The original was the earliest Tamil tract in existence, supposed to have been written by Robert de Nobilibus, the celebrated Jesuit Missionary.

Baptist Mission Press.—(Continued.)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Vividārtha Sangraha</i> by Rajender Lal Mitre*	4to.	288	Rs. As. 2 0	950	An illustrated Magazine of Science, Literature, Arts and Social Progress.
<i>Isaiah and Daniel</i> , tr. by Dr. Yates	8vo.	196	gratis	5000	
<i>Musār pahelā Ketāb</i>	8vo.	370	gratis	10000	Genesis and part of Exodus, in Muslim Bengali.
<i>Acts</i> , Bengali	8vo.	116	gratis	10000	
<i>Luke and Acts</i> , tr. by Dr. Yates,	8vo.	210	gratis	16000	
<i>Acts</i>	8vo.	104	gratis	10000	
<i>Proverbs</i> , Sanskrit, in Bengali character, tr. by Rev. J. Wenger	8vo.	76	gratis	3000	Solomon's Proverbs, tr. into Sanskrit verse.
<i>Isaiah</i> , Muslim Bengali, by Revd. S. Hill	8vo.	272	gratis	2000	
<i>Sanskrit Poetic Books of Bible</i> ..	8vo.	344	gratis	2500	The books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, by Rev. J. Wenger.
<i>Manarāṅjan Itihās</i> , 10th ed., Pleasing Stories	12mo.	36	0 1½	6000	Nineteen Anecdotes and Fables illustrative of the great moral qualities.

<i>Pearce Ekugol</i> , 5th ed., Geography	12mo.	116	0 6	5000	An out-line with details on India. Nine thousand copies in five editions sold.
<i>Barnamālā</i> , 8th ed., or Bengali Primer... ..	12mo.	36	0 1	10000	A spelling book. 31,000 copies, seven editions, sold.
<i>Americā Abishkeyā</i>	18mo.	33	0 1½	2000	<i>The Discovery of America, and conquest of Mexico.</i>
<i>Hastī Itihās</i> , 2nd ed.	4to.	7	0 2	1000	Anecdotes of the Elephant, with eight illustrative pictures
<i>Ushter Itihās</i> , 2nd ed.	4to.		0 2	1000	Ditto of the Camel.
				55000	Printed for sale.
				65000	Printed for Gratuitous distribution.
				5,500	Sanskrit.

• This Magazine was established in 1861 by the Vernacular Literature Committee, and is aided by a grant from the Government of India, it has met with signal success. It follows out the plan of the Penny Magazine, and many of its wood cuts were formerly used for that Magazine.

Bengal Superior Press established 1858, Sakrapara Lane, 7, Bow Bazar.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Pátrájeswar</i> , by Bisheshwar Tarkilankár of Burdwan ...	8vo.	82	Rs. As. 1 0	500†	On cooking according to the Sanskrit Shastras, Almanac.
<i>Pánjika</i>	8vo.	120	0 4	4000	
<i>Vyáakaran Sár</i> , by Dwarkanath Roy*	12mo.	0	0 5	500	A Bengali Grammar.
				5000	

* Pundit in the Hindu School.

† Partly gratuitous.

*Bishop's College Press.**

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Páratya Upadesh</i> by Revd. G. Mittra of Howrah ...	8vo.	64	Rs. As. 0 1½	500	Christ's Sermons on the Mount, ex- plained in the form of Sermons.
<i>Sáikyaibali</i>	12mo.	24	0 2	500	Spelling—introductory reading Book.

<i>Prārthanā anūkrām</i> ...	8vo.	8	gratis	500	Form of Prayer.
<i>Psalms of David</i> , Anglo-Bengali	8vo.	681	gratis	200	The Psalter translated by Dr. Key from the Hebrew, and the Bengali, translated by Rev. K. Banerjyee.
				750	
				950	Gratuitous.

* At this Press among the books published the previous year, were *Gopāl Kāśinī*, 5000 Copies, by Rām Nārāyan, a tale of Bardwan, to inculcate truth. *The Rajadūt*, 2000 Copies, a beautiful moral and religious tale translated by Rev. K. Banerjyee from Rev. W. Adams King's Messengers.

Bhuban Mahima Press established 1856, Chitpoor Road, 101.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Amir Hāmza</i> ...	4to.	388	Rs. As. 1 2	1500	The deeds of forcible proselytism of Hindus by an Arab conqueror in India.
<i>Asvamedh Parba</i> , tr. by Kāśhī	8vo.	164	0 3	1500	From the Māhābhārat : the sacrifice of a horse in proof of Yudisthir being supreme ruler of India.
Rām Dās ...				3000	

Bisva Prakāśh Press established 1856, Tamer's Lane, 5.

	SIZE	PAGES	PRICE	COPIES	
<i>Brithá Bhraman</i>	12mo.	62	Rs. As. 0 3	500	A tale of the wanderings and adventures of a Native in various parts of India.
<i>Ramani Lilá</i> , by Shib Chandra Banerjya	12mo.	47	0 4	500	An indecent poem.
<i>Bichárák Patriká</i>	8vo.	16	0 3	250	Weekly Discussions on Vedantic and other subjects.
<i>Pánjika</i> , by Shri Chundra Vidiá-nidhi	8vo.	158	0 4	4000	Almanac.
<i>Mahavira Charita</i> by Bhavabbuti.	8vo.	118	1 8	500	A Drama in Sanskrit. An expurgated edition.
				5250	
				500	In Sanskrit.

SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Bhishma Parba</i> , of the <i>Mahabharat</i>	12mo.	Rs. As. 0 3	1000	Relating to the actions of Bhim Rājā.
<i>Sauran Mangal</i> , or the <i>Happy Remembrance</i>	8vo.	0 1½	1000	A Vaishnab devotional work relating to Chaitanya.
<i>Bhagavata Gita</i> , tr. by Baikantannath Bannerjya	8vo.	0 8	1000	A Philosophical Poem, Sanskrit and Bengali, on human destiny.
<i>Suktama Bilās</i>	8vo.	0 4	1000	Poetic tales of the days of Raja Vikramaditya.
<i>Mān Bhanjan</i> , by Kālī Krishna Dās	8vo.	0 4	1000	On the quarrels between Krishna and Radha.
<i>Suryajāl bibi</i> , Musulman Bengali	8vo.	0 1½	1000	A legend of a warlike Hindu lady who fought with Hanipha a Musulman, and afterwards married him.
<i>Sondāhān Kechha</i> , Musulman Bengali	8vo.	0 1½	1000	A tale of Hanipha's, Ali's son's, marriage with a Hindu lady, and of his wars.

<i>Gyan Kaumudi</i> , by Rameshwar Banerjya, of Gopalpur ..	8vo.	141	0 6	1000	On the 250 various forms and modes of letter writing to relatives, and castes.
<i>Jiban Tára</i> , by Rusik Chandra Roy	8vo.	90	0 4	1000	A tale of the loves of Jiban and Tára.
<i>Jaya Deva</i> , Gita Govinda ...	16mo.	163	0 8	1000	A poem in praise of Krishna.
<i>Adi Parba</i> , tr. by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	256	0 12	1000	From the Máshbhárat. The early education and rivalry of the Pandu and Kuru Princes.
<i>Subbhá Parba</i> , by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	109	0 6	1000	From the Máshbhárat. The Princes of India assemble to pay feudal homage to Yudishthir, the Lord Paramount.
<i>Virát Parba</i> , tr. by Káshi Dás	8vo.	94	0 4	1000	From the Máshbhárat. The Pandu Princes secure the alliance of King Virát.
<i>Drona Parba</i> , tr. by Káshirám Dás	8vo.	86	0 4	1000	From the Máshbhárat. Drona, the Military preceptor of Duryodhuna, defeated in the field.
<i>Mana Shikhá</i> or devotion to Krishna	12mo.	58	0 4	1000	The mind's address to God on duty, a Vishnav work.

Chaitanya Chandroday Press, 9, Akritola Street.—(Continued.)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Batish Singhāsān, Tales</i> ...	8vo.	118	Rs. 0 6	1000	Fairy tales relating to the times of Vikramaditya.
<i>Sār Kaumadī, or Hindu Materia Medica</i>	16mo.	288	0 8	1000	On Medicines and cures according to the Native method and Shastras.
<i>Manasār bhāsān, by Kitaka Dās</i>	16mo.	124	0 4	1000	The praises of the Snake Goddess told in the form of a tale.
<i>Nītea Karma, or Hindu breviary</i>	12mo.	12	0 1	1000	On the daily duties of a Hindu.
<i>Vaisnab bandunā, Vishnu's</i>	16mo.	96	0 2	1000	Five devotional works of the Vaishnabs.
<i>Binsati Ain, or Law Book</i> ...	8vo.	146	0 8	1000	Twenty regulations of Police on the duties of Darogahs.
<i>Rādhikār Sahasra Nām</i> ...	18mo.	20	0 1½	500	The thousand names of Krishna's wife, Radhika.
<i>Barna Mālā</i> ...	18mo.	24	0 1	1000	Spelling Book.
<i>Pāndava Gītā</i> ...	12mo.	8	0 1	1000	The Pāndava's praises of the God Krishna.
<i>Chaitanya Sangita</i> ...	8vo.	53	0 3	1000	Hymns in praise of Chaitanya, the Nuddea reformer.
<i>Ekarna Pad, by Gobindo Dās</i> ...	8vo.	14	0 1½	1000	51 Hymns in praise of Chaitanya.
<i>Gita Chintamoni</i> ...	8vo.	112	0 8	1000	Songs in praise of Krishna and Radha, in 12 different measures.

<i>Chaitanya Charitamrita</i> , by Krishna Dās Goswami ...	8vo.	496	2 0	1000	Life of Chaitanya a Hindu Reformer.
<i>Police Darpan</i> , a Looking-glass to the Police ...	8vo.	192	0 12	1000	The twenty regulations of Police of 1817, relating to the duties of Daro- gahs and Chowkedars.
<i>Bhagavat Gita</i> , by Boikantonauth Bannerjee ...	8vo.	134	0 8	1000	A philosophical poem on human vanity ; man's duties from the Sanskrit.
<i>Gītābālī</i> ..	18mo.	31	0 1	2000	Collection of Vedantic Nymas.
				47000	

Chandrika Press, Peter's Lane 27-1.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
• <i>Sāmachār Chandrikā</i> by Bhaga- buti Chandrá Chatterjea ...	4to.	...	Rs. As 1 0 Monthly.	250	The oldest Bengali newspaper, 38 years in existence ; the friend to idolatry.

• Its circulation in its palm days was about 500. It was the unflinching advocate of widow burning and of caste ascendancy.

Cones' Press, Lall Bazar.

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* Among the books printed in the previous year were *Kathā Mālā*, *Hansa Parichay*, *Charitā bali*, *Bodhoday*, *Upakraminikā*, a Sanskrit Grammar on the European Model, *Vyakarana Kausandī*, *Ditto*, *Pañcārtha Vidya* or Natural Philosophy, *Bhagol*, Geography, *Padī Ganita*, Arithmetic on Colenso's plan, *Kādambarī*, a tale from the Sanskrit, *Nivā Bodhā*, *Betāl Panchā*, *Bengali Itihās* or History of Bengal, *Jibam Charitā*, a biography of eminent men, *Kavin Kēś Surbāras Natat*, a drama ridiculing Kalin polygamy, *Shakuntala*, a beautiful tale of female virtue.

Sarbārtha Prakāśhika Press established 1856, Gopi Krishna Pāl Lane 13, Jorasankho.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Sarbārtha Prakāśhika Patrika</i> by Kanai Lal Pain ...	4to.	288	Rs. As. 1 8	500	A Periodical giving translations of Hindu works, Extracts on God, notices of natural objects,—established 1856.

Satyedrnab Press established 1854.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Dhdtu Mālā</i> by J. Long, 3rd ed.	24mo.	37	Rs. As. 0 14	1000	The Sanskrit roots adopted in the Bengali language with their derivatives.
<i>Dhdtu Mālā</i> by J. Long, 4th ed. <i>Krishī Sangraha</i> • parts 2, 3, and 6, Agricultural Miscellany ...	24mo. 8vo.	42 251	0 14 1 0	1000 550	Ditto Ditto On Sugar-cane, New Grenada Rice, Flax, Mulberry, Quinine, &c., &c.

<i>Shishu Darpan</i> , part 1, by Tarkarutna	12mo.	22	0 1	500	Introductory reading book.
<i>Education Gazette</i> †	folio.	4	2 8	500	A weekly paper.
				—	
				3550†	

* Issued by the Agri-Horticultural Society with the view of diffusing through the Vernacular popular information on Agricultural subjects—the previous numbers take up the subjects of Potatoes, Arrow-root, Melons, Peaches, Pot-herbs, Tobacco, &c.

† The *Education Gazette* was started on the 4th July 1856. At the close of the 1st year of its existence the number of Subscribers was—

Mofussil .....	.....	421
Town .....	.....	98

The circulation at present is—

Mofussil .....	.....	479
Town .....	.....	83

And circulation is still on the increase. The paper circulates in about every district of Bengal, but it has as yet reached only the chief or large stations. There are hundreds of Villages in which the existence of the *Gazette* is not yet known, but which it will no doubt reach in course of time. The largest circulation at present is in the following Districts :—Mooredabad, Dacca, Midnapore, and Mymensing. The Editor is overwhelmed with essays, contributions on literary subjects, and correspondence from all parts of the country, for which he cannot find room in the *Gazette*, and there have been frequent complaints from contributors regarding the non-insertion of their articles. It is highly desirable that the paper should be enlarged, but this would necessarily involve an increase in the price of the paper, which however should be avoided, as such a measure would at once put the paper out of the reach of the class for whom it is chiefly intended.

Almost every new publication in Bengali is sent to the *Gazette* by the Author to be reviewed. Some articles that originally appeared in the *Gazette* have been printed in pamphlet form and sold largely.

‡ Among the books of the previous year printed were *Bani Sanhár*, a drama; and the *Drikánta ratna* or Scripture Emblems.

Shastrá Prakáśh Press established 1835, Kumartoli 209.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Ban Parba</i> , tr. by Kási Rám Dás, a Khyasta	8vo.	344	Ra. As. 0 4	2000	Description of the forest life of the Pandavas—the evil of gambling shown to King Nala.
<i>Pánjika</i> by Gopál Chandra Bhat- tacharji	12mo.	72	0 1	12000	Almanac, under the patronage of the Raja of Nuddea.
<i>Manasár bhásán</i> by Ketakha Dás	8vo.	86	0 3	1500	The life and adventures of the snake Goddess from the Padma Purana.
<i>Akrur Sambád</i> by Rám Chandra Tarkalangár	8vo.	76	0 4	1500	Akrur's devotion as a servant to Krishna.
<i>Aranyéá Khánda</i> by Kriti Bás	8vo.	46	0 1	1500	From the Ramayan; forest life during 14 years by Rám and his family.
<i>Ayodea Kánda</i> , tr. by Kriti Bás	12mo.	66	0 1½	1500	From the Ramayan, the flourishing state and glory of Oude in King Rám's time.

<i>Dutī Sambād</i> , tr. by Krishna Lal	12mo.	40	0 1	1500	Extracts from the Brahma Baibarta Purana relating to Krishna.
<i>Kishkinda Kānda</i> , tr. by Kṛitī Bās	8vo.	60	0 1	1500	From the Ramayan. Rām's battles with the aboriginal tribes of India.
				23000 16000	Printed the previous year.

Stanhope Press established 1840, Bow-Bazar 185.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Ratnābali</i> , tr. by Tarak C. Churamani of Uterparā	12mo.	230	Rs. As. 1 4	500	An historical drama compiled in Sanskrit by a Kashmir poet, published under the patronage of Joykissen Mukerji.
<i>Chamatkar kirājāt</i> by Nabo Kishore Banerjya	12mo.	188	1 0	500	A poetic tale in verse ; the scene laid in Rajputānā.

Stanhope Press established 1840. Bow Bazar 185.—(Continued)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Ratnaboli Natak</i> * by Rám Ná- ráyan Tarkalánkar† ...	12mo.	93	Rs. As. gratis	500	An historical drama by a Kashmir poet translated in Bengali, adapted for the stage.
<i>Rámnabamí bratá</i> by Jagunnath Mullick of Andul ...	4to.	16	gratis	1000	The merit of fasting on Rám's birth- day.
<i>Jyán Málá</i> , Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, by Presidency College Students	8vo.	16	0 2	1000	On the air, sea, child murder, the Mishmi tribes, Bengali Shastras, dew, the moon.
<i>Padártha Gun Málá</i> ‡ 1st part, tr. by Khetra Mohan Roy of Utarpará ...	16mo.	26	0 2	2500	From a popular work of Pestalozzi's <i>Lessons on Things</i> —gives the qualities and properties of Glass, Indian rub- ber, Sugar, Sponge, Wool, Water, Ginger, Ivory, &c
				3500	Printed gratis.
				3250	Printed the previous year.
				1500	

* This has been acted several times lately and very successfully by amateur natives in Bengali at the expense of Raja Pratap Sing.

† Pandit of the Sanskrit College.

‡ A very good work on Object Lessons—the *Sáikshá Sáikshak* a similar work is published by the Tract Society.

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Bágy Chatushta Akhenyuka</i> ,* tr. by Madhu Sudhan Mukerjyea .	18mo.	46	Rs. As. 0 14	2000	From Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales of the four Winds.
<i>Vrihát Kathá</i> , pt. 1, tr. by Anan- da Vedántabhaṅgish	18mo.	109	0 4	1000	Tales from the Sanskrit taken from scenes in Ancient History relating to Patna, Tamluk, Páini the Gram- marian, Buddhism.
<i>Prákṛiti Vigyán</i> , 1st part, by Bhudev Mukerji†	18mo.	191	0 12	1000	Elements of Natural Philosophy—the properties of matter—various kinds of attraction—motion, its various kinds and laws—Gravity, its laws,— illustrated with diagrams.
<i>Andakuphateá</i> , by Rámghati Nyaratna‡	18mo.	93	0 5	1000	History of the Old Fort of Calcutta and of the Black Hole.

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* Printed for the Vernacular Literature Committee.

† Principal of the Normal Vernacular School, Hugly, and compiled from lectures given to the pupils there in Natural Philosophy through
Bengali.

‡ Head Master of the Normal Vernacular School, Hugly.

Sucháru Press established 1854, Báhar Mirzapore, No. 13.—(Continued.)

	SIZE.	PAGES.	PRICE.	COPIES.	
<i>Cháru pát</i> , part 2, by Akhlay Kumar Dut 7th ed. ...	12mo.	84	Rs. As. 0 6	2000	Reading Lessons on Corals, Icebergs, Balloons, the Compass, Comets, the Solar system, Literature and Ethics.
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				8000 12000	Printed the previous year.
<i>Suchábarshaa Press established 1852, Bara Bazar, Kownalega, No. 16-10.</i>					
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† <i>Sadhábarshaa Patrika</i> by Shyeesam Sundar Son ...	4to.	1200	8 0 Annually.	300	A Daily paper begun in 1853. Part in Bengali, part in Hindi, very useful to Mahájans.

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* Written in 1557, three centuries ago, and still very popular.

+ This paper circulates as far as the Punjab and Guzerat. It was prosecuted by Government in the Supreme Court in May 1837, but the prosecution broke down, mainly owing to the interpreter of the Court having translated according to what he thought the author meant—he translated in a sense contrary to what the passage allowed. It was a specimen of what Courts in the hands of interpreters may be.

Sudhā Nidhī Press established 1855, Chitpoor Road, No. 244.

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				27700	
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* This little work was first published in 1818, and being moulded after the Oriental fashion of teaching abstract truth by fables and anecdotes, it has met with a sale of some 200,000 copies.

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* This is the great book of the Natives who treat diseases according to the oriental method. More than 150,000 copies of this work have been sold, as the Native practitioners who have learned the European system of Medicine are so exorbitant in their fees that the old system being so cheap as well as popular still holds. The Natives have many good remedies, but one in this book for a tiger's bite is strange—to apply human ordure.

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* Assistant Secretary of the Tatvabodhini Sabha; author or translator of *Vedanta Sār* or the Vedant philosophy, *Panchadashi* on the same; *Vedant Adhikara*, *Gita*, &c.

† A work of considerable merit and originality—the author is a Bengalee teacher in the Free Church Institution, and has done much to render the study of Bengali more popular, by making it the vehicle of conveying knowledge useful and interesting to youth.

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* Author of the *Kabo Nari*.

† For the Vernacular Literature Society.

Vide Ratna Press, established 1856, Bahir Mirzapore.—(Continued.)

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* Pundit in the Sanskrit College, he is preparing a Sanskrit Dictionary, with the meanings in Bengali.

† For the Vernacular Literature Society.

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6	"	"	<i>Ditto Olugoo ditto</i> ...	Ditto ...
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18	"	"	<i>Saurya Pa. vam</i> ...	Ditto ...
19	"	"	<i>Sree Parvam</i> ...	Ditto ...
20	"	"	<i>Pottabhisheka ditto</i> ...	Ditto ...
21	"	"	<i>Ammanayam</i> ...	Ditto ...
22	"	"	<i>Ayyasamiyyam</i> ...	Ditto ...
23	"	"	<i>Chittasaba Chokram</i> ...	Ditto ...
24	"	"	<i>Nattara Agreement</i> ...	Ditto ...
25	Black Pagadala Street ...	Vyarnhara Durpan Press ..	<i>Daranyamam</i> ...	Telugu ..
26	"	"	<i>Dattaka Chandrodayam</i> ...	Tamil ..
27	"	"	<i>Dattaka Mimamsa</i> ...	Sanscrit ..
28	"	"	<i>Vyarahāsa Mātruka</i> ...	Ditto ..
29	"	"	<i>Calendar for a Century</i> ...	Telugu ..

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the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
Translation from the English Code ..	250	0	10 0 0	524
} Translations from the first Two Volumes of the Circular { } Orders in English .. {	500	280	7 0 0	370
	500	245	7 0 0	316
These forms were recently adopted in supersession of the old irregular forms kept in cadjans ..	14000	Printed for Govern- ment.		33
Ditto ditto ditto ..	2100	Ditto	Ditto	27
Ditto ditto ditto ..	4500	Ditto	Ditto	27
Almanac ..	500	0	0 0 0	0
Ditto for the year Rakshasa (1854-55) ..	2000	1177	0 4 0	38
The 7th khanda of Bhagavata describing the devotion of Pracrahatta, a Devotee ..	1000	450	0 3 0	78
Tales relating to Tennala Rama Krishna, a noted Buffoon of the days of Krishna Devah Rajah, Telugu King ..	1000	800	0 0 9	20
One hundred Stanzas on Morals (an obscure Book) ..	500	450	0 0 6	16
One hundred Songs or Stanzas in praise of the 4th Avatar or incarnation of Vishnu ..	1000	950	0 0 6	22
One hundred Stanzas on Moral Subjects, a compilation ..	10 0	750	0 0 9	38
A Telugu Instructor, a Primer ..	1000	950	0 0 9	72
A Devotional Work, consisting of 100 Stanzas, in praise of Vishnu ..	1000	1000	0 0 7	26
The 9th parba of the Mahabharat, giving an account of Duryodhan, General Challenge ..	1000	750	0 5 0	20
The 10th part of the Mahabharat ..	1000	75	0 11 0	44
No description obtainable ..	1000	750	0 5 0	20
The 11th part of Mahabharat, containing the Wailings of the Pandava for those slain in battle ..	1000	750	0 4 0	16
The Chapter on the Coronation of Dharma Raja or Judhisteer ..	1000	750	0 5 0	29
Rishis persuading Judhisteer to accept the Crown ..	600	500	0 12 0	62
An Astrological Work on the configuration of the Heavens ..	6 0	500	0 12 0	53
Ditto ditto ditto ..	600	500	0 4 0	9
N. B. The work is said not to exist ..	1700	1000	0 1 0	48
A Controversy between Kuvera and Manmatha on the claims of wealth and beauty ..	500	0	2 0 0	0
A Work on Horoscopes ..	500	0	1 0 0	0
A Treatise on Adoption ..	500	0	1 0 0	0
Directions in matters of Litigation ..	500	0	1 0 0	0
Calendar containing the Christian, Mahomedan and Hindu Years ..	0	0	0 0 0	0

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
30	Black Town, Armenian Street ..	Hindu Press ..	<i>Primer</i> ...	Tamil ..
31	" "	" "	<i>History of the discovery of America, Part II.</i> ...	Telugu ..
32	" "	" "	<i>Ditto of England, Part I.</i> ...	Tamil ..
33	" "	" "	<i>Ditto of ditto ditto</i> ...	Telugu ..
34	" "	" "	<i>Ditto of India, Part II.</i> ..	Ditto ..
35	Black Town, Popham's Broadway	Church of Scotland Mission Press ..	<i>Watt's 2nd Catechism</i> ...	Tamil ..
36	Black Town, Pagodha Street ..	Lakshmi Vilasor Telugu Press ...	<i>Bhaskara Satakam</i> ...	Ditto ..
37	" "	" "	<i>Swami Satakam</i> ...	Telugu ..
38	" "	" "	<i>Regulations and Accounts of Government</i> ...	Ditto ..
39	" "	" "	<i>Rukmani Panyam</i> ...	Ditto ..
40	" "	" "	<i>Pandava Gita</i> ...	Sanscrit ..
41	" "	" "	<i>Village Munsiff's Regulations</i> ...	Telugu ..
42	Black Town, Lingchelly Street ...	Lakshmi Vilasa Tamil Press ...	<i>Tilla Pathitha Padadhi</i> ..	Tamil ...
43	" "	" "	<i>Sadamalai Pathitha Padadhi</i> ..	Ditto ...
44	Chulay Langar Pappiah's Street ..	Kalvi Pravāham Press ..	<i>Hari Chuvadi</i> ..	Ditto ...
45	" "	" "	<i>Badra Giriya</i> ..	Ditto ...
46	" "	" "	<i>Viveka Chintamani</i> ..	Ditto ...
47	" "	" "	<i>Vuvarana Sangraham</i> ..	Ditto ...
48	" "	" "	<i>Tero-wengada Malai</i> ..	Ditto ...
49	" "	" "	<i>Teruva Sagum</i> ..	Ditto ...
50	" "	" "	<i>Sudarana Githai</i> ..	Ditto ...
51	" "	" "	<i>Pambathi Akupai</i> ..	Ditto ...
52	" "	" "	<i>Amaram</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
53	" "	" "	<i>Swami Satakam</i> ..	Telugu ...
54	" "	" "	<i>Bala Ramayanam</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
55	" "	" "	<i>Krishna Satakam</i> ..	Telugu ...
56	" "	" "	<i>Gajendra Moksham</i> ..	Ditto ...
57	" "	Menuccanam Press..	<i>Pouchangam</i> ..	Tamil ...
58	" "	" "	<i>Upadesa Unmai</i> ..	Ditto ...
59	" "	" "	<i>Ramayana Kirthamai</i> ..	Ditto ...
60	" "	" "	<i>Kanakadhikā Kavam</i> ..	Ditto ...
61	" "	" "	<i>Krishnay Thāthu</i> ..	Ditto ...
62	" "	" "	<i>11th Nigandu</i> ..	Ditto ...

* Not knowing having published for

dix A.—(Continued.)

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
Containing primary lessons in the language ..	*1000	0	0 1 6	54
An Exposition of Robertson's Account of Columbus' discovery of America ...	500	0	0 2 6	63
An Exposition of Hogarths Outlines of England ...	500	0	0 8 0	81
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	1000	0	0 3 0	76
Ditto of Guy's School History of India ...	1000	0	0 3 0	95
A Translation from English ...	4000	2050	0 0 6	23
An Ethical work in 100 Stanzas ...	5000	100	0 8 0	0
Ditto ditto ditto ...	500	200	0 2 0	0
A Translation from the English Code ...	500	0	17 0 0	0
Marriage of Krishna with Rukmani ...	500	0	0 2 0	0
A Tale relating to the Pandavas ..	500	0	0 2 0	0
A Translation from the English Government Regulations ...	500	0	0 4 0	0
A Book of Prayers addressed to Siva ..	}	}	Forwarded to Bangalore.	
Ditto ditto ditto ...				
The Alphabet ..	1000	0	0 0 6	0
A work on the transient nature of the visible universe and the necessity of devotion to God ..	500	0	0 0 6	0
A work on practical morality ..	700	0	0 0 6	0
A work on the lineament of female beauty ..	200	0	0 0 6	0
A Devotional treatise in honor of the Image in the Tripety Pagoda ..	500	0	0 0 6	0
A Book of spiritual Songs ..	750	0	0 4 0	0
The advantages of piety—a Version from Sanscrit ..	500	0	2 8 0	0
An Essay on the nature of true Piety ...	700	0	0 0 6	0
Synonyms ..	500	0	0 0 9	0
An Ethical work in 100 Stanzas ...	1000	0	0 0 6	0
Compendium of Ramayana ...	1000	0	0 0 6	0
An Ethical work dedicated to Krishna ...	700	0	0 0 6	0
A Version of the 8th part of Bhagavata, describing the miraculous deliverance of an Elephant from an allegator ...	100	0	0 0 9	0
Almanac ..	3000	0	0 1 6	0
A treatise on the rules of morality ...	500	0	0 0 0	0
A dramatic Poem being a history of Rama ...	600	0	0 12 0	0
An Arithmetical ...	0	0	0 0 6	0
A portion of the 5th part of the Mahabharat ...	0	0	0 2 0	0
A Vocabulary, showing the several meanings of each word..	0	0	0 1 6	0

the Upayakia Grandha Kurrana Sebba.

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
63	Narama Palayam Veda Vināyaka Street ...	Viveka Vilakka Press ...	Subiamanyar Virutham ..	Tamil ...
64	Chulay Konai Street	Ilakanā Kavi Press	Mutta Tandakas ..	Ditto ...
65	"	"	Kaivalyam ..	Ditto ...
66	Chintadripet, Samy Naicks Street ...	Kalvi Prakasam Press ...	Nanavettie ..	Ditto ...
67	"	Pravachana Press ...	Nanavettie ..	Ditto ...
68	"	"	Vikramarka Charitra ..	Telugu ...
69	"	"	Mastan Saib Padal ..	Tamil ...
70	"	"	Lāvanya Satakum ..	Telugu ...
71	"	"	Mallikarjuna Satakum ..	Tamil ...
72	"	"	Narasingha Satakum ..	Telugu ...
73	"	"	Venugopala Satakum ..	Ditto ...
74	"	"	Kural ..	Tamil ...
75	"	"	Ramayana Hirtamai ..	Ditto ...
76	"	"	Praklada Charitra ..	Telugu ...
77	"	"	Dasaruthe Satakum ..	Ditto ...
78	"	"	Anaram ..	Sanscrit ...
79	"	"	Manarala Naraina Satakum ..	Tamil ...
80	"	Flama Chandrōdā- yam Press ..	Panchangam ..	Ditto ..
81	"	"	Vocabulary ..	English & Sanscrit ..
82	Nungumbakum ...	Vedānta Jyātorha	Panchangam ..	Tamil ...
83	"	Siddhanta Kathna- kar Press ...	Panchangam ..	Telugu ...
84	Nagatha Coll Mass mak Haasen Street ...	Mayūn Lakbar Press ...	Campbell's Selections ..	" ..
85	"	"	The Khoran ..	Persian ...
86	Chintadripet, Samy Naick's Road ...	Vidyā Kalanitho Press ..	Civil Law ..	Telugu ...
87	Black Town, Gopu Venkatuchella Street ..	Jyotisha Kalanitho Press ...	Adi Parvam Panchangum ..	Ditto ...
88	"	"	" ..	Ditto ...
89	Black Town, Gorin- dapan Naick's Street ...	Kalanitho Press ...	Vyakharana Sidhanta Kan- mudi ..	Sanscrit ...
90	"	"	Raghuvansa ..	Ditto ..
91	"	"	Krishna Karnamontam ..	Ditto ..
92	"	"	Vocabulary ..	English and Telugu

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the Town of Madras, during the year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
A Treatise in honor of Subramanyar	.. 500	0	0 0 4	0
A Book of Prayers addressed to Sabhapaty	... 1000	0	0 0 0	0
A Theological work	... 500	0	0 0 0	0
A Book of Prayers addressed to Sabhapaty	.. 700	700	0 4 0	0
Ditto ditto ditto	.. 100	100	0 8 0	264
Tales of Vikramarka King of Ougein	.. 100	100	0 8 0	264
A Theological work, with prayers appended	... 150	150	0 8 0	264
Amatory Poem, lamentations of a disappointed Lover	... 0	0	0 1 3	24
A formulary of Prayers addressed to Siva, the Devotee addresses his prayers to Siva as a Lover, himself the Devotee	.. 0	0	0 1 3	28
Mistress, a Spouse	.. 0	0	0 1 3	28
A hundred Stanzas on morality with prayers addressed to the 4th Avatar Narsingha	... 0	0	0 1 3	28
Prayers addressed to Kristna	... 0	0	0 1 3	28
A splendid work on Ethics by Valluvarene, one of the best Books in India	.. 0	0	1 4 0	560
A Dramatic Composition, representing Rama's life	.. 0	0	0 12 0	378
The 7th Canto of Bhagavata	... 0	0	0 6 0	100
A Treatise on morality, addressed to Rama	... 0	0	0 4 0	100
Synonymy	.. 0	0	0 0 0	0
A Tract on Social duties	.. 0	0	0 4 0	100
An Almanac	.. 1000	1000	0 0 6	18
...	... 0	0	0 0 0	0
An Almanac	... 300	0	1 0 0	40
Ditto	... 300	0	1 0 0	40
...	.. 600	500	0 0 0	0
...	.. 200	0	0 4 0	0
Translation of the Civil Regulations of Government	... 300	0	7 0 0	400
The 1st parba of the Mahabharata	.. 600	0	1 4 0	120
An Almanac	.. 500	0	0 4 0	80
A Work on Sanscrit Grammar	... 600	0	0 0 0	148
A Historical Poem being a History of Rama's progenitors	... 500	0	0 0 0	128
Prayer addressed to Krishna	... 500	50	1 8 0	224
...	.. 1000	0	0 0 0	264

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
93	Black Town, Govindapur Naick's Street ...	Juṣṣa Sūryōdayam Press ..	<i>Tika Amaram</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
94	" "	" "	<i>Bālariksha</i> ..	Telugu ..
95	" "	" "	<i>Venama Padyamuḍu</i> ..	Ditto ...
96	Washerpet Tiruvatter High Road ...	Saraswati Nilyam .	<i>Tārāsanakum</i> ..	Ditto ..
97	" "	" "	<i>Raghuvamsam</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
98	" "	" "	<i>Aṣṭapathe</i> ..	Ditto ...
99	" "	" "	<i>Bhṛat Panchavimsati</i> ..	Ditto ...
100	" "	" "	<i>Bālariksha</i> ..	Telugu ...
101	" "	" "	<i>Kādamratam</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
102	" "	" "	<i>Mani Manjeri Bodhmi</i> ..	Ditto ...
103	" "	" "	<i>Siva Kertanai</i> ..	Telugu ...
104	" "	Adya " Saraswati Viveka Ratnakura Press ...	<i>Tārāsanakum</i> ..	Ditto ...
105	" "	" "	<i>Raghuvamsam</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
106	" "	" "	<i>Aṣṭapathe</i> ..	Ditto ...
107	" "	" "	<i>Bhṛat Panchavimsati</i> ..	Ditto ...
108	" "	" "	<i>Bālariksha</i> ..	Telugu ...
109	" "	" "	<i>Mani Manjeri Bodhmi</i> ..	Ditto ...
110	" "	" "	<i>Kalamratam</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
111	" "	" "	<i>Siva Kertanai</i> ..	Telugu ..
112	Reynpoorun Manramany Coil Street.	Vivekāśaram Press	<i>Mahabharata</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
113	Reynpoorun Mādā Coil Street ...	Kalvi Kadal Press .	<i>Fenchuradi</i> ..	Tamil ...
114	" "	" "	<i>Harechinady</i> ..	Ditto ...
115	" "	" "	<i>Ilakham</i> ..	Ditto ...
116	" "	" "	<i>Arnachella Puranam</i> ..	Ditto ...
117	" "	" "	<i>Triupputal</i> ..	Ditto ...
118	" "	" "	<i>Tales of Nalu Muntri</i> ..	Ditto ...
119	" "	" "	<i>Yelpa</i> ..	Ditto ...
120	" "	" "	<i>Mekhalayiram</i> ..	Ditto ...
121	" "	" "	<i>Tales of Twelve Muntri's</i> ..	Ditto ..
122	Triplieny Nataka Saly Street ...	Vaniya Darpuna Press ...	<i>Sri Vishnu Puran</i> ..	Sanscrit ...
123	" "	" "	<i>Nyāya Bhāṣakaram</i> ..	Ditto ..
124	" "	" "	<i>Niti Chandrika</i> ..	Telugu ...
125	" "	" "	<i>Niti Sangraham</i> ..	Ditto ...
126	" "	" "	<i>Akshara Guṇham</i> ..	Ditto ...
127	" "	" "	<i>Nala Charitra</i> ..	Ditto ...
128	" "	" "	<i>Bala Vyākaranam</i> ..	Ditto ...
129	Triplieny Khyhoodun Khan Bahadur Street ...	Naduba Gonsen Press ...	<i>The Koran</i> ..	Persina ...

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the Town of Madras, during the year 1855.

Description of each Work.	Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
A Sanscrit Glossary with Telugu explanation ..	1000	140	1 4 0	400
A Primer ..	1000	870	0 3 0	80
A Treatise on practical morality ..	1000	650	0 3 0	84
An account of Tara, who fell in love with the Moon ..	500	62	0 8 0	86
A Poetical History of Rama's progenitors ..	500	42	2 0 0	209
Songs delineating Krishnah's life ..	300	150	0 8 0	86
Twenty-five Fables recited to Vivkramārka by the King of demons ..	300	125	0 3 0	90
A Primer ..	5 0	0	0 0 0	62
An Astrological Work ..	500	0	0 0 0	262
A Work setting forth the identity of the soul with God ..	300	0	0 0 0	97
Prayers to Siva ..	300	0	0 0 0	12
History of Tārka's love with the Moon ..	500	62	0 8 0	86
History of Rama's progenitors ..	500	42	2 0 0	209
Songs delineating Krishnah's life ..	300	150	0 8 0	86
Twenty-five fables recited to Vikramarkaly, the King of the demons ..	300	125	0 3 0	90
A Primer ..	500	0	0 0 0	62
A Work setting forth the identity of the soul with God ..	300	0	0 0 0	97
An Astrological Work ..	500	0	0 0 0	262
Prayers to Siva ..	300	0	0 0 0	12
Life of the Pandus and Kurus ..	600	0	30 0 0	2500
Multiplication Table, integral and fractional ..	1000	0	0 0 0	54
Alphabet ..	10-0	0	0 0 6	40
Numeration Table ..	1000	0	0 0 4	24
A Siva Puranic Work ..	1000	0	0 6 0	192
A Collection of Songs in praise of Soohramaneya ..	1000	0	0 0 9	72
Instructive Tales, related by Four Ministers of State ..	1000	0	0 0 8	48
A Theological Work of the Vaishnav sect ..	700	0	0 8 0	100
A work of Prayers addressed to Vishnu ..	600	0	0 8 0	130
Instructive Tales, related by Twelve Ministers of State ..	1000	0	0 0 0	198
One of the 18 Purans ..	500	0	0 0 0	0
A Theological Work advocating the opinions of the Vaistnav sect ..	500	0	0 12 0	120
A choice Collection of Moral Sayings ..	500	0	0 12 0	120
A Hundred Moral Sayings ..	500	0	0 2 0	50
A Primer ..	1000	0	0 4 0	73
A Portion of the Mahabharat ..	500	0	0 4 0	72
An Abridgment of Telugu Grammar ..	500	0	0 4 0	50
... ..	0	0	0 0 0	0

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Names of each Work.	Dialect.
130	Triplicany Large Musjed Street	Mukudul Akbar Press	<i>Mandayun Nabura Jarajir</i>	Persian
131	Triplicany Chetti Tottian Muktar Unnisa Begums Street	Madubay Gonsen Press	<i>Jentry</i>	Ditto
132	Triplicany Puli Bone Bazar, Oil Mongers Street	Vidiva Ratnamruttam Press	<i>Radhak Chintamani</i>	Tamil
133	"	"	<i>Niti Vamba</i>	Ditto
134	"	"	<i>Ramayana Kirtana</i>	Ditto
135	"	"	<i>Newjeri Velakom</i>	Ditto
136	"	"	<i>Nala Charitram</i>	Ditto
137	Black Town, Mullah Street	Muttamil Klakka Press	<i>Pattanadhar Padal</i>	Ditto
138	"	"	<i>Panchatantram</i>	Ditto
139	"	"	<i>Tirupporur Samatitanurm</i>	Ditto
140	"	"	<i>Tamkai Mali Chumed</i>	Ditto
141	"	"	<i>Mamjinana Vemba Malai</i>	Ditto
142	"	"	<i>Pacheappa Moodliars Charitram</i>	Ditto
143	"	"	<i>Niti Neri Vilukham</i>	Ditto
144	"	"	<i>Parama Vuthra Kandam</i>	Ditto
145	"	"	<i>Vaikundam or Maturai</i>	Ditto
146	"	"	<i>Nara Potki Patham</i>	Ditto
147	"	"	<i>Yenchuvade</i>	Ditto
148	"	"	<i>Juana Krimme</i>	Ditto
149	"	"	<i>Manavala Naraina Selacum</i>	Ditto
150	"	"	<i>Tales of Mappatherundie</i>	Ditto
151	"	"	<i>Pratish</i>	Ditto
152	Black Town, Pop-ham's Broadway	American Mission Press	<i>Tiru Kural Malam</i>	Ditto
153	"	"	<i>1st Book of Lessons in Reading</i>	Tamil
154	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Hindoostanee
155	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	English and Tamil
156	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	English and Hindoostanee
157	"	"	<i>2nd Book of Lessons in Reading</i>	Ditto
158	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	Hindoostanee
159	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i>	English and Hindoostanee
160	"	"	<i>Vocabulary</i>	Ditto
161	"	"	<i>Instructor, No. I.</i>	English and Hindi
162	"	"	<i>2nd Book of Lessons</i>	Tamil
163	"	"	<i>Itakana Chinooka Visarida Geography</i>	Ditto

dix A.—(Continued.)

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.					Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
A Mahomedan Work on Religious and Social duties	...	150	0	0 0 0	45			
A Calendar	...	50	0	0 6 0	16			
Tales from the Persian into Tamil	...	500	0	1 12 0	104			
A hundred Stanzas on Moral subjects	...	500	0	0 0 6	28			
A Dramatic Work, being a History of Rama	...	500	0	0 6 0	400			
A Theological Work, an introduction to self-knowledge	...	1000	0	0 0 2	16			
The Adventures of Nala	..	500	0	0 1 6	104			
A Work on the transitory character of all sublunary pleasures	...	600	600	0 0 6	48			
Instructive Tales from the Sanscrit	...	500	500	0 4 0	88			
Praises addressed to Subramanya of Terooporor	..	600	600	0 0 6	48			
Praises addressed to Subramanya of Chirtani	...	500	500	0 4 0	36			
A Collection of Prayers addressed to the Sun	..	500	500	0 4 0	36			
Memoir of Pachaappah	..	1000	1000	0 0 0	0			
An Ethical Treatise	...	500	500	0 1 6	24			
A portion of the Scanda Purana	...	500	200	2 0 0	478			
An elementary Treatise on Morality	...	1000	1000	0 2 0	72			
Avayar's Thirty Aphorisms	...	500	500	0 4 0	40			
Multiplication Tables	...	1000	1000	0 0 9	56			
Spiritual Songs	...	600	600	0 3 0	24			
A Treatise on Morality	..	750	750	0 0 9	28			
Tales of 32 Images carved on the throne of Vikramarka	..	750	750	0 4 0	248			
The famous Kural by Vallurow	...	750	750	0 3 0	170			
} Self-descriptive	...	3000	0	0 0 0	40			
	...	1500	0	0 0 0	44			
	...	3000	0	0 0 0	96			
} With interlinear translations	...	1500	0	0 0 0	92			
	..	1500	0	0 0 0	92			
} Self-descriptive	...	1500	0	0 0 0	54			
	...	1500	0	0 0 0	111			
	...	300	0	0 0 0	320			
With Hindi translation	...	5000	0	0 0 0	118			
.. .. ..	...	6000	0	0 0 0	160			
Catechism of Tamil Grammar	...	3000	0	0 0 0	99			
.. .. ..	...	400	0	0 0 0	126			

Appen

Books and Pamphlets printed and published in

Number.	Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Work.	Dialect.
164	Black Town, Pop- ham's Broadway.	American Mission Press ..	<i>Rules of Procedure</i> ..	Tamil ..
165	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i> ..	Telugu ..
166	"	"	<i>John's Gospel</i> ..	Ditto ..
167	"	"	<i>John's ditto</i> ..	Ditto ..
168	"	"	<i>Ditto ditto</i> ..	Tamil ..
169	"	"	<i>Epistles to the Romans</i> ..	Ditto ..
170	"	"	<i>Thoughtless Boy and Sisk was men</i> ..	English and Hin- doostanee ..
171	"	"	<i>Come to Jesus</i> ..	Telugu ..
172	"	"	<i>The Order in Salvation</i> ..	Ditto ..
173	"	"	<i>Romanism questioned</i> ..	Tamil ..
174	"	"	<i>Folly of Demon-worship</i> ..	Ditto ..
175	"	"	<i>Upadesa Sangraham</i> ..	Ditto ..
176	"	"	<i>Spiritual Teaching</i> ..	Ditto ..
177	Vepery Mada Coll Street	Christian Know- ledge Society's Press ..	<i>Hakkuna Nal Chamkka Vina Vedai</i> ..	Ditto ..
178	"	"	<i>Bishop Taylor's introduction to a Holy Life</i> ..	Ditto ..
179	"	"	<i>A Collection of Scriptural Passages</i> ..	Ditto ..
180	"	"	<i>The Church Catechism</i> ..	Ditto ..
181	"	"	<i>A Primer</i> ..	Ditto ..
182	"	"	<i>Introductory Catechism</i> ..	Ditto ..

dix A.—(Concluded.)

the Town of Madras, during the Year 1855.

Description of each Work.		Number of Copies of each Work struck off.	Number of Copies of each Work sold.	Price of each Work per Copy.	Number of Pages in each Work.
Issued by the S. U. for the trial of Civil Suits	...	300	0	0 0 0	28
Ditto Ditto	...	300	0	0 0 0	82
} Scriptural	...	10,000	0	0 0 0	210
	...	10,000	0	0 0 0	180
	...	1500	0	0 0 0	144
	...	1500	0	0 0 0	78
} Religious	...	500	0	0 0 0	12
	...	10000	0	0 0 0	60
	...	500	0	0 0 0	42
	...	1000	0	0 0 0	108
	...	20 0	0	0 0 0	36
	...	500	0	0 0 0	90
	...	100	0	0 0 0	68
Introductory Tamil Grammar (a re-print)	...	2000	646	0 1 6	34
A Scriptural Work	...	500	Printed for a private individual..		53
Ditto (a re-print)	...	500	42	0 1 2	65
Ditto (a re-print)	...	2000	137	0 1 2	14
	...	2000	424	0 1 2	26
A Scriptural Work (a re-print)	...	2000	192	0 1 6	29

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix B.

Newspapers and other Periodicals printed and Circulated in the Town of Madras during the Year 1855.

Place.	Name of Press.	Name of each Newspaper or other Periodical.	Language.	Description of each Newspaper or other Periodical.	Name of Editor on the 31st December 1855.	Circulation of each.	Price of each per Copy.
Black Town, Devanaya Medall's Street	Variamann Press	Tarangini	Telugu	Journal of General Intelligence, chiefly translations from English Newspapers	...	120	1 0 0
Ditto	Rajavritchi Bothini Press	Rajavritchi Bodini	Tamil	Ditto ditto	...	100	0 10 8
Pantheon Road Black Town, Masumak Hussein Street	Davidian Press	Disavarimani	Ditto	Journal of General Intelligence, Democratic, Foreign, &c., ...	Rev. P. Percival	1000	0 2 0
	Mayin Lukbar	...	Persian and English	Published twice a Week	...	24	0 0 0
Triplacane, Chetty Toktam Maktiyar Uniam Begam Street	Modubay Gonsoah	...	Persian	...	...	50	1 0 8
Black Town, Popham's Broad Way	American Mission Press	Quarterly Repository	Tamil	A Quarterly Journal	...	800	0 0 0

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix C.

Bengali Books printed in 1820.

<i>Karnad Nidhān bilās.</i>	} On Krishna.	<i>Chayanya Chritamrita</i> —On Chaitanya.
<i>Padanka Dut.</i>		<i>Rasa Munjari, Adiras Rasa.</i>
<i>Vitea Mangal.</i>		<i>Padavali, Rati kal, Rati bilas.</i> } Amatory.
<i>Nārad Sambād.</i>		<i>Betal, totā itikās, Batrish singhāsān.</i> —Tales.
<i>Gita Govinda.</i>	}	<i>English Grammar in Bengali.</i>
<i>Chandi, Annada Mangal.</i> —On Durga.		<i>Works on Music, Dreams, Astrology.</i>
<i>Mohimna Stab.</i>		<i>Medicine, Ceremonial impurities R. Ray's</i>
<i>Gunga Bhakti</i> —On Shiva Ganga.		<i>translations of the Upanishads, Chanak's</i>
<i>Narottam bilas.</i>		<i>Slokes, Hitopadesh, Almanacs.</i>

Appendix D.

Bengali Books printed from 1822 to 1826.

<i>Panchānga Sundari.</i> —On Astrology.	<i>Tuti Nāma.</i> —Parrot Tales.
<i>Din Kaumudi.</i> —On observing particular days.	<i>Radhar Sakasa Nām.</i> —On Radha.
<i>Ananda Lalari.</i> —On Durga.	<i>Bhagarati Sakasa Nām.</i> —On Bhagavati.
<i>Rati Munjari.</i> —Obscene.	<i>Vishnu sakasa Nām.</i> —On Vishnu.
<i>Tarpan.</i> —On funeral rites.	<i>Kāk Chāritra.</i> —Divination by Crows.
<i>Radhika Mangal.</i> —Praise of Radhika.	<i>Vidyā Sundar.</i> —An Amatory Tale.
<i>Gunga Bhakti Tarangini.</i> —On the Ganges.	<i>Nala Damayanti.</i> —A Tale.
<i>Padanka Dut.</i> —On Krishna Footstep.	<i>Kalanku Bhanjan.</i> —On Krishna.
<i>Mitākshara Darpan.</i> —On Hindu Law.	<i>Prabodh Chandroday.</i> —A Metaphysical Drama.
<i>Batrish Singhāsān.</i> —A Tale.	<i>Gyāu Chandrikā.</i> —On Morals.
<i>Self Guide to English.</i>	<i>Prāntosān.</i> —On Hindu Atonements.
<i>Chānakya.</i> —Moral Slokes.	<i>Sāgit tarangini.</i> —On Hindu Music.
<i>Nārad Sambād.</i> —On Krishna.	<i>Panjika.</i> —Almanac.
<i>Ngayea.</i> —Hindu Philosophy.	<i>Amar Kosha.</i> —A Dictionary of Sanscrit.

Appendix E.

List of Bengali Books patronized by Government for the use of the College of Fort William.

							Copies	Price of each Copy.
1802	Batrish Singh's, Tales	...	...	...	...	100	@	6 0 0
1802	Lipi mālā	..	...	...	...	100	@	6 0 0
1802	Dander Git	...	...	...	...	100	@	6 3 2
1802	History of Rājā Pratāpāditya	...	...	...	...	100	@	5 0 0
1802	Rāmāyana, in 5 vols.	...	...	...	...	100	@	24 0 0
1802	Mahābhārata, in 4 vols.	...	...	...	...	100	@	8 0 0
1802	Hitopadesha (old)	...	...	...	...	100	@	8 0 0
1802	Carey's Bengali Grammar	...	...	...	...	100	@	4 0 0
1802	Ditto ditto Dialogues	..	...	...	...	100	@	8 0 0
1802	Forster's Bengali Vocabulary, in 2 vols	...	...	...	...	100	@	55 0 0
1805	History of Rājā Krishna Chandra Roy	...	...	...	...	100	@	5 0 0
1805	Tota Itihas	...	...	...	...	100	@	6 0 0
1816	Purush Parikha	...	...	...	...	100	@	8 14 6
1822	Dattaka Kaumudi	...	...	...	...	80	@	1 0 0
1822	Vyāvasthā Sangraha, by Lukahmi Narayana	...	...	...	...	100	@	2 0 0
1824	Mitāksharā Darpana	...	...	...	...	100	@	17 9 7
1825	Carey's Bengali Dictionary, in 2 vols.	...	...	...	...	100	@	100 0 0
1827	Vyāvasthā Sangraha, by Ramjoy Tarkulankar	...	...	...	...	100	@	9 12 0
1829	Marshman's Bengali Dictionary, in 2 vols.	...	...	...	...	100	@	24 0 0
1829	Johnson's Bengali Dictionary, Mendies' edition, { 1st vol.	...	...	...	...	10	@	8 0 0
	in 2 vols. { 2nd vol.	...	...	...	...	50	@	10 8 0
1829	Anecdotes of Virtue and Valour	...	...	...	...	50	@	2 0 0
1831	Ramcomul Sen's English and Bengali Dictionary, in 2 vols.	...	...	...	...	100	@	50 0 0
1836	Mahābhārata, new edition, in 2 vols.	...	...	...	...	10	@	10 0 0
1846	Bangalar Itihas	...	...	...	...	100	@	2 0 0
1846	Betalpanchabinshati	...	...	...	...	100	@	3 0 0
1847	Anandāmangal, in 2 vols.	...	...	...	...	100	@	6 0 0
1847	Shānā Charan Sircar's Bengali Grammar	...	...	...	...	100	@	10 0 0
1852	Kusumāvali or Poetical Selections in Bengali	...	...	...	...	100	@	2 0 0

Appendix F.*List of Persian and Urdu Presses, registered under Act XV. of 1857.*

Name of the Presses.	Where situated.
Mahomuddy Press	No. 70, Hurrinbary Lane.
Ahmoody Press	No. 22, Mussulman-para Lane.
Jaum Jahanama Press	No. 26, Shurriff Duftry's Lane.
Barkotee Press	No. 19, Kurrimbux Khansama's Lane.
Tibee Press	No. 13, Gardener's Lane.
Sumnuddoe Press	No. 28, Jaun Bazar Street.
Mujhurol Ujaib Press	No. 7, Moonshee Dedarbux's Lane.
Nujmus Sadut Press	No. 5, Nazir Nujeeboolla's Lane.
Mahomuddy Press	No. 96, Jaun Bazar Street.
Solemanee Press	No. 15-4, Culinga Lane.
Ahmuddy Press	No. 23, Culinga Bazar Street.
Eslamee Press	No. 23-6, Kurrimbux Khansama's Lane.
Mukhy Nubeeba Press	No. 19, Gardener's Lane.
Muthy Kurimee Press	No. 5, Misree Gunj.
Muthaul Unwar Lithographic Press	No. 58, Taltolla Lane.
Heedaetool Eslam Press	No. 9, Sooker Sircar's Lane.
Saltanul Aukbar Press	No. 21, Culinga Bazar Street.
Rubbee Press	No. 24, Jaun Bazar 4th, Lane.
Mustophye Press	No. 9, Wellesley Street.
Muzhuree Press	No. 9, Wellesley Street.

Appendix G.

Works composed by one Pandit in the Burdwan district.

<i>Chandamanjari tilā.</i> —On Prosody, expressing Krishna's praises also.	<i>Sansaya Satani.</i> —Comment on Bhagavat Purana.
<i>Sānti Shatak tilā.</i> —On earthly vanity.	<i>Radhā Krishna Stotra.</i> —Or Krishna, may be read either forward or backward.
<i>Saodāchār Nirṇay.</i> —Vaiṣṇav ritualism.	<i>Devikā Nirṇaya.</i> —The qualifications of a spiritual guide.
<i>Dhātu dīpa.</i> —Metrical explanation in 500 Slokes of Sanscrit roots in the order of the ten conjugations.	<i>Bhāṣana Prasa.</i> —Slokes on Krishna in a species of alliteration.
<i>Aṅgadi Kośa.</i> —Metrical Dictionary of words with one word with two meanings.	<i>Starakadamba.</i> —Praises in 76 Slokes of Chaitany, Krishna.
<i>Rogdīrṇavartini.</i> —6,000 Slokes on Medical treatment.	<i>Bhaktā tīlāmṛita.</i> —Summary from the 18 Puranas of all referring to Krishna.
<i>Ariśta Nirūpana.</i> —400 Slokes on the various symptoms of approaching death.	<i>Harikar Stotra.</i> —On Viṣṇu and Śhiva's praises, every Sloke has two senses, one relating to Viṣṇu, another to Śhiva.
<i>Sarira Vivṛiti.</i> —Poem on the progress of gestation, and bodily humors.	<i>Śhiva Sarmada Stotra.</i> —Praises of Śhiva, two senses in this also.
<i>Lekhā Darpan.</i> —On letter writing.	<i>Śhiva Sarmada Stotra tīlā.</i> —A Commentary.
<i>Dvaita Siddhānta dipikā.</i> —The Human and Divine Spirit not one.	<i>Anta Ślopikā.</i> —4 Slokes in question and answer, so framed, that the answer to one question gives the answer to all the questions in the same Sloke.
<i>Durjān Mikhira Kalanala.</i> —Defence of Vaiṣṇavism.	<i>Yama Śhatpadi tilā.</i> —Praises of Nārāyaṇa.
<i>Govinda Charita.</i> —Radha's lament.	<i>Govinda rūpamṛita.</i> —41 Slokes giving the qualities of Krishna.
<i>Alata Chakra bhāṣita.</i> by transposing each letter in succession from the beginning to the end, first the 32 syllables from right to left and then the 32 from left, to right 2 Slokes give materials for 64 Slokes.	<i>Krishna Keli Sadhakar.</i> —400 Slokes on Krishna.
<i>Govinda Medhakday.</i> —800 Slokes on Radha's female attendants.	<i>Bhaktā Mālā.</i> —5000 Slokes on Krishna.
<i>Hari, Gauristotra tilā.</i> —Praise of Śhiva.	<i>Parakeya Mata Kāṇḍani.</i> —The Milk-women were Krishnas wives.
<i>Śhrutādhyaya tīlā.</i> —On Krishna,	

All the above are in Sanscrit. In Bengali there are only two *Krishna-vilās*, Krishnas sports; *Rāma-rasayan*, 30000 Slokes on Rām; and *Patra Pratas* on letter writing, the examples in Sanscrit, the explanation in Bengali.

Appendix H.

Publications of the Vernacular Literature Society, up to 31st May, 1857.

Names of Publications.	Translator.	Price.	Number of Copies Printed.
Life of Lord Clive	Hara Chunder Dut	0 4 0	1,400
Robinson Crusoe	Rev. J. Robinson	0 8 0	1,000
Ditto 2nd edition	" "	0 6 0	1,000
Lamb's Tales	Dr. Roer	0 6 0	1,500
Selections from Bengali Press..	Compiled by Rev. J. Long ...	0 4 0	750
Ganges Canal	Rev. J. Robinson	0 2 6	1,000
Selections from Percy Anecdotes	Ram Chunder Mitter	0 4 0	1,000
Paul and Virginia	Rām Nārāyan Bidyaratna ...	0 8 0	1,000
Child's own Book, <i>Manokar</i> } <i>Upangest</i>	" "	0 4 0	{ Published by Srinath Dey.
Parley's Wonders of History, Selections... ..	" "	0 4 0	{ Ditto School Book Society.
Raja Pratāpāditya	Haris Chandra Bidyānkar ...	0 2 0	750
Ditto Second edition	" "	0 2 0	2,000
Vrihat Kathā, 1st Part	{ Atand Chunder Vedanta } Bagish	0 4 0	1,000
Wild Swans (Hans Andersen)..	Madu Soodun Mookerjya ...	0 1 9	2,000
Story of Mother ditto	" "	0 0 9	2,000
		Total ...	16,400
Almanac for 1262 and 1263 ...	... ..	... ..	3,500
Vividhartha Sangraha Nos. } 1-36 ... ..	... ..	... ..	39,600
			59,500

Appendix I.

Publications of the Vernacular Literature Society, issued from the Press, from June 1, 1857, to May 31, 1858.

Names of Publications.	Translator.	When issued.	Selling Price.	No. of Copies.
Perry Anecdotes, 2nd edition...	Ram Chander Mitra	June 1857...	3 ana.	5,000
Tinder Box, H. Andersen ...	Madu Soodun Mookerjya ...	June 1857...	1 an.	2,000
Bara Koilas, ditto	" "	July 1857...	1 an.	2,000
Mermaid, ditto... ..	" "	Aug. 1857...	2½ an.	2,000
Chinese Nightingale ditto ...	" "	Sept. 1857...	1 an.	2,000
Story of a Mother, 2nd edition, ditto	" "	Feb. 1858...	1 an.	2,000
Abalya Hadika. (Indian Romance)	" "	Mar. 1848...	3½ ana.	2,000
Nur Jehan, ditto	" "	Mar. 1858...	5 ana.	2,000
Vrihat Kathā, (1st part) 2nd edition	{ Anand Chander Vedanta } { Bagish }	Mar. 1858...	4 ana.	1,000
Four Winds, H. Andersen ...	Madu Soodun Mookerjya ...	April 1858...	1½ an.	2,000
Ugly Duckling, ditto	" "	May 1858...	2 ana.	2,000
Exiles of Siberia	Ram Narayan Vidya Ratna ...	May 1858...	9 ana.	1,000
		Total ...		25,000

Appendix J.

Sales of the Vernacular Literature Society's Publications, from June 1, 1857, to May 31, 1858.

Names of Publications	Copies.	Names of Publications	Copies.
Robinson Crusoe	485	Vrihat Kathā... ..	455
Lord Olivo	443	Tinder Box... ..	1,031
Paul and Virginia... ..	387	Little Mermaid	519
Selections, Bengali Press... ..	75	Chinese Nightingale... ..	500
Lamb's Tales... ..	542	Nur Jehan	143
Perry Anecdotes	609	Ahalya... ..	148
Ganges Canal... ..	374	Story of four Winds	32
Rajah Pratapaditya... ..	746	Elizabeth	7
Wild Swans	693	Shishupālun*	51
Story of Mother.	1,047		
Bara Koilas	953	Total	9,335

* This work was published by Babu Shishchander Deb Bahadur, but a certain number of copies were purchased by the Society.

Appendix K.

Sales of the Society's Agents from June 1, 1857, to May 31, 1858.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Copies.</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Copies.</i>
1.—Depot	2512	16.—Gupta and Brothers.. .. .	218
2.—Dinagapore	752	17.—Birbhama	216
3.—Twenty-four Pergunnahs	645	18.—Rangpore	192
4.—Bardwan	519	19.—P. S. D'Rozario	169
5.—Dacca.. .. .	490	20.—Barrisal	158
6.—Nudda	469	21.—Hooghly.. .. .	132
7.—Bogra	448	22.—Konnagar.. .. .	123
8.—Joykishen Mookerjee	348	23.—Maldah	89
9.—Mymensing	329	24.—Howrah	44
10.—Sylhet	263	25.—Rajshah	19
11.—Medinapore.. .. .	249	26.—Hay and Co.,... .. .	2
12.—Bancoorah	242	27.—Pubna	0
13.—Furreedpore	234	28.—Jessore	0
14.—Moorsheadabad	224		
15.—School Book Society	219	Total,	9,305

Appendix L.

Works on the list of the Vernacular Literature Society for publication.

Life of Sevaji.	* Sandford and Merton.
* Life of Columbus.	† Peter Parley.
† Selections from Child's own Book.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.
† Ditto Vrihat Katha.	Edgeworth's Meral Tales.
* Ditto Vividhartha Sangraha.	" Parent's Assistant.
Cook's Voyages.	Mary Hewitt's Juvenile Books.
Swiss Family Robinson.	Huc's China.
† Exiles of Siberia.	† Hans Andersen's Tales.
* Evenings at Hemo.	

* In course of translation.

† Since published.





Government Documents



2044 106 518 236